GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUTH,

OR, A

PLAIN AND EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY,

FOR THE USE OF

YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES;

CONTAINING

An Accurate Deſcription of the ſeveral Parts of the known World.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

GEOGRAPHICAL QUESTIONS,

AND

A TABLE of the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE of the moſt remarkable Places on the Terraqueous Globe.

ILLUSTRATED BY TWELVE MAPS,

On which are delineated

The New Diſcoveries made by Commodore BYRON,

And the

Captains WALLIS, CARTERET, and COOK.

THE THIRD EDITION,

Greatly Enlarged, Corrected, and Improved.

LONDON:

Printed for W. LOWNDES, N° 77, Fleet-Street.

M.DCC.LXXXVII.

DIRECTIONS for placing the Maps.

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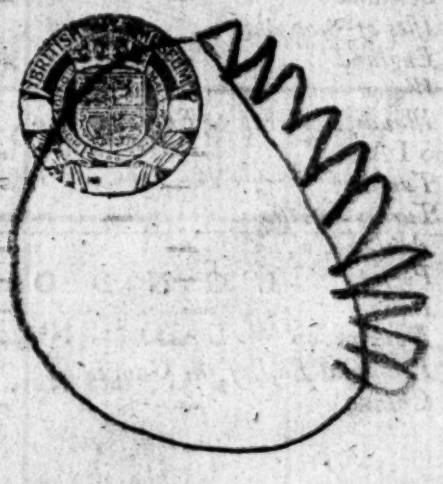
ERRATA.

Page 3. line 27. for 180 read 90.
P. 27. l. 6. from the bottom, for *is* read *are*.
P. 126. l. 10. for *Mingarellia* read *Mingrelia*.
P. 150. l. 8. for *separted* read *separated*.
P. 203. l. 33. for *Ferdinando* read *Hernando*.
P. 208. l. 5. for *volatiſed* read *volatiliſed*.



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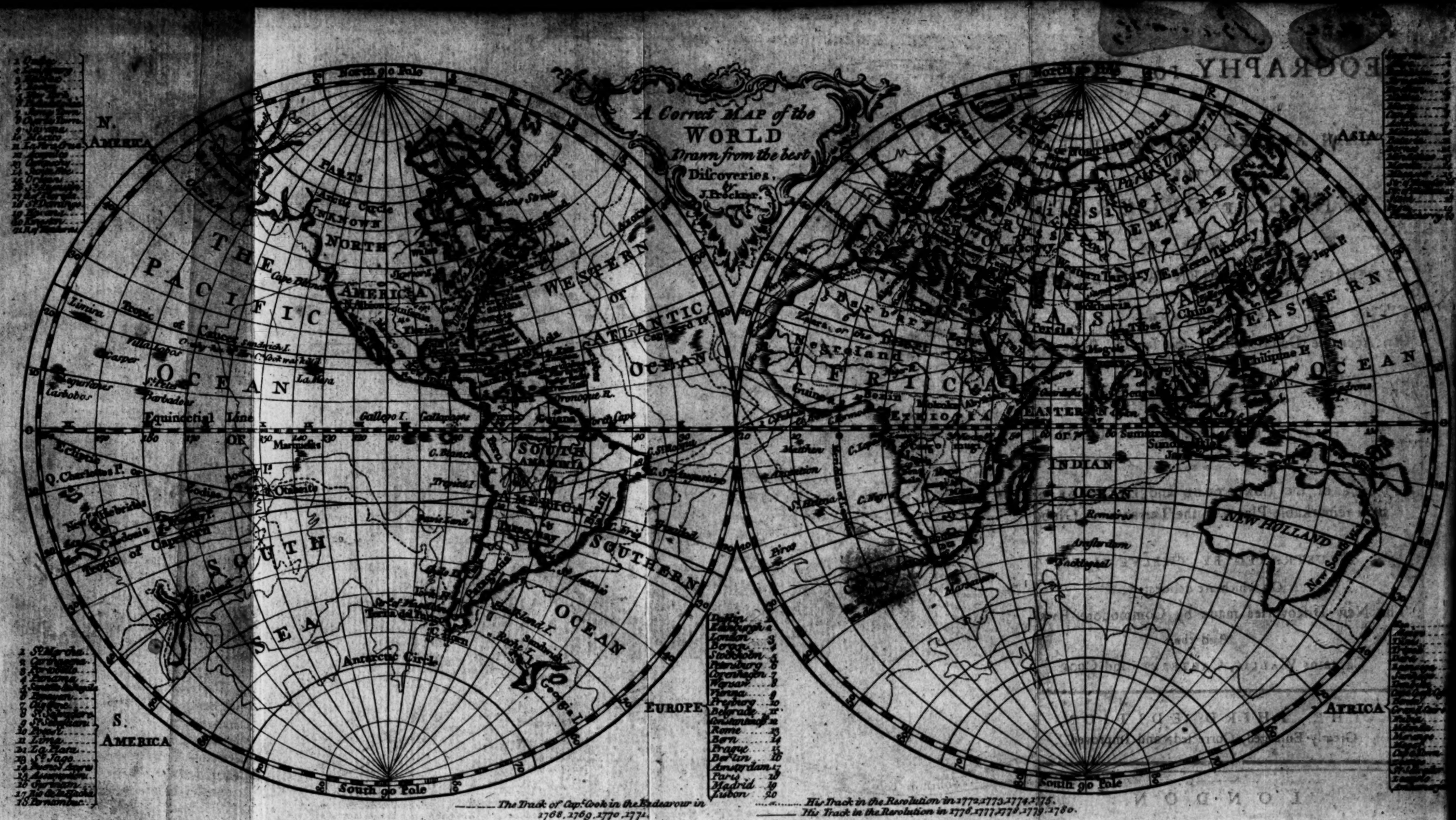
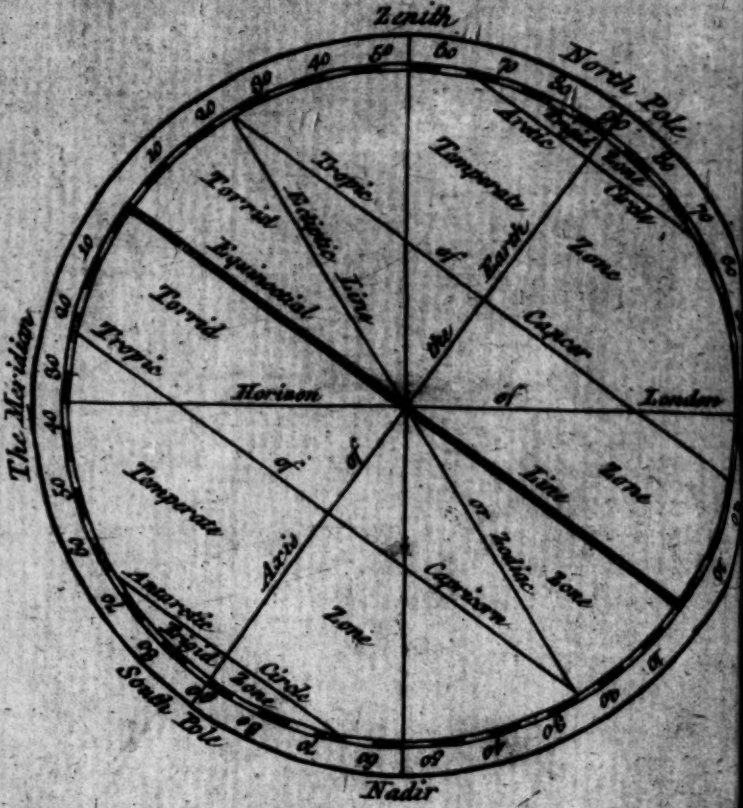
INTRO-


A Correct MAP of the
WORLD
Drawn from the best
Discoveries,
by
J. Prockter.
N. AMERICA
S. AMERICA
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
THE PACIFIC OCEAN
WESTERN or ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH SEA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
EASTERN OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
NEW HOLLAND
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Antarctic Circle
North 90 Pole
South 90 Pole
The Track of Capt. Cook in the Endeavour in 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771.
His Track in the Resolution in 1772, 1773, 1774, 1775.
His Track in the Resolution in 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780.



The Artificial Sphere.

INTRODUCTION.

THE ancients were of various opinions with regard to the figure of the earth. Anaximander imagined it to be cylindrical: Leucippus believed it to be in the form of a drum: Pythagoras was the firſt that we know of who had any conception that the earth moved round the ſun; which opinion never made great progreſs, till it was revived by Copernicus in the year 1530; for it was in general thought to be a vaſt extended plane, bounded by the horizon, and ſurrounded by the ocean; and that all beneath was the region of ſpirits: but the difficulty of accounting for what ſupported the earth, and likewiſe for the immenſe velocity with which the ſun and all the heavenly bodies moved round it, was what always puzzled philoſophers. In the year 1610 Galileo made uſe of teleſcopes, by which he was enabled to improve and confirm the ſyſtem revived by Copernicus. Since that time ſuch diſcoveries have been made by aſtronomers, more eſpecially by the great Sir Iſaac Newton, that the ſpherical figure of the earth has been eſtabliſhed beyond all contradiction. But, though its figure be ſpherical, yet it is not perfectly ſo, but an oblate ſpheroid, being flatted towards the poles; that is, the diameter at the equator is ſomething longer than at the axis of the earth; however, as this difference is but ſmall, it is generally conſidered as a ſphere.

An *artificial globe*, or *ſphere*, is a round ſolid body, having every part of its ſurface equally diſtant from a point within it, called its *centre*; and is 360 degrees in circumference, each degree containing ſixty geographical miles, or ſixty-nine Engliſh miles and a half; ſo that it is in circumference 25,038 miles, and in diameter 7,970. Every degree is ſubdivided into 60 minutes, which are alſo conceived to be again divided into as many ſeconds.

The *axis* is a wire or iron rod running through the centre of the globe, round which it turns. This is to repreſent what aſtronomers call the *axis of the earth*, which is an imaginary line on which the earth is ſuppoſed to

turn round once in 24 hours from weſt to eaſt. The extreme points of this line are called the *poles* of the earth, one in the north, and the other in the ſouth.

Any circle, whoſe plane paſſes through the centre of the ſphere, and thereby divides it into two equal parts, is called a *great circle*. The parts of the ſphere ſo divided are called *hemiſpheres*, that is, half ſpheres.

A *meridian* is a great circle, running through the poles, dividing the globe into eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres; and is repreſented by the braſs ring in which the globe turns. The *firſt meridian* is that from which the degrees of longitude are reckoned.

The *equator* or *equinoctial*, generally called *the line* by mariners, is a great circle, every where equally diſtant from each pole, dividing the globe into northern and ſouthern hemiſpheres.

The *ecliptic* is the middle line of that ſpace of the heavens called the zodiac, and is a great circle, twice cutting the equator aſlant, half on the north and half on the ſouth ſide. The two points where it meets the equator are called the *equinoctial points*. The ecliptic repreſents that great circle which the earth deſcribes in her annual motion round the ſun, or which the ſun ſeems to deſcribe in his annual motion round the earth. The zodiac, which is near 16 degrees broad, contains likewiſe the orbits of all the other planets, and by aſtronomers is divided into twelve equal parts, called *ſigns*, correſponding to the twelve months; and each ſign into 30 parts, called degrees. The ſigns are,

1 *Aries* ♈, March,
2 *Taurus* ♉, April,
3 *Gemini* ♊, May,
4 *Cancer* ♋, June,
5 *Leo* ♌, July,
6 *Virgo* ♍, Auguſt,
7 *Libra* ♎, September,
8 *Scorpio* ♏, October,
9 *Sagittarius* ♐, November,
10 *Capricorn* ♑, December,
11 *Aquarius* ♒, January,
12 *Piſces* ♓, February.

The *colures* are two great circles paſſing through both the poles; one of which likewiſe goes through the equinoctial points *Aries* and *Libra*, the other through the ſolſtitial points *Cancer* and *Capricorn*, and are diſtinguiſhed by the names of the *equinoctial* and *ſolſtitial colures*.

The *tropics*, ſo called becauſe the ſun when in them appears to turn backwards from his former courſe, are two leſſer circles parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of 23½ degrees on each ſide; that of *Cancer* on the north, and that of *Capricorn* on the ſouth. That part of the earth

earth ſituated between the tropics has the ſun twice vertical in the ſpace of 12 months, and therefore may be ſaid to have two ſummers, and as many winters, within that time. The ſun is in the tropic of Cancer on the 21ſt of June, and that point of the ecliptic is called the *ſummer ſolſtice*; and on the 21ſt of December the ſun is in the tropic of Capricorn, which point is called the *winter ſolſtice*.

The *polar circles* (termed *arctic* and *antarctic*, viz. north and ſouth) are leſſer circles, parallel to the equator, at the diſtance of 23½ degrees from each pole.

The *latitude* of any place is its diſtance from the equator, reckoned in degrees and parts of a degree on the meridian, and extends both north and ſouth from the equator. Parallels of latitude, are circles drawn parallel to the equator. Every place on the earth has its parallel of latitude; and all places that are at the ſame diſtance from, and on the ſame ſide of the equator, have the ſame parallel of latitude. The interſection of this circle with the meridian ſhews the true ſituation of any place. Difference of latitude is an arch of the meridian intercepted between two parallels of latitude, and ſhews how far one of them is to the north or ſouth of the other. Thus if one place be in the latitude of 20. 10. N. and the other in 35. 16. N. the difference of latitude between them is 15. 6. that is, one of the places is 15. 6. north of the other. The difference of latitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

The *longitude* of any place on the earth is expreſſed by an arch of the equator, ſhewing the eaſt or weſt diſtance of the meridian of that place from ſome fixed meridian, where the longitude is ſuppoſed to begin; which is now generally reckoned by every geographer from the capital city of that country to which he belongs. Difference of longitude is an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridians of two places, ſhewing how far one of them is to the eaſtward or weſtward of the other. As longitude begins at the meridian of ſome place, and is counted from thence, either eaſtward or weſtward, till we come to the ſame meridian on the oppoſite ſide, therefore the difference of longitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

Circles of celeſtial longitude are great circles paſſing through the poles of the ecliptic, and circles of celeſtial latitude are ſmaller circles parallel to the ecliptic.

The *horizon*, ſuppoſed by mariners to be divided into 32 equal parts, called points of the compaſs, of which the

E. W. N. and S. are called cardinal points, is a broad circular piece of wood, encompaſſing the globe, and dividing it into the upper and lower hemiſpheres. This repreſents that great circle wherein the ſun appears to riſe and ſet, and divides the upper or viſible hemiſphere of the univerſe from the lower or inviſible. This circle limits our proſpect, reaching as far as we can ſee; or where the ſky and the earth or water ſeem to meet. The point exactly over our heads is called the *zenith*, and the other exactly under our feet is called the *nadir*. Great circles paſſing through the zenith and nadir, cutting the horizon perpendicularly, are called *azimuth* circles, on which are reckoned the altitude of any of the heavenly bodies above, or their depreſſion below the horizon. The quadrant of altitude is a narrow and pliant plate of braſs, containing 90 degrees, which is fixed on the brazen meridian of the artificial globe, in order to meaſure the diſtance and bearings of places on it.

The hour circle is a ſmall braſs circle on the meridian, with an index moveable round the axis of the globe.

The ſurface of the globe is divided into *zones*, or broad ſpaces, included between two parallels of latitude: of theſe there are five; namely, one torrid, two frigid, and two temperate. They are called by theſe appellations, from the degree of heat and cold to which they are ſubject. The torrid zone is that portion of the globe, over every part of which the ſun is perpendicular twice in the year, and is 47 degrees in breadth, extending to about 23 degrees and a half on each ſide of the equator: the parallel of latitude, terminating the limits of it in the northern hemiſphere, is called the tropic of Cancer; and that bounding it in the ſouthern hemiſphere, is called the tropic of Capricorn. The ancients imagined this track of the earth to be uninhabitable, on account of the great heat. The frigid zones are thoſe regions about the poles, where the ſun in the winter does not riſe, nor in the ſummer ſet, for ſome days; and extend round the poles to the diſtance of about 23 degrees and a half towards the equator. That in the northern hemiſphere is called the north frigid zone, and is bounded by a parallel of latitude called the arctic circle; and the other, in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the ſouth frigid zone, the parallel of latitude bounding it being called the antarctic circle. The temperate zones are thoſe ſpaces of the globe contained between the torrid and frigid zones, and are each of them about 43 degrees in breadth.

Climates

Climates are 30 ſpaces upon the ſurface of the globe, contained between two parallels of latitude. In the firſt 24, (reckoning from the equator towards either pole) the difference between the longeſt day in each parallel is ſuppoſed to be half an hour, and in the laſt 6 to be a month. But, according to Ricciolus, there ſhould only be 20 climates in all, viz. 8 where the difference is half an hour, 4 of 1 hour, 2 of 2 hours, and 6 of a month.

The inhabitants of the earth are repreſented under three different denominations; Antipodes, Antœci, and Periœci.

The Antipodes are ſuch as live diametrically oppoſite to each other. If a line was continued from our feet, through the centre of the earth, till it arrived at the ſurface on the other ſide, it would fall on the feet of our Antipodes; who have ſummer when we have winter, and winter when we have ſummer; day when we have night, and night when we have day.

The Antœci are thoſe who live in two places under the ſame meridian, equally diſtant from the equator, one in north and the other in ſouth latitude. When it is ſummer with the one of theſe, it is winter with the other; and when the days are longeſt with the one, they are ſhorteſt with the other. But becauſe they have both the ſame meridian, it will be noon, midnight, &c. with both at the ſame time.

The Periœci are ſuch inhabitants of the globe, as have the ſame latitude but oppoſite longitudes; or, that live under the ſame parallel and the ſame meridian, but in different ſemicircles of that meridian, or oppoſite points of the parallel. Theſe have the ſame ſeaſons throughout the year, and the ſame phænomena of the heavenly bodies; but their hours are oppoſite; for when it is mid-day with the one it is midnight with the other.

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEMS.

Prob. 1. *To rectify the globe for any place.*

The globe being ſet upon a true plane, raiſe the globe according to the latitude of the given place; then fix the quadrant of altitude in the zenith, and if there be a mariner's compaſs upon the pedeſtal, let the globe be ſo ſituated as that the brazen meridian may ſtand due ſouth and north, according to the two extremities of the needle, allowing for their variation.

Prob. 2. *To find the latitude and longitude of any place.*

Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and the degree of the meridian immediately above the place is its latitude, and the degree of the equator cut by the meridian, its longitude.

Prob. 3. *The latitude and longitude of any place being given, to find that place on the globe.*

Bring the degree of longitude to the brazen meridian; reckon upon the ſame meridian the degree of latitude, whether ſouth or north, and make a mark where the reckoning ends; the point exactly under the mark is the place required.

Prob. 4. *The latitude of any place being given, to find all thoſe places that have the ſame latitude.*

Rectify the globe for the given place; bring that place to the brazen meridian; make a mark immediately above the ſame, and turning the globe round, all thoſe places that paſs under the mark have the ſame latitude with the place given.

Prob. 5. *The longitude of any place being given, to find all thoſe places that have the ſame longitude.*

Bring the place to the brazen meridian, and obſerve all the places which then lie under that meridian, for all thoſe places have the ſame longitude with the place given.

Prob. 6. *To find the ſun's place in the ecliptic at any time.*

The month and day being given, look for the ſame upon the wooden horizon; and over againſt the day you will find the particular ſign and degree in which the ſun is at that time, which ſign and degree being found in the ecliptic, the ſame is the ſun's place, or nearly, at the time deſired.

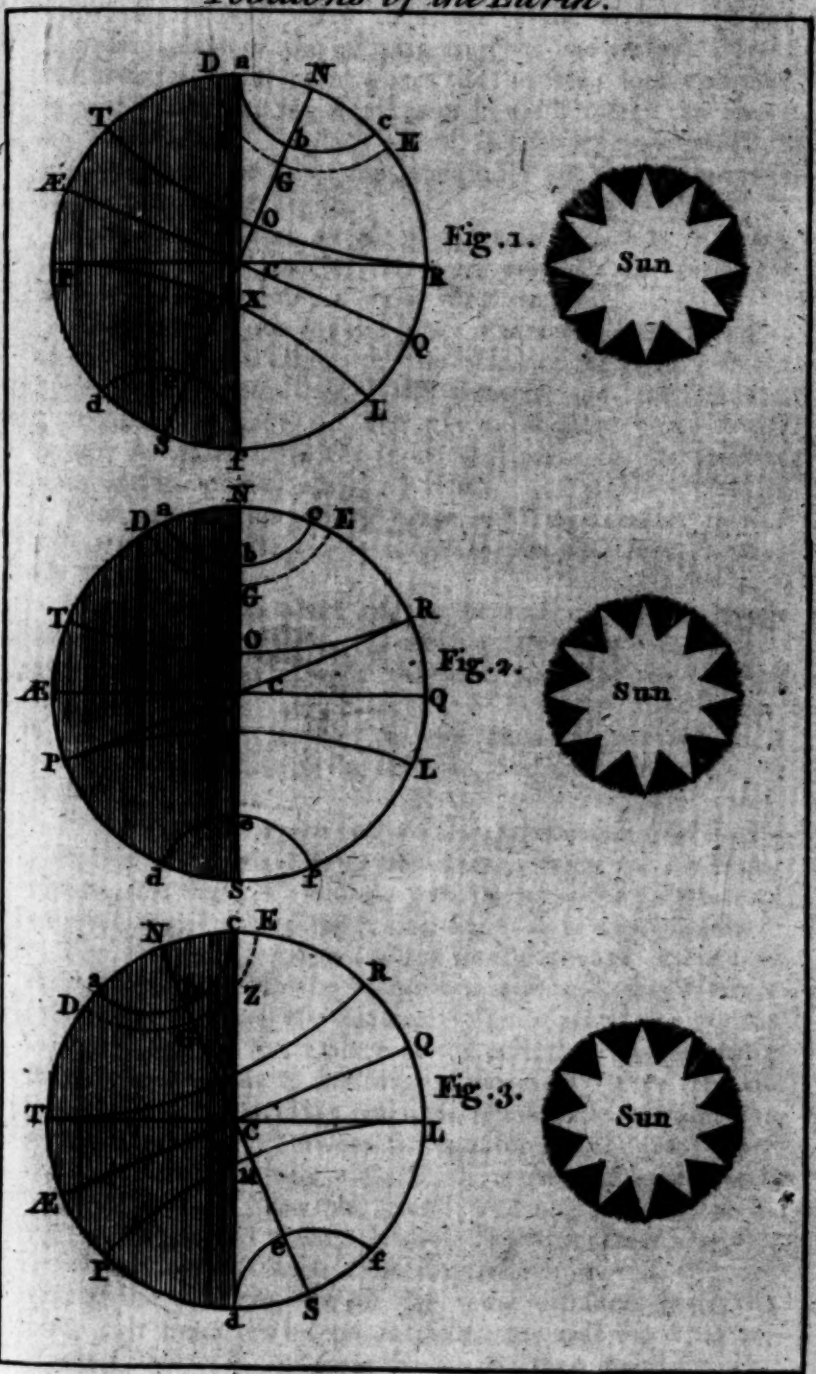
Prob. 7. *The month and day being given, as alſo the particular time of that day, to find thoſe places on the globe where the ſun is in the meridian, or where it is twelve o'clock, at that particular time.*

Rectify the globe for the given place; bring the ſaid place to the brazen meridian, ſet the index of the horary circle at the hour of the day in the given place, then turn the globe till the index point at the upper figure of XII; this done, fix the globe in that ſituation, and obſerve what places are exactly under the upper half of the brazen meridian, for thoſe are the places required.

Prob. 8. *To know the length of the day and night in any place of the earth at any time.*

Rectify the globe for the given place; find the ſun's place in the ecliptic at the time required; bring this to the

Positions of the Earth.



BRITISH MUSEUM

the eaſt ſide of the horizon, or the point where the ſun riſes; ſet the index of the horary circle at noon, or the upper figure XII. then turn the globe about, till the aforeſaid place of the ecliptic touches the weſtern ſide of the horizon, or the point where the ſun ſets; look upon the horary circle, and the number of hours between the upper figure XII. and the place where the index now points is the length of the day, the remainder of the 24 hours is the length of the night.

Prob. 9. *To know by the globe what o'clock it is in any part of the world, and at any time, provided you know the hour of the day where you are at the ſame time.*

Rectify the globe for the place where you are; bring it to the brazen meridian; ſet the index of the horary circle to the hour of the day at the time of the experiment; then turn the globe till the place required come to the brazen meridian, and the index will point to the preſent hour at that place, wherever it is.

Prob. 10. *A place being given in the torrid zone, to find thoſe two days of the year in which the ſun ſhall be vertical to the ſame.*

Bring the given place to the brazen meridian; mark what degree of latitude is exactly above it; move the globe round, and obſerve the two places of the ecliptic that paſs through the ſaid degree of latitude; then ſearch upon the wooden horizon on what days he paſſes through the aforeſaid points of the ecliptic, and theſe are the days required.

Prob. 11. *The month and day being given, to find by the globe thoſe places of the north frigid zone, where the ſun begins then to ſhine conſtantly without ſetting; as alſo thoſe places of the ſouth frigid zone where he then begins to be totally abſent.*

The day being given (which ſhould always be one of thoſe either between the vernal equinox and the ſummer ſolſtice, or between the autumnal equinox and the winter ſolſtice) find the ſun's place in the ecliptic, and marking the ſame, bring it to the brazen meridian; then reckon the like number of days from the north pole towards the equator, as there is between the equator and the ſun's place in the ecliptic, making a mark where the reckoning ends. This done, turn the globe round, and all the places paſſing under the ſaid mark, are thoſe in which the ſun begins to ſhine conſtantly without ſetting.—To ſolve the latter part of the problem, ſet off the ſame diſtance from the ſouth pole upon the brazen meridian towards the equator, as was formerly ſet off from the north; then make a mark,

and, turning the globe round, all the places paſſing under the mark are thoſe where the ſun begins to be totally abſent or inviſible.

Prob. 12. *A place being given in the north frigid zone, to find by the globe what number of days the ſun conſtantly ſhines upon the ſame place, and what days he is abſent, as alſo the firſt and laſt day of his appearance.*

Rectify the globe for the given place; bring it to the brazen meridian; count the ſame number of degrees upon the meridian from each ſide of the equator, as the place is diſtant from the pole; then making marks where the reckonings end, turn the globe, and carefully obſerve what two degrees of the ecliptic paſs exactly under the two points marked in the meridian: firſt for the northern arch of the circle, namely that comprehended between the two degrees marked, this being reduced to time, will give the number of days that the ſun conſtantly ſhines above the horizon of the given place; and the oppoſite arch of the ſaid circle will in like manner give the number in which he is totally abſent, and alſo will point out which thoſe days are; and in the interval between, the two points neareſt the equator he will riſe and ſet.

Prob. 13. *To know by the globe the length of the longeſt and ſhorteſt days and nights in any part of the world.*

Rectify the globe for the given place; bring the firſt degree of Cancer if in the northern, or of Capricorn if in the ſouthern hemiſphere, to the eaſt ſide of the horizon; ſet the index of the horary circle at noon; turn the globe about till the ſign of Cancer touches the weſtern ſide of the horizon; then obſerve upon the horary circle the number of hours between the index and the upper figure XII. reckoning them according to the motion of the index, for that is the length of the longeſt day, the remainder of the 24 hours is the length of the ſhorteſt night: as for the ſhorteſt day and longeſt night, they are only the reverſe of the former.

Prob. 14. *The hour of the day being given in any place, to find thoſe places of the earth where it is either noon or midnight, or any other particular hour.*

Bring the given place to the brazen meridian; ſet the index of the horary circle at the hour of the day in that place; then turning about the globe till the index points at the upper figure XII. obſerve what places are exactly under the upper half of the brazen meridian, for in them it is mid-day at the time given; and all the places exactly beneath the under half of the brazen meridian, have mid-

night.

night. In the ſame manner we may find thoſe places that have any particular hour at the time given, by moving the globe till the index point at the hour deſired, and obſerving the places that are under the brazen meridian.

Prob. 15. *The day and hour being given, to find by the globe that particular place of the earth to which the ſun is vertical at that very time.*

Find the ſun's place in the ecliptic; bring it to the brazen meridian; make a mark above it; then find thoſe places of the earth in whoſe meridian the ſun is at that very inſtant, and bringing them to the brazen meridian, obſerve carefully that individual part of the earth which falls exactly under the aforeſaid mark, for that is the particular place to which the ſun is vertical at that very time.

GEOGRAPHICAL THEOREMS.

1. Thoſe places which lie on the equator have no latitude, it being there that the latitude begins; and thoſe places which lie on the firſt meridian, have no longitude, it being there that the longitude begins: conſequently, that particular place of the earth where the firſt meridian interſects the equator, has neither longitude nor latitude.

2. All places of the earth equally enjoy the benefit of the ſun in reſpect of time, and are equally deprived of it.

3. All places upon the equator have their days and nights equally long, that is 12 hours each, at all times of the year: for though the ſun declines alternately towards the north and towards the ſouth, yet as the horizon of the equator cuts all the parallels of latitude and declination in halves, the ſun muſt always continue above the horizon for one half a diurnal revolution about the earth, and for the other half below it.

4. In all places of the earth between the equator and poles, the days and nights are equally long, viz. 12 hours each, when the ſun is in the equinoctial; for in all the elevations of the pole, ſhort of 90 degrees, (which is the greateſt) one half of the equator or equinoctial will be above the horizon, and the other half below it.

5. The days and nights are never of an equal length at any place between the equator and polar circles, but when the ſun enters the ſigns ♈ (Aries) and ♎ (Libra): for in every other part of the ecliptic, the circle of the ſun's daily motion is divided into two unequal parts by the horizon.

6. The nearer any place is to the equator, the leſs is the difference between the length of the days and nights at that place; and the more remote, the contrary: the circles which the ſun deſcribes in the heaven every 24 hours, being cut by the horizon more equally in the former caſe, and more unequally in the latter.

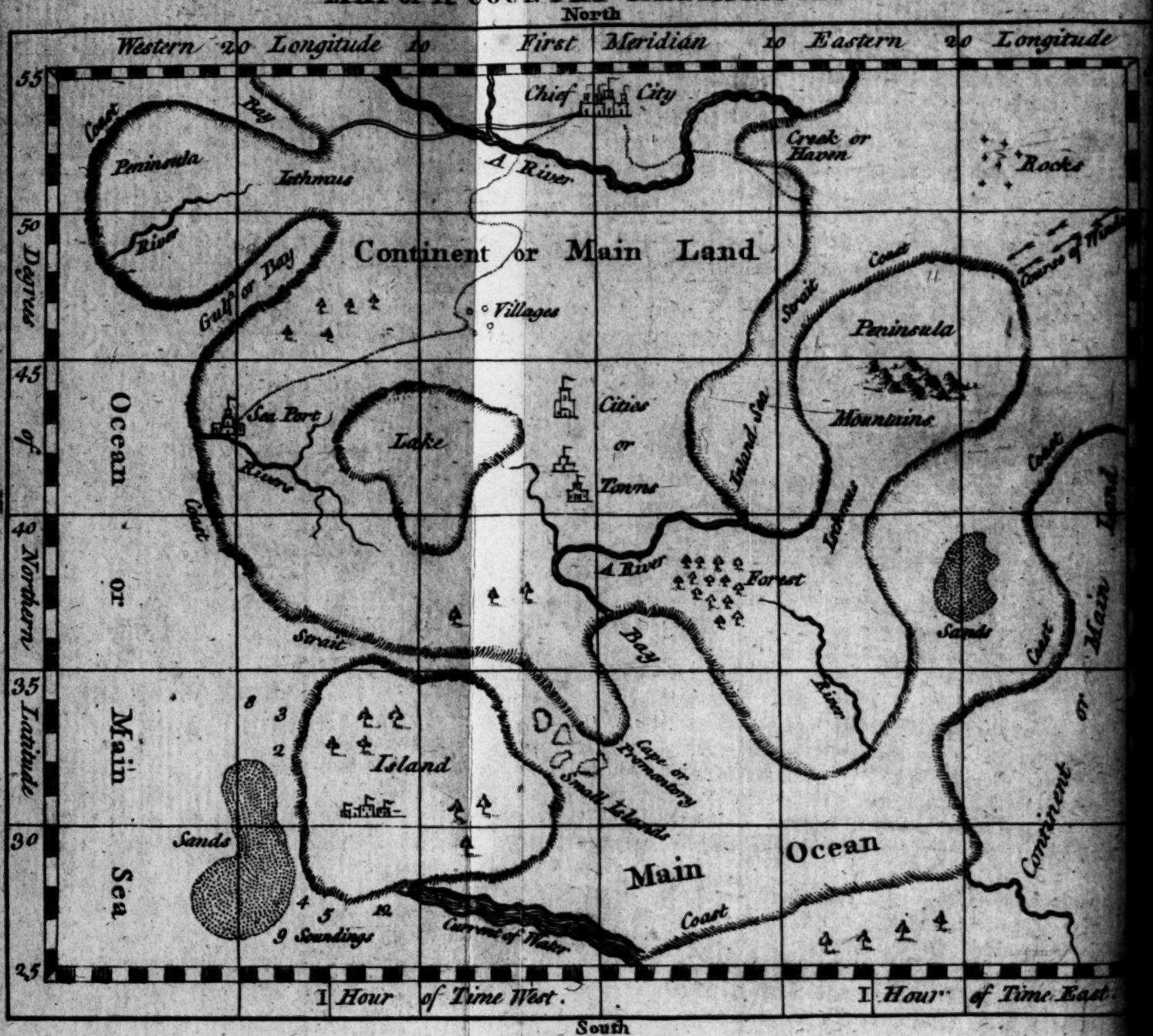
7. To all places in the northern hemiſphere, from the equator to the polar circle, the longeſt day and ſhorteſt night is when the ſun is in the northern tropic, and the ſhorteſt day and longeſt night is when the ſun is in the ſouthern tropic; becauſe no circle of the ſun's daily motion is ſo much above the horizon, and ſo little below it, as the northern tropic; and none ſo little above it, and ſo much below it, as the ſouthern. In the ſouthern hemiſphere the caſe is the reverſe.

8. If a ſhip ſet out from any port, and ſail round the earth eaſtward to the ſame port again, let her take what time ſhe will to do it in, the people in that ſhip, in reckoning their time, will gain one complete day at their return, or count one day more than thoſe who reſide at the ſaid port; becauſe, by going contrary to the ſun's diurnal motion, and being forwarder every evening than they were in the morning, their horizon will get ſo much the ſooner above the ſetting ſun than if they had kept for a whole day at any particular place; and thus by cutting off a part proportioned to their own motion from the length of every day, they will gain a complete day of that ſort at their return, without gaining one moment of abſolute time more than is elapſed, during their courſe, to the people at the port. If they ſail weſtward, they will reckon one day leſs than the people do who reſide at the ſaid port; becauſe, by gradually following the apparent diurnal motion of the ſun, they will keep each particular day as much longer above their horizon, as anſwers to that day's courſe; and thereby they cut off a whole day in reckoning, at their return, without loſing one moment of abſolute time.

Hence, if two ſhips ſhould ſet out at the ſame time from any port, and ſail round the globe, the one eaſtward and the other weſtward, ſo as to meet at the ſame port on any day whatever, they will differ two days in reckoning their time, at their return. If they ſail twice round the earth, they will differ four days; if thrice, ſix; if four times, eight, &c.

GEO-

MAP of A COUNTRY EXEMPLIFIED.



GEOGRAPHY,

IS a deſcription of the earth as conſiſting of land and water. Theſe two together compoſe one round body. That the earth is round, appears from the voyages of many perſons, who have actually ſailed round it.

LAND is either continent, iſland, peninſula, iſthmus, or promontory. A *continent* is a large tract of land containing ſeveral countries, which are not ſeparated from each other by the ſea; as Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. An *iſland* is a tract of land entirely ſurrounded by water; as Great Britain, Ireland, Borneo, Japan, &c. A *peninſula* is a tract of land almoſt ſurrounded by water; as the Morea in Greece, Jutland, Malacca, &c. An *iſthmus* is a narrow part of land, joining a peninſula to ſome other land; as that of Suez, which joins Africa to Aſia; that of Corinth, which joins the Morea to Greece; that of Darien, which connects South and North America, &c. A *promontory* is a high point of land ſtretching out into the ſea, the end of which is called a *cape*; as the Capes of Good Hope, Finiſterre, Vincent, Verd, Comorin, Florida, Horn, &c. A *coaſt* or *ſhore* is that part of a country which borders on the ſea. *Mountains* are riſing parts of land above the adjacent country; of which the following are ſome of the moſt remarkable.

Dofrine	— between	Norway and Sweden,
Riphæan	— —	Ruſſia and Siberia,
Carpathian	— —	Poland and Hungary,
Pyrenean	— —	France and Spain,
Alps	— —	Italy and Germany,
Appenine	— —	Tuſcany and the Popedom,
Taurus	— —	Caramania and India,
Caucaſus	— —	Tartary and India,
Naugracut	— —	Tibet and India,
Lybian	— —	Zara and Egypt,
Atlas	— —	Barbary and Biledulgerid,
Moon	— —	Ethiopia and Monemugi,
Apalachian	— —	Carolina and Louiſiana,
Veſuvius, Etna, Hecla	are Volcanoes in	Naples, Sicily, Iceland,
Peak of Derbyſhire	in	England,
Plinlimmon	—	Wales,
Grampian, Tiviot	—	Scotland,

Ararat	—	near the Caſpian Sea,
Horeb and Sinai		in Arabia,
Lebanon	—	— Paleſtine,
Pike of Teneriff	—	the Canaries,
Cordeleiras des Andes	—	South America;

which laſt are the higheſt in the world.

WATER is divided into oceans, ſeas, lakes, gulfs, ſtraits, and rivers. An *ocean* is a large quantity of water without any entire ſeparation of its parts by land; as the Atlantic, the Pacific, the Indian, &c. A *ſea* is a ſmaller quantity of water, which communicates with the ocean, and is confined by land; as the undermentioned, which are the moſt noted.

Baltic	—	between	Germany and Sweden,
Cattegate	—	—	Sweden and Denmark,
German	—	—	Great Britain and Germany,
St. George's Channel		—	Great Britain and Ireland,
Engliſh Channel		—	Great Britain and France,
Iriſh Sea	—	—	Great Britain and Ireland,
Mediterranean		—	Europe and Africa,
Ethiopian	—	—	on the coaſt of Guinea,
Adriatic	—	between	Italy and Turkey,
Archipelago	—	—	Greece and Turkey in Aſia,
Euxine	—	—	Crimea and Turkey,
Levant	—	—	Syria and Natolia,
Marmora	—	—	Romania and Natolia,
Red	—	—	Arabia and Nubia,
White	—	—	lies North of Ruſſia,
Caſpian	—	—	in Ruſſian Tartary.

A *lake* is a quantity of water entirely ſurrounded by land; as,

Lomond in Scotland,	Aſphaltis in Paleſtine,
Neagh in Ireland,	Elbuciara in Egypt,
Ladoga in Sweden,	Borneo in Negroland,
Onega in Ruſſia,	Aquilunda in Ethiopia,
Conſtance in Germany,	Nicaragua and Mexico in Mexico,
Geneva, Lucern } in Swiſſerland,	Ontario, Erie, and Superior, in North America.
Corus in Tartary,	
Chiamy in India,	

A *gulf* or *bay* is a part of a ſea that is ſurrounded by land, except where it communicates with the main; as,

The Bay of Biſcay,	on the coaſt of	France and Spain, a branch of the Atlantic;
St. Lawrence,	———	Nova Scotia and New Britain, ditto;

Fundy,

Fundy, on the coaſt of { New England, a branch of the Atlantic;
Mexico, ——— Florida and Mexico, ditto;
Finland, Bothnia, ——— { Sweden and Ruſſia, a branch of the Baltic;
Bengal, ——— East Indies
Ormus, Perſian, ——— { Perſia and Arabia, } branches of the Indian Ocean.
California, ——— { California, a branch of the South Sea;
Hudſon's Bay, ——— { New Britain and New Wales, a branch of the Frozen Ocean.

If it be but a very ſmall part of the ſea, running up a few miles between the land, it is called a *creek*, *haven*, *ſtation*, or *road* for ſhips. A *ſtrait* is a paſſage between a gulf and a ſea, or between one ocean or ſea and another; as, the ſtraits of

Dover, — that join the German Sea and Engliſh Channel;
Gibraltar, —— Mediterranean and Atlantic;
Babelmandel, —— Red Sea and Pacific Ocean;
Ormus, — —— Perſian Gulph and Southern Ocean;
Sound, — —— Cattegate and Baltic Sea;
Magellan, —— Atlantic and Pacific Oceans;
Malacca, between Malacca and Sumatra, in the Pacific.

A *river* is a ſtream of water riſing from a ſpring, and running on in a channel, till it empties itſelf into the ſea, a lake, or ſome other river; as, the

Thames, Severn, and Humber, in England;
Forth, Tay, and Tweed, in Scotland;
Shannon, Boyne, and Barrow, in Ireland;
Danube, Rhine, Oder, and Elbe, in Germany;
Viſtula, Nieper, and Nieſter, in Poland;
Seine, Loire, Rhone, and Garonne, in France;
Ebro, Guadalquiver, Douro, Tagus, and Guadiana, in Spain and Portugal;
Tyber, Po, and Adige, in Italy;
Don, Wolga, and Dwina, in Ruſſia;
Tigris, Euphrates, and Oxus, in Arabia and Perſia;
Tobol and Oby, in Tartary;
Indus and Ganges, in India;
Whambo and Tay, in China;
Nile, in Egypt;
Niger, Gambia, and Senegal, in Negroland;
Miſſiſſippi, Ohio, and St. Lawrence, in North America;

Plata,

Plata, in Paraguay, and the Maragnon or River of the Amazons, in South America, which are the two largeſt rivers in the world;
Oroonoko, in Terra Firma.

Some of theſe diviſions may be thus compared together:

Land.		*Water.*
Continent	reſembles	Ocean,
Iſland	—	Lake,
Peninſula	—	Gulf or Bay,
Iſthmus	—	Strait,
Cape	—	Creek.

LAND is divided into four continents, *viz.*

EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA, with iſlands belonging to each. The continent of America is generally divided into two parts, called North and South America. Europe and Aſia lie all in the northern hemiſphere, together with ſome parts of Africa and America: the other parts of theſe continents are in the ſouthern hemiſphere.

The WATERS are divided into five oceans: namely, the Northern, the Atlantic or Weſtern, the Pacific or Eaſtern, the Indian, and the Southern. The Northern Ocean ſtretches to the northward of Europe, Aſia, and America, towards the north pole. The Atlantic Ocean lies between the continents of Europe and Africa on the eaſt, and America on the weſt, and is uſually divided into two parts, one called the North Atlantic Ocean, and the other the South Atlantic, or Ethiopic Ocean, and is 3000 miles wide. The part of the North Atlantic Ocean lying between Europe and America, is often called the Weſtern Ocean. The Pacific Ocean, or, as it is ſometimes called, the Great South Sea, is bounded by the weſtern and north-weſt ſhores of America, and by the eaſtern and north-eaſt ſhores of Aſia, and is 10,000 miles wide. The Indian Ocean waſhes the ſhores of the eaſtern coaſts of Africa, and thoſe of the ſouth of Aſia; and is about 3000 miles wide. The Southern Ocean extends to the ſouthward of Aſia and America, towards the ſouth pole. Captain Cook penetrated farther towards this pole than any other circumnavigator of the globe.

The following table exhibits the ſuperficial contents of the whole globe in ſquare miles, 60 to a degree; likewiſe of the great empires and principal iſlands, placed as they are ſubordinate to one another in magnitude.

The

The Globe — —	199,512,595	Square miles.
Seas and unknown parts —	160,522,026	
The habitable world —	38,990,569	
Europe — —	4,456,065	
Asia — — —	10,768,823	
Africa — —	9,654,807	
America — —	14,110,874	
Persian empire under Darius —	1,650,000	
Roman empire in its utmost height — —	1,610,000	
Russian — —	4,161,685	
Chinese — —	1,749,000	
Great Mogul — —	1,116,000	
Turkish — —	950,057	
Present Persian — —	800,000	
Islands. Borneo — —	228,000	
Madagascar —	168,000	
Sumatra — —	129,000	
Japan — —	118,000	
Great Britain —	72,926	
Celebes — —	68,400	
Manilla — —	58,500	
Iceland — —	46,000	
Terra del Fuego —	42,075	
Mindanao — —	39,200	
Cuba — —	38,400	
Java — —	38,250	
Hispaniola — —	36,000	
Newfoundland —	35,500	
Ceylon — —	27,730	
Ireland — —	27,457	
Formosa — —	17,000	
Ainan — —	11,900	
Gilolo — —	10,400	
Sicily — —	9,400	
Timor — —	7,800	
Sardinia — —	6,600	
Cyprus — —	6,300	
Jamaica — —	6,000	
Flores — —	6,000	

The number of inhabitants, computed at present to be in the known world, at a medium, taken from the best calculations, is about 953 millions; of which

	Millions.
Europe contains	153
Asia —	500
Africa —	150
America —	150

There

There is ſcarce a greater variety in any thing than in meaſures; not only thoſe of ſeparate countries differ, as the French from the Engliſh, but thoſe of the ſame country vary, in the different provinces, and all commonly from the ſtandard. Thus the common Engliſh mile differs from the ſtatute mile, and the French have three ſorts of leagues. We ſhall here give the miles of ſeveral countries compared with the Engliſh. The Engliſh ſtatute mile conſiſts of 5280 feet, 1760 yards, or 8 furlongs. The Ruſſian verſt is little more than $\frac{3}{4}$ Engliſh. The Turkiſh, Italian, and old Roman leſſer mile is nearly 1 Engliſh. The Arabian, ancient and modern, is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ Engliſh. The Scotch and Iriſh mile is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Engliſh. The Indian is almoſt 3 Engliſh. The Dutch, Spaniſh, and Poliſh, is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Engliſh. The German is more than 4 Engliſh. The Swediſh, Daniſh, and Hungarian, is from 5 to 6 Engliſh. The French common league is near 3 Engliſh; and the Engliſh marine league is 3 Engliſh miles.

Of MAPS.

IN all maps the north is at top, and the ſouth at bottom; the eaſt on the right, and the weſt on the left. Or, if it be otherwiſe, it is always expreſſed either by words on each ſide, or by a mariner's compaſs, wherein the mark of a flower-de-luce always denotes the north. Maps are laid down and proportioned to a certain ſcale, which is always taken from the degrees of latitude. The degrees of latitude are marked on the eaſt and weſt ſides of the map, and the degrees of longitude on the north and ſouth. To find the *latitude* of a place on a map, draw with a pencil, or imagine to be drawn, a parallel of latitude through the given place; and the point, where this parallel cuts either of the two extreme meridians, will ſhew the degree of latitude required. To find the *longitude* of a place, draw, or imagine to be drawn, a meridian line through the given place; and the point where this meridian cuts the extreme parallel at the top of the map will ſhew the longitude required. The latitude and longitude of a place being known, you may find the place in the map by this method:—Draw, or imagine to be drawn, a parallel of latitude cutting the two extreme meridians in the degree of latitude given, and likewiſe a meridian cutting the extreme parallel at the top of the map in the degree of longitude given.

The

The point where theſe two lines croſs each other will ſhew the place required. To find the *diſtance* between two places on the map, take the diſtance between them with a pair of compaſſes, and ſet it off on the ſcale; and the number of diviſions it includes will give the diſtance required in miles. If there is no ſcale, ſet off the diſtance between the places on either of the two extreme meridians, and reducing the number of degrees into miles, you will have the diſtance as before. Upon the general map are marked the circles correſponding to thoſe on the globe; namely, the equator, the ecliptic, the two tropics, and the two polar circles; all which croſs the map from eaſt to weſt: likewiſe the parallels lying from eaſt to weſt, at ten degrees diſtance, and the meridians at the ſame diſtance from north to ſouth. Particular maps being parts of the general one, retain the meridians and parallels belonging to that particular part, which are made ſmaller or larger, as the paper will admit; and the diſtance of places mentioned in it is always exactly proportioned to the diſtance between the parallels; ſo that let a map be ever ſo ſmall, the diſtance of places is exactly ſhewn, if meaſured according to the degrees of latitude in that particular map. At the bottom of theſe maps is generally placed the number of hours or minutes that every place in it is diſtant (E. or W.) from the firſt meridian. For, as the earth turns round its axis from W. to E. in 24 hours, every place which is one degree E. of another will have its noon or mid-day (and conſequently every other hour of the day) four minutes before it. And every place that is one degree W. of another will have its noon, and every other hour of the day, four minutes after it.

The land is diſtinguiſhed from the ſea by a thick ſhadow made of ſhort ſmall ſtrokes, to repreſent the ſhores or coaſts, whether of continents, iſlands, &c. Kingdoms or provinces are divided from one another by a row of ſingle points, and they are often painted or ſtained with different colours. Cities or great towns are made like little houſes, with a ſmall circle in the middle of them. Leſſer towns or villages are marked only by ſuch a ſmall circle. Mountains are imitated in the form of little riſing hillocks. Foreſts are repreſented by a collection of little trees. The names of villages are wrote in a running hand. The names of cities in a Roman character. And provinces in large capitals.

Sea is generally left as an empty ſpace on the map, except

cept where there are rocks, ſands, or ſhelves, currents of water or wind, deſcribed. Rocks are ſometimes made like little points ſticking up ſharp in the ſea. Sands or ſhelves are denoted by a great heap of little points placed in the ſhape of thoſe ſands, as they have been found to lie in the ocean, by ſounding or fathoming the depths. Currents of water are deſcribed by ſeveral long crooked parallel ſtrokes imitating a current. The courſe of winds is repreſented by the heads of arrows pointing to the coaſts towards which the wind blows. Small rivers are deſcribed by a ſingle, crooked, waving line, and large rivers by ſuch double and treble lines made ſtrong and black. Bridges are diſtinguiſhed by a double line croſs the rivers.

GEO-

A Correct Map of EUROPE, from the Best Authorities
Degrees of Longitude West from London
Iceland
Shetland I.
Orkney
BRITISH SEA
NORTH SEA
IRELAND
WESTERN OCEAN
English Channel
Bay of BISCAY
FRANCE
SPAIN
Madrid
Barcelona
Minorca
Majorca
Cagliari
Palermo
MEDITERRANEAN
Algiers
Tunis
BARBARY
Gibraltar
Straits of Gibraltar
Cape St. Vincent
Cape Finisterre
Bilboa
Lisbon
Cadiz
Granada
Valencia
Portugal
Part of AFRICA
Morocco

Degrees of Longitude East from London.
I C Y S E A
Nova Zembla
Waygat I.
Kolguef I.
Vaigats Str.
Petzora R.
Obdora
LIBERIA
Lapland
Finland
SWEDEN
Gulf of Bothnia
Gulf of Finland
Archang.
Wologda
Vologda
Vetka R.
Jaroslaw
Kostroma
Nishna
Mordui
Kalmuks
Astrakan
Kuban
Cherkas
Circassia
Georgia
Mingrelia
Imeretta
Daghestan
Shirvan
Derbent
Kur R.
Mazanderan
Astrabat
Gilan
Ghilan
Tabriz
Erivan
Nakshivan
Armenia
Van
Diarbekir
Mosul
Rabba
Bagdat
Euphrates R.
Aleppo
SYRIA
Damascus
Arabia
Tripoli
Cyprus
Jerusalem
Rhodes
Candia
Malta
Sicily
Palermo
Cagliari
Corsica
Sardinia
Naples
Florence
Genoa
Gulf of Venice
Leghorn
Rome
Ancona
Ravenna
Venice
Trent
Milan
Turin
Lyons
Avignon
Marseilles
Nice
Genoa
Munich
Vienna
Prague
Dresden
Hamburg
Berlin
Hanover
Frankfort
Strasburg
Augsburg
Ratisbon
Ulm
Constance
Basil
Switzerland
GERMANY
HUNGARY
Buda
Belgrade
Transilvania
Temeswar
Bosnia
Servia
Bulgaria
Romania
Adrianople
Constantinople
Gallipoli
Trebizond
Amasia
Angori
Smyrna
Natolia
Rhodes
Cyprus
Aleppo
Tripoli
Damascus
Jerusalem
Arabia
Egypt
Grand Cairo
Suez
Red Sea
Mecca
Medina
Yemen
Aden
Abyssinia
Nubia
Dongola
Sennaar
Darfur
Nigritia
Zanguebar
Monomotapa
Mozambique
Madagascar
Comorin
Malabar
Coromandel
Ceylon
Pegu
Siam
Malacca
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
Celebes
Moluccas
Philippines
Manilla
China
Japan
Corea
Tartary
Great Tartary
Little Tartary
Crimea
Caffa
Kaffa
Circassia
Kabarda
Astrakan
Kalmuks
Mordui
Kasan
Jaroslaw
Kostroma
Vologda
Archang.
Petzora R.
Obdora
Pustozera
Mangazea
Jenisei R.
Tobol R.
Tobolsky
Solikamskoy
Permia
Ufa
Ufa R.
Volga R.
Samara
Jaik R.
Caspian Sea
Aral Lake
Bucharia
Usbeck Tartary
Samarcand
Bochara
Balk
Candahar
Persia
Ormus
Gulf of Persia
Hours of Time East from London
J. Gibson

GEOGRAPHY FOR YOUTH.

EUROPE.

THE earth (as has been already mentioned in the Introduction) is divided into four quarters, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Europe, though the least in size, is the quarter where the arts, whether of utility or ornament, and the sciences, both military and civil, have been brought to the greatest degree of perfection, and is situated between 10 degrees west and 65 east longitude from London, and between 36 and 72 degrees north latitude; bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Asia on the east, by the Mediterranean Sea on the south, which divides it from Africa, and by the Atlantic Ocean on the west, which separates it from America; being about 3000 miles long, and 2500 broad. The governments of Europe are chiefly monarchical, but exceedingly more easy and gentle than those of Asia and Africa. The principal sovereignties in it are the following: The empires of Germany, Russia, and Turkey. The kingdoms of Great-Britain and Ireland, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, Prussia, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily (which are termed the Two Sicilies) and the Popedom of Rome. The Republics of Venice, United Netherlands, Switzerland, the Grisons, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca, and the smaller ones of St. Marino and Ragusa. Next to these, may be reckoned the electorates of Germany, whose princes choose the emperor; of whom the three first are spiritual, and all the other temporal princes, viz.

Mentz, Triers, Cologn; Bohemia, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, and Brunswick Lunenburg.

There are, besides these, no less than 300 subaltern sovereignties in Germany, Italy, &c. whose possessors, whether spiritual, as archbishops and bishops; or temporal,

ral, as landgraves, dukes, princes, marquiſſes, counts, &c. though they are tributaries or feoffees to the emperor, or ſome other ſuperior prince, have ſupreme authority in their own eſtates.

Of the ſpiritual, the moſt conſiderable are: The grand maſter of the Teutonic order. The grand maſter of Malta. The grand prior of Malta, alſo called grand prior of Germany. The archbiſhop of Saltſburg, and twenty-one biſhops in Germany. The abbots and princes of Fulda in Germany, and St. Gallen in Swiſſerland.

Of the temporal, the moſt conſiderable are: The archduke of Auſtria in Germany. The great duke of Tuſcany in Italy. The landgraves of Heſſe in Germany. The dukes of Savoy, Modena, &c. the duchies of Milan and Mantua, poſſeſſed by the houſe of Auſtria. Parma and Placentia, ſubject to a prince of the houſe of Bourbon, in Italy. The dukes of Mecklenburg, Wurtemberg, Saxe Weimar, Eiſnach, Gotha, &c. in Germany; and the duke of Courland in Poland. The princes of Anhalt, Hohenzollern, Naſſau, Furſtemburg, &c. The marquiſes of Baden, Cullenback, Anſpach, &c. The counts of Hanau, Solms, Waldec, &c. in Germany. Beſides theſe, there are the Hoſpodars of Walachia and Moldavia, dependant on the Grand Signior, &c.

Diviſions of Europe from Weſt to Eaſt.

			Capital Cities.
3 North.	Daniſh dominions	Denmark,	Copenhagen.
		Norway,	Bergen.
	Sweden,	—	Stockholm.
	Ruſſia or Muſcovy,	—	Peterſburg.
7 Middle.	Netherlands	—	Amſterdam, Bruſſels.
	Germany	—	Vienna.
	Auſtrian dominions	—	Prague, Preſburg.
	King of Pruſſia's dominions,	—	Berlin, in Germany.
	Poland,	—	Warſaw.
	France,	—	Paris.
	Swiſſerland,	—	Bern.
4. South.	Portugal,	—	Liſbon.
	Spain,	—	Madrid.
	Italy,	—	Rome.
	Turkey,	—	Conſtantinople.

Principal

Principal European Islands.

In the Atlantic Ocean, near the North of Europe.

		Subject to
Greenland, famous for its whale fishery,	—	Denmark.
Iceland, and Ferro Isles,	—	

Near the middle of Europe.

		Capital Cities.	
Ireland,	—	Dublin,	Great Britain.
Great Britain,	Scotland,	Edinburgh,	
	England,	London,	
	Wales.		

Lesser British Isles, viz. Shetland Isles, Hebrides or Western Isles, Orkneys, Man, Anglesea, Lundy, Scilly Isles, Wight, Jersey, Guernsey, Sark, Alderney.

		Subject to
Funen, Zealand,	in the Baltic	Denmark.

In the Mediterranean.

	Chief Towns.	
Yvica,	Yvica,	Spain.
Majorca,	Majorca,	
Minorca,	Port Mahon,	
Corsica,	Bastia,	France.
Sardinia,	Cagliari,	King of Sardinia.
Sicily,	Palermo,	King of the Two Sicilies.
Malta,	Valetta,	Knights of Malta.

Archipelago Islands, viz. Candia, Cyprus, Lemnos, Mytelene, Rhodes, Negropont, Tenedos, Scyros, Scio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Cerigo, Santorin, &c. subject to Turkey; and in the Adriatic or Gulf of Venice, Lusiena, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, St. Maura, and Leucadia, subject to Venice.

The principal Seas, Gulfs, and Straits in Europe.

1. The White Sea, to the north-west of Russia. 2. The Irish Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland; the south part is called St. George's Channel. 3. German Ocean, between Germany and Great Britain. 4. Baltic Sea, on the coasts of Sweden, Denmark, Germany, and Prussia. Its entrance is called the Sound. 5. English Channel,

Channel, (often called only the Channel) between the ſouth of England and France. 6. Bay of Biſcay, between France and Spain. 7. Mediterranean Sea (called the Great Sea in the Old Teſtament) between the ſouth of Europe and Africa. The entrance to it is through the Strait of Gibraltar. The eaſt part is called the Levant. Its parts are,

1. Gulf of Venice, between Italy and Turkey.
2. Archipelago, and } between Turkey in Europe, and
3. Sea of Marmora, } Turkey in Aſia. 4. Black Sea, between the ſouth-eaſt of Europe and Aſia. 5. Sea of Azoph, near the ſouth-eaſt part of Europe, between it and Aſia. 6. Dardanelles, a ſtrait joining the Archipelago to the Sea of Marmora. 7. Strait of Conſtantinople, joining the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea. 8. Strait of Caffa, joining the Black Sea to the Sea of Azoph.

DENMARK,

SITUATED between 8 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude, and 54 and 58 degrees north latitude, is bounded by the Scaggerac ſea, or entrance into the Baltic, which divides it from Norway, on the north; by the Sound, which divides it from Sweden, on the eaſt; by Germany and the Baltic, on the ſouth; and by the German ſea, which divides it from Great Britain, on the weſt; being 240 miles long, and 114 broad; containing about 15,000 ſquare miles, and above 1,000,000 of inhabitants. The territories which compoſe this kingdom are:

Jutland, in the Weſt, whoſe chief town is Wyburg.
Sleſwick, or South Jutland — S. W. Sleſwick.

Zealand,	Iſlands, S. whoſe chief Towns are	Copenhagen.
Funen,		Odenſee.
Falſter,		Nikoping.
Laland,		Naxkaw.
Femeren,		Borge,
Alſen,		Sunderburg.
Mona,		Stege.
Bornholm,		Sandewick.

Or it may be divided into—two large iſlands—ſmall iſlands—and a peninſula: not any one of which is ſeparately called by the name of Denmark.—The two large iſlands are Zealand and Funen. Zealand is of a round figure, about 60 miles in diameter, and is divided into 26 territories; the whole iſland containing 13 towns and cities,

cities, 12 caſtles, and 347 pariſhes. The capital of this iſland, and of the kingdom, is Copenhagen, a large populous city, which makes a magnificent appearance at a diſtance. It is very ſtrong, and defended by ramparts, with a caſtle, for the defence of its port. It contains ten pariſh churches, beſides nine others, belonging to the Calviniſts and other perſuaſions; and is adorned by ſome public and private palaces, an univerſity, and ſome hoſpitals. Its ſtreets are 186 in number; and its inhabitants amount to about 100,000. The houſes in the principal ſtreets are built of brick, and in the lanes chiefly of timber. But the chief glory of Copenhagen is its harbour, which admits indeed of only one ſhip to enter at a time, but is capable of containing 500. Several of the ſtreets have canals, and quays for ſhips to lie cloſe to the houſes; and its naval arſenal is ſaid far to exceed that of Venice. It has an archbiſhop, under whom are ſeven biſhoprics, Sleſwick, Arhuſen, Alburg, Ripen, Wyburg, Odenſee, and Roſchild. In Zealand alſo are the towns of Roſchild, Sora, Cronenburg, and Elſeneur, an open place near the Sound, where all ſhips, that paſs and repaſs, are obliged to pay their toll. The fineſt palace belonging to his Daniſh majeſty, lies about 20 Engliſh miles from Copenhagen, and is called Fredericſburg. Here it was, that the late unhappy queen Matilda ſpent moſt of her time during the king's tour through Europe. About two miles from Elſeneur is another ſmall royal palace, built, it is ſaid, on the place, where formerly ſtood the palace of Hamlet's father. In an adjoining garden is ſhewn the very ſpot where, according to the common tradition, that prince was poiſoned.—The iſland of Funen is about 38 miles long, and 32 broad, and is divided into 26 territories. The chief towns are Odenſee and Newburg. Jutland, the peninſula, lies between the North Sea and the Baltic: is ſituated between 54 and 58 degrees north latitude, and 8 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude: is 155 miles long, and 98 broad, but in ſome places 40 miles only: it is divided into the north and ſouth part; the north part has retained the name of Jutland, but the ſouth part, which borders upon Germany, is called the dutchy of Sleſwick. The capital places in Jutland are, Alburg, Wyburg, Arkus, Ripen, and Holdingen; through which laſt place all the cattle that are tranſported to Germany muſt paſs, where the toll is received, which amounts annually to upwards of 200,000 rix-dollars.—The dutchy of Sleſwick is 70 miles long, and

60 broad, containing 14 cities, 13 caſtles, and 278 pariſhes. This is a fine fruitful country, and is neither a part of Germany nor Denmark, but a ſovereign principality of itſelf.

Denmark is in general a flat country, and has no very conſiderable mountains or lakes, nor rivers, except the Eyder and Trave. The air is extremely cold in winter, and the heat very conſiderable in ſummer. The tranſitions from heat to cold are ſo ſudden, that ſpring and autumn are ſcarcely known here. The ſoil, however, is very good for corn and paſture. Here are abundance of fiſh, eſpecially herrings, as alſo many wild fowls, and many kinds of wild beaſts, ſuch as ſtags, elks, boars, and hares. The chief commodities of the country are fiſh, black cattle, tallow, hides, &c. The country is greatly improved of late years, and commerce begins to flouriſh.

The people in general are given to intemperance both in eating and drinking, eſpecially the latter.

Before the year 1660, the legiſlative power was lodged in the ſtates of Denmark, and the executive power in the ſenate, of which the king was no more than preſident. In time of war, indeed, he was general of the ſea and land forces; but he could neither raiſe men nor money, nor make war or peace, without the concurrence of the ſtate: but the king of Denmark is now as abſolute as any prince in Europe. His titles are, king of Denmark and Norway, of the Goths and Vandals; duke of Sleſwick, Holſtein, Stormar, and Ditmarſh; earl of Oldenburg and Delmenhurſt. His eldeſt ſon is ſtiled Prince Royal. The orders of knighthood are, the Elephant, and Daneburg.

The military force of this kingdom conſiſts of 20,000 regulars, moſtly foreigners; 50,000 militia; and 26,000 regiſtered ſeamen; 36 ſhips of the line, and 18 frigates. The whole revenue of Denmark is ſaid to amount to 1,002,000 l. ſterling yearly.

The laws of this country make only one quarto volume, and are ſo plain that they are ſuited to the meaneſt capacity. Only one apothecary is allowed to a town, except in Copenhagen, where two are permitted. The religion of the country has been Lutheran ſince the year 1522, when the inhabitants embraced the confeſſion of Auguſburg. The biſhops, whoſe buſineſs is only to ſuperintend the other clergy, have no mark of pre eminence, except in dreſs.

Among the curioſities of his Daniſh majeſty's dominions are ſome ancient inſcriptions on rocks, generally thought to be the original manner of writing. The village of Anglen, lying between Flenſburg and Sleſwick, is alſo eſteemed a curioſity, as giving name to the Angles, or Anglo-Saxons, the progenitors of the preſent Engliſh. In the *Muſæum Regium* at Copenhagen, is a repreſentation, by iron wire, of the veins and arteries of the human body, all of them appearing in their natural ſituation, bigneſs, and colour: an artificial human ſkeleton of ivory; the right hand graſps a large ſcythe, and the left holds a ſand-glaſs: a model of a ſhip, with her maſts and ſails, all of ivory: and a cabinet of ivory and ebony, very beautiful to look upon, and admirably well contrived within; this laſt is ſaid to have been the work of a Daniſh mechanic when ſtone-blind.

NORWAY,

SITUATED between 58 and 68 degrees north latitude, and 5 and 15 degrees eaſt longitude, is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by a long chain of mountains, called the Dofrine Hills, which divide it from Sweden, on the eaſt; by the Scaggerac ſea, which ſeparates it from Denmark, on the ſouth; and by the Atlantic ocean on the weſt; being about 750 miles in length, and 170 in breadth; contains about 72,800 ſquare miles, and 723,000 inhabitants. It is divided into Wardhuys; Drontheim and Bergen in the middle; and Anſlo on the ſouth. The principal cities are, Bergen, the capital of the kingdom; Aggerhuys, the chief town of Anſlo; Stavanger, Drontheim (which is an archbiſhopric, under whom are five biſhoprics, viz. Bergen, Anſlo, Stavanger, Skalholt, and Hola) Wardhuys, Chriſtiana, Chriſtianſand, and Koningſberg, near which are ſilver mines. In the province of Anſlo is Frederickſtadt, a ſmall city, with ſtrong fortifications and a harbour: over-againſt it is Frederickſhall, and not far diſtant the fort of Guldenlow, between which two places Charles XII. king of Sweden, was killed on the 11th of December 1718.

Norway is in general a healthy and mountainous country; ſome of the mountains, the higheſt of which is called Dofrefield, are above 50 miles over. Many of the mountains contain caverns: one, called Dolſteen, the paſſage of which is as high and wide as a church, was in

1750 viſited by two clergymen, who proceeded till they heard the ſea daſhing over their heads.

The cold here is ſometimes ſo intenſe, as to be altogether intolerable. In 1719, ſeven thouſand Swedes, who were on their march to attack Drontheim, periſhed in the ſnow, on the mountains that ſeparate Sweden from Norway.

This country produces the aſbeſtos, which may be woven into cloth that cannot be deſtroyed by fire; marble, magnets, chryſtals, and other kinds of ſtones; likewiſe gold and ſilver. One of the ſilver maſſes that has been diſcovered, weighing 560 pounds, is to be ſeen at the royal muſeum at Copenhagen. Lead, copper, and iron mines are common in this country; one of the copper mines at Roraas is thought to be the richeſt in Europe. Norway likewiſe produces quickſilver, ſulphur, vitriol, alum, and various kinds of loam; the different manufactures of which bring in a large revenue to the crown. Beſides the wild animals, ſuch as Denmark abounds in, Norway has ſeveral other kinds, particularly rein-deer, bears, wolves, lynxes, beavers, martens, ermines, &c. with great variety of birds, of both the land and ſea kind. The land eagle here is ſo ſtrong, that he has been known to carry off a child of two years old. The rivers and lakes are well ſtocked with all kinds of fiſh. Several of the lakes contain floating iſlands, formed by the coheſion of roots of trees and ſhrubs; and, though torn from the main land, bear herbage and trees. In the year 1702, the noble family ſeat of Borge, near Frederickſtadt, ſuddenly ſunk into an abyſs 100 fathoms in depth; and its ſite was inſtantly filled with a piece of water, which formed a lake 300 ells in length, and about half as broad. This melancholy accident, by which fourteen people and two hundred head of cattle periſhed, was occaſioned by the foundation being undermined by the waters of a river. The ſeas have many monſters, ſome of which are ſcarce heard of elſewhere, as whales, tuella-flynders, ſea-devils, ſea-ſcorpions, ſea-ſnakes, and the kraken, which is repreſented as a monſtrous animal, a mile and a half in circumference, &c. The beſt produce of this country is the fiſhery, eſpecially that of ſtock-fiſh, which are ſent all over Europe; and between Norway and Iceland is the whale fiſhery. The whale is ſuch a voracious animal, and ſometimes devours ſuch an incredible number of ſmall fiſh, that his belly is ready to burſt; in which caſe he makes a moſt tremendous noiſe from pain. The ſmaller

fiſh

fiſh have their revenge: ſome of them faſten on his back, and inceſſantly beat him; others, with ſharp horns, or rather bones, on their beaks, ſwim under his belly, and ſometimes rip it up; ſome are provided with long ſharp teeth, and tear his fleſh. Even the aquatic birds of prey declare war againſt him, when he comes near the ſurface of the water; and he has been known to be ſo tortured, that he has beat himſelf to death on the rocks. As this kingdom abounds with foreſts, it has a great quantity of timber, chiefly fir and oak, of which England and Holland take large cargoes every year.

The king of Denmark ſends hither a viceroy: and in all the edicts publiſhed in Norway, the king ſtiles himſelf king of Norway and Denmark; while in thoſe publiſhed in Denmark, he ſtiles himſelf king of Denmark and Norway. In all reſpects, the civil and eccleſiaſtical government of both countries is the ſame.

The natives of Norway are ſtrong and well-ſized, have the character of being honeſt, induſtrious, and valiant; are naturally ingenious and hardy, and both men and women furniſh themſelves with houſehold goods and apparel of their own making.

They live to ſo great an age, and retain their ſtrength and vigour ſo long, that a perſon even an hundred years old is ſuppoſed not to be incapable of labour; and, in 1733, four couple, whoſe ages, when joined, exceeded 800 years, danced before his Daniſh majeſty at Frederickſhall.

Among the curioſities of this country is a dangerous whirlpool, called Moſkoeſtrom, formed by the flux and reflux of the ſea, running between the iſland Moſkoe and the coaſt on each ſide, with a noiſe louder than a cataract; by the violence of which, whales and ſhips, if they come too near, are irreſiſtibly drawn in, and daſhed to pieces againſt the rocks at the bottom.

LAPLAND.

EXTENDS from the North Cape, in 71 degrees north latitude, to the White ſea, and is divided among the Danes, Swedes, and Ruſſians, but the boundaries of each particular diſtrict is not known; that part which belongs to his Daniſh majeſty is included in the province of Wardhuys, and contains 28,400 ſquare miles, being 285 long, and 172 broad.

The climate is ſo ſevere, that people often have their lips frozen to the cup they are drinking out of. The

country is almoſt one continued maſs of mountains, ſeparated by rivers and lakes which contain innumerable iſlands, where roſes grow ſpontaneouſly for a ſhort time in ſummer, and which are believed by the natives to be the terreſtrial paradiſe. Gold and ſilver mines have been diſcovered here, and likewiſe beautiful chryſtals, ſome amethyſts, topazes, and pearls. The principal riches of the Laplanders conſiſt in their flocks of rein-deer, without which they could not ſubſiſt, as their fleſh and milk afford the inhabitants food, their ſkins ſerve for cloathing, and their ſinews and tendons make thread and cordage; and when alive will draw ſledges 200 miles a day, ſubſiſting only on moſs, which they diſcover by inſtinct under the ſnow. The zibelin, valuable for its fur, is a native of this country.

The Laplanders have very little commerce; their religion is paganiſm; and they are much addicted to the ſtudy of magic.

EAST GREENLAND, *or* SPITSBERGEN,

IS claimed by his Daniſh majeſty; and lies between 9 and 28 degrees eaſt longitude, and 76 and 81 north latitude; and was firſt diſcovered by Sir Hugh Willoughby in 1553. Here is a whale fiſhery. It has two harbours, South Haven and Maurice Bay.

WEST GREENLAND,

SITUATED between the meridian of London, and 50 degrees weſt longitude, and 60 and 76 north latitude, contains about 1000 inhabitants, who bear a great reſemblance to the Eſquimaux Americans, in aſpect, manners, and dreſs: they are low of ſtature, few of them exceeding five feet in height, and the generality are not ſo tall; and they live in huts during the winter, which is incredibly ſevere. The natives, after all the pains taken by the Daniſh miſſionaries, in order to civiliſe them, are very little better than ſavages. Notwithſtanding their long night in the middle of winter, the aurora borealis, reflected from the ſnow, affords them ſufficient light to enable them to purſue their ordinary buſineſs. This country is ſo hot in the long ſummer days, that the inhabitants are obliged to throw off their garments.

The Greenlanders have no trade, though they have a moſt

moſt improveable fiſhery upon their coaſts, and employ all the year either in fiſhing or hunting, in which they are very dextrous, and, except making implements neceſſary for the ſame, are almoſt the only employs the men follow: as it would be accounted beneath their dignity even to bring their booty from the ſea-ſide, the women are the butchers and cooks, and alſo the curriers to dreſs the leather, and make clothes, ſhoes, and boots, out of it. They alſo build and repair the houſes and tents, as far as relates to the maſonry, the men doing only the carpenters work.

The taking of whales in the ſeas of Greenland, among fields of ice that have been increaſing for ages, is one of the greateſt curioſities in nature. Theſe fields or mountains of ice are frequently more than a mile in length, and 100 feet thick; and when they are agitated by a ſtorm, nothing can be more terrible; the Dutch had 13 ſhips cruſhed to pieces by them in one ſeaſon. Whales are of ſeveral kinds, ſome white, others black; the black, called the grand bay whale, is in moſt eſteem, both on account of his bulk and the quantity of blubber he yields. His tongue is 18 feet in length, incloſed in long pieces of whalebone, which are covered with hair. The bones of the body are uſeleſs, being as hard as thoſe of an ox. He is uſually between 60 and 80 feet long, is without teeth, very thick about the head, but grows leſs from thence to the tail. On the top of the head is what is called the hoveſl or bump, in which are two ſpout-holes, from whence he blows the water ſo fiercely, that it roars like an organ-pipe. When the ſeamen ſee a whale ſpout, the word is immediately given, *fall, fall,* when every one haſtens from the ſhip to his boat; four or five boats commonly belong to one ſhip, and ſix or eight men to each boat. When they come near the whale, the harpooner, one of which ſtands at the head of every boat, ſtrikes him with the harpoon, to which a line is faſtened; the whale, perceiving himſelf wounded, plunges into the deep, and would carry the boat along with him, did they not give him line faſt enough: and, to prevent the boat taking fire by the ſwift motion of the rope againſt it, one keeps wetting it with a mop. After the whale has run ſome hundred fathoms deep, he is forced to riſe for air, when he makes a noiſe with his ſpouting as loud as the firing of cannon. As ſoon as he appears on the ſurface of the water, another harpoon is fixed in him, whereupon he plunges again, and when he riſes a ſecond time, they pierce him with ſpears, till he ſpouts out ſtreams of blood

inſtead of water, beating the ſea with his tail and fins till it is in a foam, the boats following him for ſome leagues, till he has loſt his ſtrength, and when dying he turns upon his back, and then is drawn on ſhore, or to the ſhip, if they are far from land; there they cut him in pieces, and by boiling the blubber extract the oil, or barrel them up and bring them home, as is moſt convenient. Each fiſh yields between 60 and 100 barrels of oil, valued at 3l. or 4l. a barrel.

ICELAND

LIES between 63 and 67 degrees north latitude, and between 11 and 27 weſt longitude, extending about 435 miles long, and 185 broad, and contains 46,000 ſquare miles, and 46,200 inhabitants. It is ſubject to Denmark, and conforms to the religion and laws of Norway. The people are naturally hardy, honeſt, and induſtrious. The commerce of the iſland is monopolized by a Daniſh company, whoſe exports are dried fiſh, ſalted mutton and lamb, beef, butter, tallow, candles, train oil, coarſe woollen ſtockings, boots, ſhoes, gloves, raw wool, ſheep-ſkins, fox-furs of various colours, and feathers. Their imports conſiſt of timber, fiſhing-lines and hooks, tobacco, bread, horſe ſhoes, brandy, gin, wine, ſalt, linen, and a little ſilk; excluſive of ſome neceſſaries and ſuperfluities for the more wealthy. As this country affords no bait for avarice or ambition, the inhabitants depend entirely upon his Daniſh majeſty's protection: and the revenue he draws from the country amounts to about 30,000 crowns a year.

This iſland is noted for a volcano, called Hecla, and ſeveral hot ſprings, ſome of which, by the force of ſubterraneous fire, throw up water, with a roaring noiſe, to a conſiderable height in the air; particularly one called Geyſer, which ſpouts like a fountain, to the height of 92 feet. The water of this and ſome other ſprings is ſo hot, that the neighbours often boil their victuals by ſuſpending a pot in the water. The cows which drink at theſe fountains give extraordinary quantities of milk.

Immenſe mountains of ice frequently arrive upon the coaſt from Greenland. When theſe maſſes are floating together, the wood, that is often drifted along between them, is ſo much chafed, and preſſed with ſuch violence together, that it takes fire; which circumſtance has occaſioned fabulous accounts of the ice being in flames. In the

the ſpring of 1783, an iſland roſe out of the ocean, about three hours ſail to the ſouth-weſt from Skalholt, the capital of Iceland. It is ſaid to contain two volcanoes; but whether raiſed by the force of the earthquake that deſolated Sicily, or by ſome internal commotions of Mount Hecla, is uncertain.

THE FARO ISLANDS,

LIE in a cluſter; and are ſo called from the inhabitants ferrying from one iſland to another. They are about 24 in number, and lie between 61 and 63 degrees north latitude, and between 5 and 8 weſt longitude. The ſpace of this cluſter extends about 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth, to the weſtward of Norway; having Shetland and the Orkneys on the ſouth-eaſt, and Greenland and Iceland upon the north and north-weſt. The trade and income of the inhabitants, who are near 5000 in number, add little or nothing to the revenues of Denmark.

HIS DANISH MAJESTY'S GERMAN DOMINIONS.

HOLSTEIN, ſituated in the circle of Lower Saxony, was formerly divided between the empreſs of Ruſſia, who poſſeſſed Ducal Holſtein; the king of Denmark, who had Ditmarſh and Stormaria; and the imperial cities of Hamburg and Lubec; but, on the 16th of November 1773, the Ducal Holſtein, with all the rights, prerogatives, and territorial ſovereignty, was formally transferred to the king of Denmark, by the preſent grand duke of Ruſſia, on being declared ſucceſſor to the throne of his mother. Keyl, the capital, is well built, has a harbour, and neat public edifices. The capital of Ditmarſh is Meldorp; and Gluckſtadt, a well-built town and fortreſs, in a marſhy ſituation, on the right of the Elbe, which has ſome foreign commerce, is the metropolis of Stormaria; in which likewiſe is Altena, a large, populous, and handſome town, of great traffic, commodiouſly ſituated on the Elbe, in the neighbourhood of Hamburg. Being a free port, and the ſtaple of the Daniſh Eaſt India company, great numbers flock thither from all parts of the north. Daniſh Holſtein contains upwards of 134,000 inhabitants.

In Weſtphalia, the king of Denmark has the countries of Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, conſiſting of about 2,000 ſquare miles, and containing 80,000 inhabitants; they lie on the ſouth ſide of the Weſer; their capitals have the

ſame names; the firſt has the remains of a fortification, and the laſt is an open place. Oldenburg gave a title to the firſt royal anceſtor of his preſent Daniſh majeſty.

SWEDEN,

SITUATED between 10 and 30 degrees eaſt longitude, and 56 and 69 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Norwegian Lapland on the north; by Ruſſia, eaſt; by the Baltic Sea, the Sound, and the Scaggerac, on the ſouth; and by the Dofrine mountains, which are impaſſable, and divide it from Norway, on the weſt; being about 800 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; and contains almoſt 228,000 ſquare miles, and about 2,000,000 inhabitants. This kingdom is divided into five provinces:—1. Sweden Proper; which is ſubdivided into ten parts, viz. Uplandia, Sudermania, Weſtmania, Nericia, Geſtricia, Helſingia, Dalicarlia, Medelpedia, Angermania, and Jemptia. 2. Gothland, into 8 parts; Eaſt and Weſt Gothland, Smaland, Wermeland, Dalia, Schonen, Bleking, and Halland. 3. Finland, into 6; as Eaſt Bothnia, Cajania, Savoloxia, Nyland, Travaſtia, and Finland Proper. 4. Lapland, into 5; according to the rivers which flow through the country into the Gulf of Bothnia, viz. Uma, Pithia, Lula, Tornee, and Kimi. 5. Iſlands in the Baltic Sea. In Sweden Proper is Stockholm, 760 miles north-eaſt from London, the capital of the whole kingdom, and reſidence of the king; built on ſix ſmall iſlands, which are joined together by wooden bridges. The city makes a grand appearance, having many ſtately palaces covered with copper. The harbour is very large and commodious, but difficult to come at, on account of the numerous iſlands between it and the ſea, and becauſe there are no tides here, which renders ſeveral winds neceſſary to carry the ſhips in or out. Twenty-eight miles from Stockholm is Upſal, the moſt ancient city in Sweden. Here is an archbiſhop's ſee, as likewiſe an univerſity, rendered famous by the great Linnæus. In this province alſo are Orebro, Kopping, Hedamora, and Fahlun or Coppenberg, all large cities. In the province of Gothland are Norkoping, Linkoping, Calmar, (remarkable for the union of Calmar, in 1387, by which the kingdoms of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, were in future to have remained under one ſovereign) Weſterwick, Gottenburg, Lunden, Malmoe, Chriſtianſtadt, and Carlſtadt. In the province of Finland are Abo, Cajenburg, Raſeborg, Borgo, Helſingfors, and Waſa.

The

The names of the towns in Lapland are ſimilar to the ſubdiviſions of the country.

The principal Swediſh iſles are Gothland, Oeland, Aland, and Rugen: the chief town in the iſle of Gothland is Wiſby, and Borkholm in that of Oeland; Caſtleholm of Aland, and Bergen of Rugen. Their ſeas are the Baltic, and the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, which are arms of the Baltic; and on the weſt of Sweden, at the entrance of the Baltic, are, the Cattegate ſea, and the Sound, a ſtrait about four miles over, which divides Sweden from Denmark, where ſhips of different nations pay a toll to the latter kingdom, as they paſs into the Baltic. Theſe ſeas have no tides, and are frozen up uſually four months in the year; nor are they ſo ſalt as the ocean, which never mixes with it, becauſe a current ſets always out of the Baltic into the ocean.

The length of the longeſt day, and the longeſt night, in this climate, is almoſt three months. The winter commonly begins very ſoon, and ſummer ſucceeds it ſo immediately, as to leave very little ſpace that can be called ſpring. The heat in ſummer is ſo intenſe, as ſometimes to ſet the foreſts on fire; and the cold in winter is ſo exceſſive, that it often cauſes the noſes of the inhabitants and the extreme parts of their bodies to mortify. Vegetation is here much quicker than in ſouthern climates. In the ſummer not only various kinds of fruit are produced, but even melons are brought to great perfection. The Swedes formerly raiſed very little corn, but of late years they have raiſed almoſt as much as they conſume. The chief wealth of this country ariſes from the mines of ſilver, copper, lead, and iron; which, with the exportation of timber, pitch, tar, flax, hemp, furs, cordage, fiſh, and train-oil, make the balance of trade greatly in their favour. This country produces chryſtals, amethyſts, topazes, porphyry, agate, &c.

This kingdom was elective till the middle of the fifteenth century; from that time the kings of Sweden were hereditary and abſolute, till after the death of Charles XII. when the government was ſettled on the ancient footing. But the oppreſſions and intrigues of the ſenators occaſioned a revolution in 1772, by which the conſtitution of this country was made ſomewhat ſimilar to that of Great Britain, with this difference, that the Swediſh parliament (called the ſtates) meets only once in ſix or eight years. The military force of Sweden conſiſts of 40,000 regulated militia, and about 50 ſhips of war.

Great efforts have within a few years paſt been made for the improvement of literature. The fine arts are encouraged, agriculture is ſtudied, and natural hiſtory has in ſome branches been carried to the higheſt pitch by Linnæus and his pupils.

The condition of women here is not to be envied; for they go to plough, threſh out the corn, row upon the water, ſerve the bricklayers, carry burdens, and do all the common drudgeries in huſbandry.

The eccleſiaſtical government of Sweden is by one archbiſhop, of Upſal, whoſe revenue is about 400l. ſterling. He has under him the biſhoprics of Gottenburg, Lunden, Linkoping, Abo, Wexio, and Streng; beſides ſuperintendants, at moderate ſtipends. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of this country, and profeſſed by all ranks of people, except in Lapland. The univerſities are that of Upſal, inſtituted near 400 years ago, and patronized by ſeveral ſucceſſive monarchs, particularly by the great Guſtavus Adolphus, and his daughter queen Chriſtina; another at Abo, in Finland, not ſo well endowed, nor ſo flouriſhing; and there was a third at Lunden, in Schonen, which is now fallen to decay. An academy of arts and ſciences was ſome years ſince eſtabliſhed at Stockholm, and is now in a flouriſhing condition; they have publiſhed ſeveral volumes of memoirs, which have been well received by the public. Every dioceſe is provided with a free ſchool, in which boys are qualified for the univerſity.

The Swedes formerly, eſpecially in the reigns of Guſtavus Adolphus and Charles XII. were eſteemed the beſt ſoldiers in Chriſtendom; but, for ſome time paſt, their military ſpirit has been much on the decline.

His Swediſh majeſty's titles are, king of the Swedes, Goths, and Vandals; great prince of Finland; duke of Schonen, Sudermania, Pomerania, &c. The orders of knighthood are thoſe of the Seraphim, Sword, and Polar Star. The revenue of Sweden, ſince the unfortunate wars of Charles XII. has been greatly reduced. Her gold and ſilver ſpecie, in the late reign, aroſe chiefly from the king's German dominions. Formerly the crown-lands, poll-money, tithes, mines, and other articles, produced a million ſterling. Payments made in copper, which is here the chief medium of commerce, are extremely inconvenient, ſome of the pieces being as large as tiles; and a wheelbarrow or cart is often required to carry home a moderate ſum. In this reſpect they ſomewhat reſemble

the ancient Spartans. The Swedes have ſome gold ducats, and eight-mark pieces of ſilver.

Among the artificial curioſities of this kingdom, is a public clock of excellent workmanſhip, belonging to the church of St. Laurence, in Lunden; which ſhews not only the day, hour, and minute, but alſo the remarkable motions of the celeſtial bodies, with all feſtivals both fixed and moveable. And among the natural curioſities is a dreadful cataract, not far from Gottenburgh, which falls into ſuch an abyſs, that large pieces of timber precipitated down are half an hour or more before they riſe to the ſurface.

His Swediſh majeſty's German dominions conſiſt of part of Pomerania, in the circle of Upper Saxony, being 47 miles long, 24 broad, and containing about 960 ſquare miles. The capital of this diſtrict is Stralſund.

RUSSIA, *or* MOSCOVY,

IN its moſt extenſive ſenſe, comprehends Ruſſia in *Europe* and Ruſſia in *Aſia*, and contains an extent of country nearly equal to all the reſt of Europe, and greater than the Roman empire in the zenith of its power, or the Perſian empire ſubdued by Alexander, or indeed than both put together.

Ruſſia in *Europe*, ſituated between 23 and 65 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 47 and 72 degrees of north latitude, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean on the north, by Aſiatic Ruſſia on the eaſt, by Little Tartary and Turkey on the ſouth, and by Poland, the Baltic Sea, and Sweden, on the weſt; being about 1500 miles in length, and 1100 in breadth, containing 1,111,685 ſquare miles, and above 20 millions of inhabitants. This empire is divided into 16 provinces or governments, the chief of which are:

	From W. to E,	*Chief towns.*
2 North	Lapland, —	Kola.
	Dwina, or Archangel,	Archangel.
6 Middle	Finland, — —	Wyburg.
	Eſthonia, — —	Revel.
	Ingria, — —	Peterſburg.
	Livonia, — —	Riga.
	Novogorod, — —	Novogorod.
	Moſcow, — —	Moſcow.
5 South	Ukrain Coſſacks, S.W. —	Kiow.
	Belgorod, — —	Belgorod.
	Waronetz, — —	Waronetz.
	Don Coſſacks, S.E. —	Tſcherkaſk.
	Crim Tartary, or Taurida,	Kaffa.

Crim Tartary was wreſted from the Turks, and added to the empire, in 1783, as were ſome provinces from Poland a few years before.

Peterſburgh, the capital (ſituated in latitude 60) ſtands on both ſides the river Neva, between the lake Ladoga and the gulf of Finland. This city was founded in the year 1703, by Peter the Great, and conſiſted of a few ſmall fiſhing-huts, on a ſpot ſo ſwampy, that the ground was formed into nine iſlands. It now extends about 6 miles every way, and contains as many magnificent ſtructures of every kind as are to be found in the moſt celebrated cities of Europe. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to be 400,000. *Moſcow*, the ancient capital, ſtands on a river of the ſame name, in 55 degrees of north latitude, and contains ſo many gardens, groves, lawns, and ſtreams, that it has rather the appearance of a well-cultivated country than a city. In this city are 1600 churches and convents, and 43 ſquares; fires often make dreadful havoc here, as the houſes are for the moſt part built of timber; on the contrary, the palaces, churches, and other public buildings, are magnificent. Here is a bell 19 feet high, 23 in diameter, 64 in circumference, and two in thickneſs, and weighs 336,000 pounds. The Krimlin, or imperial palace, ſituated in the middle of the city, contains the old palace, pleaſure houſe, and ſtables, a victualling-houſe, a palace formerly belonging to the patriarch, nine cathedrals, five convents, four pariſh churches, the arſenal, public colleges, and other edifices. All the churches in the Krimlin have beautiful ſpires, moſt of them gilt, or covered with ſilver; the inſides of the churches are alſo richly ornamented.

The principal rivers in Ruſſia are, 1. The *Dwina*, which riſes in the lake Kowinſkoe, runs N. W. and falls into the White Sea below Archangel. 2. The *Dnieper*, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe, which runs S. E. into the Black Sea at Kinbourn. 3. The *Don*, or *Tanais*, in the S. E. which divides Europe from Aſia, runs into the ſea of Azoph. 4. The *Wolga*, the largeſt river in the old world, and one that fertilizes the country through which it paſſes more than moſt others. After traverſing the greateſt part of Ruſſia, and deſcribing a courſe of 3,000 miles, it falls into the Caſpian Sea near Aſtrachan, by upwards of 70 mouths. Beſides theſe, there are the Tobol, Irtis, and Oby, which run into the Frozen Ocean. The Don and Wolga approach ſo near in one part, that a ſcheme was once in agitation to connect them by a canal.

The

The principal lakes are *Ladoga*, near the gulf of Finland; and *Onega*, near the White Sea.

Ruſſia, except towards the north, is a flat country, full of foreſts, lakes, and rivers, and, from the great extent of the empire, partakes of variety of climates. Towards the more northern parts, the cold is ſometimes ſo intenſe, that the thermometer frequently ſtands from 40 to near 60 degrees below the freezing point. When a perſon walks out in that ſevere weather, the cold makes the eyes water, which freezing, hangs in little icicles on the eye-laſhes; and, as the common peaſants uſually wear their beards, they often hang at their chins like a ſolid lump of ice. Boiling water, thrown up into the air by an engine, ſo as to ſpread, will fall down perfectly dry, and formed into ice. But towards the ſouthern parts of the empire, the climate is mild, the ſoil fruitful, and the country well inhabited.

One advantage which the Ruſſians derive from the ſeverity of their climate, is the preſerving proviſions by the froſt; for this is ſo intenſe as to put a ſtop to all putrefaction, as well as vegetation. Good houſewives, as ſoon as the froſt ſets in, about the end of October, kill their poultry, and keep them in tubs packed up with layers of ſnow between them, and take them out for uſe as occaſion requires; by which means they ſave the expence of maintaining the animal for ſeveral months. Veal frozen at Archangel, and brought to Peterſburgh, is eſteemed the fineſt; nor can it be diſtinguiſhed at the table from what is freſh killed, being equally juicy. The markets of Peterſburgh are by this means ſupplied, in winter, with all manner of proviſions, at a cheaper rate than would otherwiſe be poſſible; and it is not a little curious to ſee the vaſt ſtacks of whole hogs, ſheep, fiſh, and other animals, which are piled up in the markets for ſale. The method of thawing frozen proviſions, is by immerging them in cold water; for when they are thawed by heat, a violent fermentation, and almoſt an inſtant putrefaction takes place: but when thawed by cold water, the ice ſeems to be attracted out of the body, and forms a tranſparent incruſtation round it. The bodies of the dead are preſerved in the ſame manner till the ſpring, when they are buried; for during the winter it is impoſſible to open the ground, in order to make a grave.—The exports of this country are timber, wax, honey, rhubarb, cavear (which is made of the roes of ſturgeons) tallow, train-oil, ſalt, furs of various kinds, leather, pitch, tar, hemp, flax,

flax, iron, copper, &c. Beſides birds and beaſts ſimilar to thoſe of other northern countries, this has hyænas, lynxes, ſables, dromedaries, and camels.

The eſtabliſhed religion of the Ruſſians is that of the Greek church; they receive the communion in both kinds, and give it to children of ſeven years old; they go to confeſſion, pray for the dead, make pilgrimages, obſerve many ſuperſtitious rites in their funerals; and their faſts and lents make near one-half of the year. They have monaſteries of nuns and friars, and their principal ſaint or patron is St. Nicholas. They have five metropolitan patriarchs, fourteen archbiſhops, ſeventeen biſhops; and in the city of Moſcow there are about 4,000 of the inferior clergy. They have 5 univerſities, viz. Moſcow, Peterſburgh, Pleſkof, Iſchernikof, and Penſa.

The puniſhments in Ruſſia are remarkably ſevere, which the natives bear, as if their ſenſe of feeling differed from that of the reſt of mankind.

The military force of this country conſiſts of 250,000 men, and a fleet of 40 ſhips of the line, beſides about the ſame number of frigates and ſmaller veſſels, and 100 gallies. The revenue of Ruſſia is computed at thirty millions of roubles, or about ſix millions ſterling.

The method of travelling in the northern parts is in ſledges drawn by rein-deer, when the ſnow is frozen hard enough to bear them. Theſe deer run as faſt as a race-horſe, flying in a manner from one hill of ſnow to another. In the middle of Ruſſia they travel alſo in ſledges, but drawn by horſes. The ſledge-way is beſt beaten in February, when they travel night and day, in a kind of coaches fixed upon ſledges, ſo expeditiouſly, that they go from Peterſburgh to Moſcow, which is 400 miles and upwards, in three days and three nights, there being a convenient place in the coach to lie down and ſleep; but the horſes are changed every fourteen or fifteen miles. Her Imperial majeſty, in her journies, is drawn in a houſe, which contains a bed, a table, chairs, and other conveniences for four people, by 24 poſt-horſes; and the houſe itſelf is fixed on a ſledge.

The government of this empire is arbitrary; though the natives have a code of laws publiſhed by the preſent empreſs in 1768, which ſerve as rules to guide them by, both in criminal and civil cauſes, when the ſovereign does not interfere. Before the beginning of this century, the Ruſſians were little better than barbarians; but by the prudent management of Peter the Great, and his ſucceſſors,

ceſſors, they are very much civilized, and, from a people of little conſequence, are become a reſpectable nation, and rule over thoſe to whom they were formerly ſubject.

Many of the Ruſſians have but a weak ſight, which is probably owing to their eyes being dazzled with the whiteneſs of the ſnow for a great part of the year. Their ſovereign's titles are, Empreſs of all the Ruſſias; Sovereign Princeſs of Moſcovy, Kiovia, Wolodimir, and Novogorod; Czarina or Queen of Siberia, Cazan, and Aſtracan; Great Ducheſs of Smolenſko; Ducheſs of Eſtonia, Letonia, Carelia, Ingermania, and Kexholm; Chief and Protectreſs of the Greek Church; to which is lately added, Queen of Taurida.

The NETHERLANDS,

SITUATED between 49 and 54 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude, conſiſt of 17 provinces; bounded by the German ſea on the north; by Germany on the eaſt; by France, ſouth; and by the Engliſh channel, weſt; being about 360 miles long, and 260 in breadth, containing about 12,968 ſquare miles, and 5,000,000 inhabitants. Theſe provinces are divided into two great parts, 1ſt. The northern, containing the ſeven united provinces, generally called *Holland*. 2d. The ſouthern, containing the Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands.

The United Netherlands, ſituated between 51 and 54 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude, are bounded on the eaſt by Germany, on the weſt and north by part of the German Ocean, and on the ſouth by Flanders; being about 150 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth, and contain 7546 ſquare miles, and 4,000,000 of inhabitants, of which one half are ſuppoſed to reſide in the province of Holland, which for its ſize is certainly the moſt populous ſpot in the world. The ſeven united provinces are, Frieſland, Groningen, Overyſſel, Holland, Utrecht, Guelderland, and Zealand. The chief places in Frieſland are Leuwarden, the capital, Dockum, Franker, where there is an univerſity, Harlingen, and Slooten. In Groningen is the capital of the ſame name, which has an univerſity, and Dam. In Overyſſel are Deventer, the capital, Zwoll, Covarden, and Otmarſen. The principal places in the province of Holland are Haerlem, a noble city, in which there is a great manufactory of fine Holland, flowered

ſilks,

ſilks, and lace. Amſterdam, the capital, built upon piles of wood, one of the richeſt and nobleſt trading cities in the world, 118 miles E. of London. Leyden, next to Amſterdam, is the fineſt city in Holland; here is a large woollen manufactory; and an univerſity which has always been famous for learned men. The Hague, though only a village, deſerves to be ranked with the cities, both on account of its ſize, and for being the reſidence of the foreign ambaſſadors, and the place where the ſtates-general of the united provinces aſſemble. Delft, noted for a manufactory of porcelain, called Delft china: in the great church is a fine monument of braſs, in commemoration of the prince of Orange: here is alſo a great arſenal, out of which 100,000 men may be armed. Rotterdam, the birth-place of Eraſmus, and where there is a ſtatue in braſs erected in honour to his memory, upon a ſtone bridge. Helvoetſluys, in the iſland of Iſlemond; and the Brill, in the iſland of Voorn. In the province of Utrecht, is a fine and ſtrong city of the ſame name, in which is a famous univerſity, founded in 1635, and in this city the proteſtant order of Teutonick knights have a houſe or college. Here the union of the ſeven provinces was begun in 1579. In 1672, this city was taken by the French, when Lewis XIV. came in perſon to ſing *Te Deum* in the cathedral. In 1713, peace between France and the Allies was concluded here. Guelderland is divided into two parts, Upper and Lower: the latter part forms one of the united provinces, and the principal towns are Nimeguen, Arnheim, and Zutphen. Upper Guelderland contains Guelders, belonging to the King of Pruſſia; Ruremond, to the houſe of Auſtria; Venloe and Stephenſwaert, to the States; the principal towns are of the ſame names as the diſtricts into which the country is divided. The province of Zealand conſiſts of five iſlands, viz. Walcheren, the principal towns of which are Middlebourg and Fluſhing; Schowen, Duyveland, South Beveland, and North Beveland. The inhabitants of this province are at infinite pains to keep the ſea from overwhelming them.

The principal rivers of the ſeven provinces are the Rhine, which riſes in Swiſſerland, and, ſoon after its entrance into Guelderland, is divided into ſeveral channels, the two largeſt are called the Waal and Lech, which run eaſt and weſt, and fall into the Maeſe; the Maeſe, which riſes in Champagne, and after a courſe from E. to W. falls into the German ſea; the Scheld, of late the cauſe

of ſo much diſſenſion between the emperor and the Dutch, and which had like to have excited a general war in Europe, riſes in Picardy, takes a courſe N. E. and falls into the German ſea; the Iſſel, riſes in Weſtphalia, runs N. and falls into the Zuyder Zee; as does the Vecht, which riſes in Overyſſel and runs E. to W. The air of this country is generally thick and moiſt, on account of the frequent fogs which riſe from the many rivers and canals with which it abounds; and to this are attributed the frequent agues, to which the inhabitants are ſubject. The ſoil is naturally wet and fenny, the country lying very low, with ſcarce any riſing ground; but the inhabitants have made it fit for paſture, and in many places for tillage. Though the commodities of this country, proceeding from its own growth, may, ſtrictly ſpeaking, be reckoned only butter and cheeſe, yet, by the induſtry of the inhabitants, it is rendered a receptacle for all the rich and valuable productions of other nations, and the Dutch import and export all the commodities that the world produces, and there is hardly a manufacture but what they carry on.

Holland, in proportion to the extent of its territory, and the number of its inhabitants, is the richeſt country upon earth. The profits of their Eaſt-India Company were formerly ſo great, that they have been known to divide 40 and even 60 per cent. So late as the year 1760, they actually divided 15 per cent. The bank of Amſterdam, in caſh, bullion, and pawned jewels, is thought to contain about thirty millions ſterling.

The military force of theſe provinces, in time of peace, conſiſts of about 40,000 men, and their navy formerly was almoſt equal to that of Great Britain, but neglected of late years.

The uſual method of travelling is in covered boats, called treckſcuits, which are divided into two apartments, one for the gentry, the other for the commonalty.

The united provinces form, as it were, ſeveral commonwealths, each province being a diſtinct ſtate, with an independent power within itſelf to judge of all cauſes, of what kind ſoever; but all, joined together, make up one republic, the moſt conſiderable in the world; which republic is governed by the aſſembly of the ſtates-general, conſiſting of ſeven voices, each province having one. Matters are not determined in this aſſembly by plurality of voices, but all the provinces muſt come to an unanimous conſent before any thing can legally be done.

The

The government of Holland, however, partakes more of an oligarchy than a republic, as the people have really no ſhare in the management of public affairs, and do not chuſe either their repreſentatives or their magiſtrates. In Amſterdam the magiſtracy is lodged in thirty-ſix ſenators, who are choſen for life; and every vacancy among them is filled up by the ſurvivors. The ſame ſenate likewiſe elects the deputies to repreſent the cities in the province of Holland; but of late, the people, in almoſt every province, have made vigorous attempts to have a ſhare of the governments, and choice of their repreſentatives, which has nearly produced a civil war.

The Dutch lived upon good terms, and generally in cloſe alliance, with the Engliſh, from their firſt becoming a ſovereign power. But in 1780 they ſeparated themſelves from their old allies, and entered into cloſe connections with the court of France.

The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is Calviniſm, yet all ſects and religions are here tolerated in the open profeſſion of their reſpective tenets.

The greateſt curioſities of the United Provinces are the dykes (made to protect the inhabitants againſt inundations) which are ſeventeen ells thick, and yet have not been found ſufficient to reſiſt the impetuoſity of the ſea, which has often broken in, and done almoſt incredible miſchief.

The title of their prince is, the Stadtholder; Prince of Orange, Naſſau-Dietz; Captain General and Admiral to their High Mightineſſes the States-General; Marquis of Fluſhing; Earl of Vianden, Striegelberg, and Bergen; Baron of Breda and Grave.

Of the Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands.

The Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands (ſituated between 49 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 2 and 7 degrees eaſt longitude) are bounded by the United Provinces on the north; by Germany eaſt; by France ſouth; and by France and the Engliſh channel weſt; being 200 miles ſquare; and conſiſt of ten provinces, viz.

From W. to E.		*Chief towns.*
Brabant,	Dutch,	Breda, Bergen-op-Zoom,
	Auſtrian,	— Bruſſels.
Antwerp,	Auſtrian,	— Antwerp.
Flanders,	Dutch,	— Sluys.
	Auſtrian,	Oſtend, Bruges, Ghent.
	French,	— Dunkirk, Liſle.

Malines,

From W. to E.			*Chief towns.*
Malines,	Auſtrian,	—	Mechlin.
Limburg,	Auſtrian,	—	Limburg.
	Dutch,	—	Maeſtrich, Dalem.
Artois,	French,	—	Arras, St. Omer.
Cambreſis,	French,	—	Cambray.
Hainault,	French,	—	Valenciennes.
	Auſtrian,	—	Mons.
Namur,	Auſtrian,	—	Namur.
Luxemburg,	Auſtrian,	—	Luxemburg.
	French,	—	Thionville.

The walls of Ghent, formerly the capital of Flanders, and celebrated for its linen and woollen manufactures, form a circuit of ten miles; but the place is now poorly inhabited. Bruges, formerly ſo noted for its trade and manufactures, but above all for its fine canals, is now dwindled to an inconſiderable place. Oſtend is now no more than a convenient harbour for traders; and Ypres, till lately, a ſtrong garriſon town. Louvain, formerly the capital of the Auſtrian Brabant, inſtead of its flouriſhing manufactories and places of trade, now contains pretty gardens, walks, and arbours. Bruſſels retains ſomewhat of its ancient manufactories; and, being the reſidence of the governor or viceroy of the Auſtrian Netherlands, is a populous, lively place. Antwerp, once the emporium of the European continent, is now degenerated into a tapeſtry and thread-lace ſhop, with the houſes of ſome bankers, jewellers, and painters adjoining. One of the firſt exploits of the Dutch, after their throwing off the Spaniſh yoke, was to ruin at once the commerce of Antwerp, by ſinking veſſels, loaded with ſtone, in the mouth of the Scheld; thus ſhutting up for ever the entrance of that river to ſhips of burden. The emperor lately made ſome attempts to reſtore Antwerp to its former conſequence, but was obliged to give up the enterprize.

The archbiſhoprics are, Cambray, Malines or Mechlin; the biſhoprics, Ghent, Bruges, Antwerp, Arras, Ypres, Tournay, St. Omer, Namur, and Ruremonde. The univerſities are, Louvain, Douay, Tournay, and St. Omer: the firſt was founded in 1426, by John IV. duke of Brabant, and enjoys great privileges. By a grant of Pope Sixtus IV. this univerſity has the privilege of preſenting to all the livings in the Netherlands, which right they enjoy, except in Holland. Some Roman monuments are to be found in thoſe provinces. Many curious bells, churches, and the magnificent old edifices of

every

every kind, ſeen through all their cities, give evidences of their former grandeur.

The principal rivers are, the Maeſe, the Scheld, the Sambre, which riſes in Picardy, and after a N. E. courſe falls into the Maeſe; the Scarp and Lis riſe in Artois, take the ſame courſe, and fall into the Scheld; the Demer, which riſes in Liegeois, runs a weſtern courſe, and falls into the Scheld; the Dyle, Rupple, Dender, and Geet, all have their riſe in Brabant, and after a northern courſe fall into the Scheld. The air of theſe provinces is bad on the ſea-coaſt, and the dampneſs of the ſoil frequently occaſions thick fogs in the winter, which would prove very pernicious to the inhabitants, were it not for the dry eaſterly winds from the continent, which purify the air, and occaſion hard froſts for ſeveral months. As to the ſoil of the country, it is not the ſame in every part, though tolerably good in all: ſo fertile it is in grain, roots, and many kinds of fruits, that it is hardly to be paralleled by any ſpot of ground in the ſame climate. In Luxemburg, Limburg, and Namur, are found ſome mines of iron, copper, and lead, and ſeveral pits of excellent coal. The principal commodities of this country, being the product of their own manufactories, are their cambrics, lawns, wrought ſilks, tapeſtry, worſted ſtuffs, linen cloth, &c. with which they carry on a valuable trade, though greatly fallen from what it was. Proviſions are extremely cheap in this country. A ſtranger may dine, in Bruſſels, on ſeven or eight diſhes of meat, for leſs than a ſhilling Engliſh.

In the time of the emperor Charles V. this country was united to the empire of Germany, under the title of the circle of Burgundy, and the whole conſiſted of ſeventeen provinces. After his death they deſcended to his ſon, Philip II. king of Spain; but he endeavouring to deprive the natives of their liberties and privileges, they revolted, and after 70 years war, he was at laſt obliged to part with ſeven of the provinces: ſo that this country was divided into the Spaniſh Netherlands, and the United Netherlands. In 1700, at the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the Spaniſh Netherlands fell to the houſe of Auſtria; ſince which time they have undergone various revolutions, but are now in the ſtate before mentioned.

The Auſtrian Netherlands are ſtill conſidered as a circle of the empire, of which the archducal houſe, as being ſovereign of the whole, is the ſole director and ſummoning prince. The circle contributes its ſhare to the im-

poſts,

posts, and sends an envoy to the diet, but is not subject to the judicatories of the empire. It is under a governor-general, his serene highness prince Charles of Lorrain, brother to the late, and uncle to the present emperor. The face of an assembly, or parliament, for each province, is still kept up, and consists of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of towns, who meet at Brussels. Each province claims particular privileges, but they are of very little effect; and the governor seldom or never finds any resistance to the will of his court. Every province has a particular governor, subject to the regent; and causes are here decided according to the civil and canon law.

The prevailing religion of the ten provinces is Popery, excepting in those parts subject to the Dutch.

The inhabitants, being a mixture of Germans, French, and Dutch, differ very little in manners and genius from the natives of those three nations.

GERMANY; or *The Holy Roman Empire.*

GERMANY (situated between 5 and 19 degrees east longitude, and 45 and 55 degrees north latitude) is bounded on the north by the Baltic sea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the east, by Prussia, Poland, and Hungary; on the west, by France and the Netherlands; and on the south, by Italy and Swisserland; being about 600 miles in length, and 500 in breadth; comprehending 181,600 square miles, and above 19,000,000 inhabitants.

Germany is divided into nine circles, viz.

	From W. to E.		*Chief towns.*
3 North.	Westphalia,	—	Liege, Munster.
	Lower Saxony,	—	Hamburg, Hanover.
	Upper Saxony,	—	Berlin, Dresden.
3 Middle.	Lower Rhine,	—	Cologn, Mentz, Worms.
	Upper Rhine,	—	Frankfort, Spires.
	Franconia,	—	Nuremburg, Mergentheim.
3 South.	Swabia,	—	Stutgard, Augsburg.
	Bavaria,	—	Ratisbon, Munich.
	Austria,	—	Vienna on the Danube.

1. *Circle*

1. *Circle of Weſtphalia.*

This circle is divided into many ſmall parts, of which Embden, whoſe capital is an imperial city, Minden, Ravenſburg, Lingen, Cleves, Meurs, Mark, Lippe, Gulich, and Tecklenburg, are ſubject to Pruſſia; Hoye, Diepholt, and Bentheim, belong to Hanover; Oldenburg and Delmenhorſt, to Denmark; Weſtphalia to the elector of Cologn; Berg and Juliers to the elector Palatine; Munſter, Paderborn, Oſnaburg, Ritberg, Lippe, Schawenburg, Liege, and Steinfort, are ſubject to their reſpective counts and biſhops. Every diviſion has a capital of its own name, except Mark, Lippe, Weſtphalia, Berg, and Juliers, whoſe principal towns are Ham, Lipſtadt, Arenſburg, Duſſeldorf, and Aix la Chapelle, an imperial city.

2. *Circle of Lower Saxony.*

The grand diviſions of this circle are, the Hanoverian dominions, Holſtein, Mecklenburg, and Brunſwic. The dominions of the elector of Hanover are Lawenburg, Calenburg, Grubbenhagen, Gottingen, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and Verden; Hanover, the capital, is in the duchy of Calenburg. Holſtein is divided between the king of Denmark and the imperial cities of Hamburg and Lubec. The king of Denmark poſſeſſes Holſtein Proper, Ditmarſh, and Stormaria, whoſe capitals are Keyl, Meldorp, and Gluckſtadt; Hamburg has a diſtrict of its own name, and Lubec is the capital of Wagerland. The famous city of Hamburg lies on the verge of that part of Holſtein called Stormaria, and has the ſovereignty of a ſmall diſtrict round it, of about ten miles circuit: it is one of the moſt flouriſhing commercial towns in Europe; and though the kings of Denmark ſtill lay claim to certain privileges within its walls, it may be conſidered as a well-regulated commonwealth. The number of its inhabitants amount to 100,000, and it is furniſhed with a vaſt variety of noble edifices, both public and private: it has two ſpacious harbours, formed by the river Elbe, which runs through the town, and 84 bridges are thrown over its canals. Mecklenburg is divided into two duchies, Schwerin and Guſtrow. The dominions of the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, conſiſt of Brunſwic Proper, Wolfenbuttle, Rheinſtein, and Blankenburg. The ſmaller diviſions of this circle are Hildeſheim, ſubject to its biſhop; the duchies of Magdeburg and Halberſtat,

ſubject

ſubject to Pruſſia. The chief towns are of the ſame names as the diſtricts, except thoſe of the diviſions of Lower Saxony already particulariſed. The imperial free cities in Lower Saxony are five, viz. Lubec, the capital of the Hanſe towns; Hamburg, already deſcribed; Bremen; Hildeſheim; and Goſlar, where gunpowder was firſt invented. The word *Hanſe* has its derivation from *An See*, or Near Sea, becauſe moſt of them were ſea-port towns. Their number about 80. The alliance of the Hanſe towns continued for above 300 years, and arrived to that power, that the northern princes ſtood in awe of them; but now they are quite dwindled away, ſo that at preſent there is only a ſhadow left, in the three cities which were the firſt eſtabliſhers thereof, viz. Lubec, Hamburg, and Bremen.

3. *Circle of Upper Saxony.*

The principal dominions in this circle are Anhalt, Saxony, Thuringia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. The houſe of Anhalt is divided into four branches, Anhalt-Deſſau, Anhalt-Bernburg, Anhalt-Kothen, and Anhalt-Zerbſt. The four diviſions give name to each of the capital cities. Saxony is divided into three parts; duchy of Saxony; marquiſate of Luſatia; and Miſnia. The chief towns are Dreſden, the capital, in Miſnia; Wirtenburg, where Luther preached his firſt ſermon againſt the pope's indulgences; Miſſein, where here is a manufactory of porcelain, called Dreſden china; Leipſic; Bautzen; and Gorlitz. In Thuringia, is Erfurt, the capital city, which has two forts and an univerſity; was formerly a free city, but is now ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Brandenburg is divided into Altmark, Middlemark, and Newmark; the capital is Berlin, in Middlemark, one of the fineſt and largeſt cities in all Germany, well fortified, populous, and the reſidence of the king of Pruſſia. The other towns are Francfort on the Oder, Spandaw, Potſdam, Cuſtrin, and Stendel. The dukedom of Pomerania is divided into Swediſh and Brandenburg Pomerania. The principal places in Swediſh Pomerania are Stralſund, the capital, Gripſwald, Guſtrow, and Wolgaſt. In Brandenburg Pomerania is Stettin, the capital; alſo Anclam, Stargart, Colberg, and the iſland of Uſedom, which has a town of the ſame name.

Beſides theſe there are many ſmaller territories, as Voigtland and Merſburg, ſubject to Saxony; Hall, belonging

longing to Pruſſia; eight dukedoms, ſubject to different branches of the houſe of Saxe, viz. Meinungen, Zeitz, Altenburg, Weimar, Gotha, Eiſnach, Saalfeldt, and Naumburg, and the biſhoprick of Saxe Hall; the counties of Schwartſburg, Belchingen, Mansfeldt, Stolberg, and Hohenſtein, ſubject to their reſpective counts. The chief towns are of the ſame names as the diviſions, except Voigtland and Hohenſtein, whoſe capitals are Plawen and Northauſen.

4. *Circle of the Lower Rhine.*

This circle is divided into four electorates; the Palatinate of the Rhine, Mentz, Triers or Treves, and Cologn. The Palatinate is one of the moſt fruitful countries for corn, wine, and paſture, in all Germany. Heidelburg, noted for a great tun which contains 800 hogſheads, is the capital: the other principal towns are Manheim, the reſidence of the elector; Phillipſburg, Frankendal, and Veldentz. The electorate of Mentz is divided into 26 diſtricts. Its ſovereign is the firſt of the electors, and preſident of the diets of the empire. The chief towns are Mentz, the capital, and Aſchaffenburg. The art of printing is ſaid to have been found out at Mentz, by John Fauſtus, a native of that place, in 1440. The electorate of Triers is divided into 37 ſmall diſtricts: Triers, the capital, is the oldeſt city in all Germany. The electorate of Cologn is one of the moſt fruitful and conſiderable countries in Germany. The capital is Cologn, a large, populous, and imperial city: but the elector generally reſides at Bonn. Beſides the above-mentioned four electorates, this circle contains the biſhopric of Worms, a ſovereign ſtate and imperial city; the duchy of Simmeren, ſubject to a duke; county of Meurs, belonging to Pruſſia; and Rhinegraveſtein, Spanheim, and Leyningen, to counts. Each of the above diviſions has a capital of the ſame name, except Spanheim, of which Creutznach is the principal town.

5. *Circle of the Upper Rhine.*

This circle is divided into five diſtricts, ſubject to their reſpective landgraves of the houſe of Heſſe, viz. Caſſel, Marpurg, Darmſtadt, Homberg, and Rhinefeldt. Eleven counties, belonging to counts of the houſe of Naſſau, viz. Dillenburg, Dietz, Hadamar, Kerburg, Siegen, Idſtein,

ſtein, Weilburg, Wiſbaden, Bielſteid, Otweiler, and Uſingen. Catzenelbogen, Hanau, and Hirchfield, ſubject to Heſſe Caſſel. Territory of Frankfort on the Maine, and biſhopric of Spire, both ſovereign ſtates and imperial cities. Deuxponts, ſubject to a duke. Counties of Wonfelt, Erpach, Waldec, Solms, Eyſenburg, Sayn, Wied, Witgenſtein, Hatzfield, Weſterburg, ſubject to counts; and Fulda, ſubject to an abbot. Each of the above-mentioned diviſions has a capital of its own name.

6. *Circle of Franconia.*

This circle lies in the center of Germany, and is a populous and fruitful country. It is divided into the territories of the Catholic branch of the Teutonic order, wherein is Mergentheim, the capital, and reſidence of the grand maſter; the biſhoprics of Bamberg, Wurtſburg, and Aichſtat; the marquiſates of Cullenback, Bareith, and Anſpach, ſubject to margraves; the principality of Henneburg; the duchies of Coberg and Hilburghauſen; burgravate of Nuremburg, a ſovereign ſtate and imperial city; counties of Reineck, Papenheim, Wertheim, Caſſel, Schwartzburg, and Holach. Each diviſion has a capital of the ſame name.

7. *Circle of Swabia.*

Swabia is divided among the duke of Wurtemburg-Stutgard; the marquiſes of Baden-Baden and Baden-Durlach; the biſhops of Augſburg and Conſtance; the imperial cities of Ulm, Nordlingen, Memmingen, and Rotweil; the princes of Mindelheim, Furſtenburg, and Hohenzollern; the counts of Oeting, Konigſeck, and Hohenrichburg; the barons of Waldburg and Limpurg; the abbots of Kempten, Buchaw, and Lindaw; and the houſe of Auſtria, which poſſeſſes the country of Rhinefield, marquiſate of Burgaw, and territory of Briſgaw. All the above-mentioned diſtricts have capitals of the ſame names, except Baden-Baden, Hohenrichburg, and Briſgaw, whoſe principal towns are Baden-Weiller, Gemund, and Friburg. Mindelheim is the principality which the emperor Joſeph gave to the great duke of Marlborough, in the reign of queen Anne.

8. *Circle of Bavaria.*

The greateſt part of Bavaria belongs to the elector palatine, who ſucceeded to it on the death of the late elector, in 1778. He poſſeſſes the duchy of Bavaria Proper, the palatinate of Bavaria, and the duchy of Neuburg. The reſt is poſſeſſed by the archbiſhop of Saltzburg, and the biſhops of Paſſau and Freiſſingen. In the duchy of Bavaria are Munich, the capital, Landſhut, Ingoldſtat, Donawert, Ratiſbon (a free imperial city, and the place where the general diets of the empire meet). Amberg, and Sultzbach, are the principal towns of the palatinate; and the other diſtricts have capitals of their own names.

9. *Circle of Auſtria.*

The dominions belonging to the circle of Auſtria are the arch-duchy of Auſtria; the duchies of Styria, Carinthia, Carniola, Cilley, and Goritia; the county of Tyrol; and the biſhoprics of Brixen and Trent, the laſt famous for the council there, which began in 1545, and ended in 1563. The circle of Auſtria belongs to the preſent emperor of Germany, as heir to his mother, the late queen of Hungary, to whom it fell by virtue of the pragmatic ſanction.

The principal cities are Vienna, the capital, and reſidence of the emperor, diſtant from London 600 miles S. E.; Gratz, Cilley, Glagenfurt, Lavemund, Laubach, Zerknitz, Trieſte, Goritz, Inſpruck, Brixen, and Trent.

The government of Germany is very peculiar. The ſovereign princes of it, amounting to about 300, are arbitrary with regard to the government of their own dominions; but moſt of them are homagers to the emperor, as ſupreme head of the empire. The ſupreme power is in the *Diet*, which is compoſed of the emperor, and of the three colleges of the empire, namely, the electoral college, the college of princes, and the college of imperial towns. All theſe ſovereign powers can bring into the field upwards of 500,000 ſoldiers.

Germany is in general a level country, and has no mountains of any conſequence, except the Schwartzwald, and the Alps, which divide it from Italy. The principal rivers are, the Danube, which riſes in Swabia, flows north-eaſt, and falls into the Euxine ſea; the Rhine, which riſes in the Griſons, flows north-weſt, and

runs

runs into the German ocean; the Maine, which rises in Franconia, runs west, and falls into the Rhine; the Weser, which flows by the Netherlands towards the north into the North Sea; the Elbe, which rises in Silesia, runs north-west, and falls into the same sea; the Oder, which falls into the Baltic; the Ems, which rises in Munster, runs north, and discharges itself into the German ocean; the Moraw, which rises in Moravia, runs from north to south, and falls into the Danube; the Iser, which rises in Tirol, and runs east into the same river; as does the Drave, which rises in Bavaria, and runs east, as well as the Save, which rises in Carniola; the Theysse rises in Hungary, runs south, and falls into the Danube; as does the Atlanta, which rises in Turkey; and the Pruth, which rises in Moldavia; the Lech and the Inn rise in the Grisons, run north-east, and fall also into the Danube; the Havel rises in Mecklenburg, the Moldaw in Bohemia, and the Elmenau in Zell, which all take a north-west course, and fall into the Elbe; the Moselle rises in Lorrain, runs north-east, and falls into the Rhine; as does the Neckar, which rises in Swabia, and runs a western course; the Lhon rises in Hesse, runs south-west, and falls into the Rhine; as do the Roer and Lippe, which rise in Westphalia, and have a west course; the Spree rises in Lusatia, runs from south to north into the Havel; and the Penn, which rises in Pomerania, and runs from east to west into the Baltic. The principal lakes are those of Constance, Bregentz, the Zirnitzer-see, and the Chiemsee, or lake of Bavaria.—This country contains more mineral waters than all Europe besides; the principal are those of Spa, Pyrmont, Aix la Chapelle, Embs, Schwalback, Wildungen, Brakel, Carlsbad, and Baden, all which are of great efficacy in the cure of many diseases. The mineral springs of Brakel are said to intoxicate as soon as wine.

The principal cities in Germany are, Vienna, the capital, supposed to contain 300,000 inhabitants; Berlin, 127,000; Dresden, 110,000; Leipsic, 40,000; Bremen, 50,000; Breslau, Franckfort, &c. The whole electorate of Hanover is thought to contain about 750,000 people; and the bishopric of Osnaburg, belonging to its bishop, the duke of York, his Britannic majesty's second son, is said to yield a revenue of 30,000l. sterling.

The air of this country differs considerably, according to the situation of the various parts. It is generally very

cold towards the north, but in the ſouthern provinces it is nearly of the ſame temperature with thoſe places in France which lie under the ſame parallels. In the ſouthern circles, and in the middle part of the empire, there is hardly any country in the world that excels them for plenty of fruits, corn, and wine; but towards the north the land is not near ſo fertile. On the whole, there is no great difference between the ſoil and ſeaſons of this country, and thoſe of Great Britain, except that the latter is much better cultivated than the former.

The German manufactures of ſteel, iron, braſs, &c. which they ſell extremely cheap, are ſaid to excel all others in Europe. The natives are famous for clock-work, guns, and locks of all kinds. They export large quantities of Moſelle and Rheniſh wines, corn, cheeſe, linen, toys, turnery ware, timber, cannon, tin plates, copper, &c. Germany contains mines of ſilver, copper, tin, iron, ſalt, and coals; quarries of marble, &c.; and in ſome parts are found carbuncles, amethyſts, jaſper, ſapphires, agate, pearls, turquois ſtones, and fine rubies.—The foreſts are yet very numerous, owing to the ſtrong paſſion which the natives have for hunting, and abound with wild beaſts, as gluttons, boars, bears, ſeveral kinds of deer, hares, foxes, wolves, &c. with great variety of wild fowl.

The religion of this country is various; ſome ſtates are Catholics; others follow the tenets of Luther, or Calvin; and others are over-run with ſectaries. There are five archbiſhoprics, viz. Mentz, Triers, Cologn, Saltzburg, and Vienna, which have among them 28 ſuffragans, viz. Under *Mentz* are thirteen: the biſhops of Augſburg, Spire, Worms, Straſburg, Wurtzburg, Aichſtadt, Verden, Coire, Hildeſheim, Paderborn, Conſtance, Halberſtadt, and Bamberg. Under *Triers* or *Treves* are three: Metz, Toul, and Verdun. Under *Cologn* are three: Liege, Munſter, and Oſnaburg. Under *Saltzburg* are eight: Freiſingen, Ratiſbon, Paſſaw, Chiemſee, Seckaw, Lavant, Brixen, and Gurckz. Under *Vienna* there is only Newſtadt. It has 19 univerſities, viz. Altorf, Cologn, Dillingen, Erfurt, Francfort, Friburg, Gieſſen, Gottingen, Gratz, Gripſwalt, Heidelberg, Helmſtadt, Jena, Ingolſtadt, Keyl, Lawingen, Leipſic, Liege, and Mentz; and many academies of arts and ſciences.

The Germans are a very grave and honeſt people, and extremely fair in their dealings. In arts and arms they equally excel; they have a particular turn for mechanics,

and are famous for ſome ſingular inventions, particularly that of the fatal inſtrument the gun.

The titles of the emperor are, emperor of Germany, and king of the Romans; he is alſo titulary duke of Lorrain and Barr; king of Hungary and Bohemia; duke of Lothier, Brabant, Limburg, Luxemburg, Milan, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Mantua; marquis of Antwerp and Burgaw; earl of Tyrol, Goritz, Hainault, and Namur; baron of Swabia; lord of Sclavonia, Poſnaw, and Mecklin. The emperor, though an abſolute ſovereign in moſt of his hereditary dominions, is a limited monarch in regard to the empire, which was formerly hereditary, but ſince the year 880 has been elective. The emperor claims three ſorts of dominions, viz. that of Auſtria as hereditary, Bohemia as his right, and Hungary by election. In his life-time he cauſes his ſon or brother, or, failing theſe, one of his neareſt kinſmen, to be crowned king of Hungary, afterwards king of Bohemia, and then, if the electors are willing, he is choſen king of the Romans, whereby he becomes ſucceſſor preſumptive to the empire. The electors are eight in number, viz. the archbiſhop of Mentz, who is chancellor of the empire in Germany; the archbiſhop of Treves, who is chancellor of the empire in France; the archbiſhop of Cologn, who is chancellor of the empire in Italy; the king of Bohemia, who is cup-bearer to the emperor; the elector of Bavaria is grand ſewer, and, as elector palatine, is grand ſteward alſo; the elector of Saxony is grand marſhal of the empire; the king of Pruſſia, as elector of Brandenburg, is grand chamberlain; the king of Great Britain, as elector of Hanover, is arch-treaſurer of the holy Roman empire. The orders of knighthood are, the Golden Fleece, Maria Thereſa, and Starry Croſs, belonging to the empire; St. George, belonging to Bavaria; St. Hubert, to the palatinate; St. Michael the archangel, to Cologn; La Chaſſe, to Wurtemburg; St. Anne, to Holſtein Gottorp.

The curioſities of this country, both natural and artificial, are too numerous to mention; among the former is a cave (in Hartz foreſt, near Blankenburg, in the dominions of the duke of Brunſwic Wolfenbuttle) of ſuch extent, that the end has never been diſcovered, though ſome perſons are ſaid to have advanced 20 miles into it.

BOHEMIA,

SITUATED between 48 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 12 and 19 degrees east longitude, is bounded by Saxony and Brandenburg on the north, Poland and Hungary east, Auſtria and Bavaria ſouth, and the palatinate of Bavaria weſt; being 478 miles long, and 322 broad; it contains about 28,000 ſquare miles, and more than 2,000,000 of inhabitants.

This country is divided into three parts, viz. 1. Bohemia Proper, moſtly ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; 2. Sileſia, moſtly ſubject to the king of Pruſſia; and, 3. Moravia, entirely ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

Prague, the capital of Bohemia (ſituate 600 miles eaſt of London) is one of the moſt magnificent cities in Europe, and famous for its noble bridge, which is 1850 feet long, 34 feet broad, conſiſts of 16 arches, and is adorned on each ſide with 28 ſtatues of ſaints. The circumference of this city is ſo large, that the grand Pruſſian army, in its laſt ſiege, never could completely inveſt it. For this reaſon it is able to make a vigorous defence. The inhabitants are by no means in proportion to the extent of the place, being thought not to exceed 70,000 Chriſtians, and about 13,000 Jews. It contains 92 churches and chapels, and 40 cloiſters. It is a place of little trade, and therefore the middling inhabitants are not wealthy; but the Jews carry on a large commerce in jewels. In Bohemia are likewiſe Koningſgratz, a large and well-fortified city; Egra, where are mineral waters of great virtue; and Glatz, a ſtrong town, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. In Sileſia is Breſlaw, the capital, a large and well-built city. Schweidnitz, next to Breſlaw, is the fineſt city in Sileſia: the magiſtrates are Roman catholics, but moſt of the inhabitants are Proteſtants. Glogaw is a ſmall city, and a royal fortification, on the frontiers of Poland. The other places of note in Sileſia are Croſſen, Jagendorf, Tropaw, and Teſchen; the two laſt of which belong to Auſtria. Olmutz, Brin, and Igla, are the three moſt remarkable places in Moravia.

The principal rivers in Bohemia are the Elbe, which riſes in Sileſia, runs a north weſt courſe, and empties itſelf into the German ocean; the Moldaw, which riſes in this kingdom, takes a northern courſe, and runs into the Elbe; as does the Eger, which riſes in Franconia, and runs from weſt to eaſt; the Moraw riſes in Moravia, runs from north to ſouth, and empties itſelf into the Danube;

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the Igla and Teya riſe in Bohemia, run from eaſt to weſt, and fall into the Moraw. The air of this country is generally eſteemed unhealthful, the woods and mountains which ſurround it not leaving a free paſſage for the air. The ſoil and produce are ſimilar to thoſe of Germany. The rivers are ſtored with fiſh, the woods with fowl, deer, and wild boars, and the paſture-grounds are covered with tame cattle. In the mines are found ſilver, iron, copper, and lead. Their principal manufacture is linen, of which the Sileſians particularly export great quantities by the Elbe.

Bohemia is by ſome geographers reckoned as part of Germany, becauſe its kings, for a long ſeries of time, have been emperors, and rank the firſt of the ſecular electors; but in other reſpects theſe countries are no ways connected.

The revenues of Bohemia are whatever the ſovereign is pleaſed to exact from the ſtates of the kingdom, when they are annually aſſembled at Prague. They may perhaps amount to 650,000l. a year.

The eſtabliſhed religion is Popery; but there are many Proteſtants among the inhabitants, who are now tolerated in the free exerciſe of their religion; and ſome of the Moravians have embraced a viſionary unintelligible proteſtantiſm, if it deſerves that name, which they have propagated in ſeveral parts of the globe. The eccleſiaſtical government conſiſts of an archbiſhop of Prague, and three ſuffragans, Koningſgratz, Leutmeritz, and Olmutz. The manners of theſe people differ little from thoſe of their neighbours, the Germans, excepting that their gentry are more inclined to arms than arts; the boors or peaſants are no better than ſlaves to their reſpective lords, and much given to pilfering and ſuperſtition.

The Bohemian nobility uſed to elect their own princes, though the emperors ſometimes impoſed a king on them, and at length uſurped the throne themſelves. In 1414, John Huſs and Jerome of Prague, two of the firſt reformers, were burnt at the council of Conſtance, though the emperor of Germany had given them his protection. This occaſioned an inſurrection in Bohemia: the people of Prague threw the emperor's officers out of the windows of the council chamber; and the famous Ziſca, aſſembling an army of 40,000 Bohemians, defeated the emperor's forces in ſeveral engagements, and drove them out of the kingdom. The diviſion of the Huſſites among themſelves, enabled the emperor to recover Bohemia; though

an attempt was made to throw off the imperial yoke, by electing a Proteſtant king, in the perſon of the prince Palatine, ſon-in-law to James I. of England: but he was driven from Bohemia by the emperor's generals, and, being ſtripped of his other dominions, was forced to depend on the court of England for a ſubſiſtence; and the Bohemians, ſince that time, have remained ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

HUNGARY,

SITUATED between 17 and 23 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 49 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Poland north, Tranſylvania and Walachia eaſt, Sclavonia ſouth, and Auſtria and Moravia weſt; being about 300 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth; containing 36,060 ſquare miles, and 3,000,000 inhabitants. The principal places in Upper Hungary are Preſburg, the capital, 800 miles eaſt of London, containing 35,000 inhabitants; and Tokay, noted for the excellent wine ſo called, which is produced in the neighbourhood. The chief town of Lower Hungary is Buda: to which may be added Temeſwar, the capital of a diſtrict of that name, which was incorporated with this kingdom in 1778. In this laſt province are many faraons, or gypſies, ſuppoſed to be the real deſcendants of the ancient Egyptians. They ſtill retain many of the cuſtoms and peculiarities of their anceſtors, particularly that of hatching eggs by laying them in dung.

The principal mountains are the Carpathian, which divide Hungary from Poland, on the north-eaſt; and Irongate, on the ſouth. The principal rivers are the Danube, Drave, and Theyſſe, for which ſee Germany; the Meriſh, which riſes in Tranſylvania, runs from weſt to eaſt, and empties itſelf into the Theyſſe; as does the Kaloo, which riſes in Upper Hungary, and runs ſouthward; the Raab riſes in Stiria, runs north-eaſt, and empties itſelf into the Danube; as does the Waag, which riſes in Upper Hungary, and runs a ſouth-weſt courſe; the Temes riſes in the Irongate mountains, runs a weſtern courſe, and empties itſelf into the Boker Lake. This country contains ſeveral lakes, particularly four among the Carpathian mountains, of conſiderable extent, and abounding with fiſh. The Hungarian baths and mineral waters are eſteemed the moſt ſovereign of any in Europe; but

but the magnificent buildings, raiſed over the baths by the Turks when in poſſeſſion of the country, are ſuffered to go to decay. The air of the ſouthern parts is unwholeſome, on account of the many lakes and marſhes with which it abounds; but towards the north it is mountainous and healthful. The ſoil is fertile in corn and fruits, affording alſo excellent paſturage; and ſeveral of its mountains produce gold, ſilver, copper, iron, quickſilver, &c. The products of the ſoil are the chief commodities with which the inhabitants deal with their neighbours, it being an inland country, and deprived of the benefit of foreign trade; though they export ſome braſs and iron, wrought and unwrought.

The Hungarians are more given to arms than arts, and are generally looked upon as good ſoldiers, being men of a ſtrong and well-proportioned body, valiant and daring in their undertakings, but reputed cruel and inſulting when conquerors. The military force of this country conſiſts of 50,000 men. This kingdom was almoſt wholly recovered from the Turks, by the ſucceſsful progreſs of the imperial arms, under the late empreſs-queen; whom the natives, diſliking the term of Queen, called King Thereſa.

The Hungarians have a diet or parliament; a Hungarian-office, or chancery, which laſt is at Vienna; and the ſtadtholder's council, which comes pretty near the Britiſh privy council, at Preſburg. Every royal town has its ſenate, and the geſpan chafts reſemble juſtices of peace. The emperor has lately introduced a new regulation into the government of this country. Inſtead of the fifty-ſix counties, into which it and its dependent provinces were formerly divided, it is now diſtributed into ten circles, which are committed to the care of as many Hungarian gentlemen. The ſupreme courts retain their former titles and privileges at a general diet of the nation; but their juriſdiction in their reſpective counties is entirely ſuppreſſed.

The eſtabliſhed religion of this country is the Roman catholic, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Greeks.

Here are three archbiſhoprics, viz. Preſburg, Gran, and Colocza; and five biſhoprics, namely, Great Waradin, Agria, Veſprin, Raab, and Five Churches. In Fernau, Buda, Raab, and Caſchaw, are ſeminaries of learning, which are ſometimes called univerſities.

The artificial curioſities of this country, conſiſt of its

bridges, baths, and mines. The bridge of Effek, built over the Danube and Drave, is a continuation of bridges, five miles in length, fortified with towers at certain diſtances. It was an important paſs during the wars between the Turks and Hungarians. A bridge of boats runs over the Danube, half a mile long, between Buda and Peſt; and, about twenty Hungarian miles diſtant from Belgrade, is the remains of a bridge erected by the Romans. One of the moſt remarkable natural curioſities of Hungary, is a cavern in a mountain near Szelitze; the aperture of this cavern, which fronts the ſouth, is eighteen fathom high, and eight broad; its ſubterraneous paſſages conſiſt entirely of ſolid rock, ſtretching away further ſouth than has been yet diſcovered; as far as it is practicable to go, the height is 50 fathoms, and the breadth 26.

TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, and DALMATIA.

THESE countries are put under one head, becauſe no authentic account of their extent and boundaries is to be got; and it is very difficult to fix what part of them belongs to the houſe of Auſtria, what to the Turks, or other nations: but lately the emperor has in very preſſing terms urged the Turks to ſettle the boundaries clearly and diſtinctly. Tranſylvania, generally reckoned to belong to Auſtria, is bounded on the north by the Carpathian mountains, which ſeparate it from Poland; on the eaſt by Moldavia and Walachia; on the ſouth by Walachia; and on the weſt by Hungary. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 45 and 48 of north latitude. Its length is about 180, its breadth 120, and contains 14,000 ſquare miles; but ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. Its produce, vegetables, and animals, are almoſt the ſame with thoſe of Hungary. The air is wholeſome and temperate; but the wine is not equal to the Hungarian. Its chief city is Hermanſtadt, a large, ſtrong, and well-built city, as are Clauſemburg and Wiſſemburg. Its interior government ſtill partakes greatly of the ancient feudal ſyſtem, being compoſed of many independent ſtates and princes. Papiſts, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Mahometans, and other ſectaries, here enjoy their ſeveral religions. Tranſylvania is thought to add but little to the Auſtrian revenue, though it exports ſome metals and ſalt to Hungary. All ſorts of proviſions here are very cheap,

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and excellent in their kinds. The ſeat of government is at Hermanſtadt, and the governor is aſſiſted by a council made up of Roman Catholics, Calviniſts, and Lutherans. The diet, or parliament, meets by ſummons, and receives the commands of the ſovereign, to whom of late they are entirely devoted, though they have a liberty of making remonſtrances and repreſentations in caſe of grievances.

Theſe countries are part of the ancient Dacia, the inhabitants of which long employed the Roman arms, before they could be ſubdued. Their deſcendants retain the ſame military character. The population of the country is not aſcertained; but if the Tranſylvanians can bring to the field, as has been aſſerted, 30,000 troops, the whole number of inhabitants muſt be conſiderable. At preſent its military force is reduced to ſix regiments of 1,500 men each; but during the laſt two wars, in which the houſe of Auſtria was engaged, the Tranſylvanians did great ſervices. Hermanſtadt is its only biſhopric; and the Tranſylvanians at preſent ſeem to trouble themſelves little, either about learning or religion, though the Roman catholic is the eſtabliſhed church. The various revolutions in their government prove their impatience under ſlavery; and in 1784 about 16,000 of them aſſembled, and committed great outrages on pretence of their being oppreſſed by the nobles.

Sclavonia (ſituated between 16 and 23 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 47 north latitude) is about 200 miles long, 60 broad, and contains 10,000 ſquare miles. The capital is Poſega, a biſhopric.

Croatia (ſituated between 15 and 17 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 47 north latitude) is about 80 miles long, and 70 broad. Zagrab is the capital, and ſeat of a biſhop.

Auſtrian Dalmatia lies on the upper part of the Adriatic ſea, and conſiſts of 5 diſtricts. The principal towns are Segna, the capital, ſituated near the coaſt, which is a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of Spalatro; and Ottoſchatz, a frontier town on the river Gatzka, in which the greateſt part of the buildings are erected on piles in the water.

Theſe regions contain a great variety of people, differing from each other in every reſpect, being deſcendants of the remains of various nations, driven hither by the Romans.

PRUSSIA,

SITUATED between 53 and 55 degrees of north latitude, and 20 and 23 degrees of eaſt longitude, is 200 miles long, and 120 broad, containing 16,350 ſquare miles, and above 600,000 men capable of bearing arms: and is bounded on the N. by Samogitia; on the S. by Warſovia; on the E. by Lithuania; and W. by the Baltic.

Since the year 1719, it is computed that about 34,000 coloniſts have removed thither from France, Swiſſerland, and Germany. Theſe emigrants have built 400 ſmall villages, 11 towns, 86 ſeats, 50 new churches, and have founded 1000 village ſchools.

The capital city is Koningſberg, 940 miles eaſt of London (near the gulf of Dantzick) where there is an univerſity, a good harbour, and a citadel called Frederickſburg. The towns of Dantzic, Thorn, and Elbing, though called free cities under the protection of Poland, may be reckoned as part of the Pruſſian dominions, as the king has ſeized upon the territories round them, and treats them as he thinks proper.

The king of Pruſſia's dominions in general are ſituated in Poland on the N. W. where he poſſeſſes Ducal and Royal Pruſſia; Saxony on the N. E. in which Brandenburg, part of Pomerania, Magdeburg, and Halberſtat, are ſubject to him; Bohemia on the E. where Glatz, and great part of Sileſia, have been wreſted from the Auſtrians; Weſtphalia on the N. W. in which he has 9 diſtricts or counties; the Netherlands and Swiſſerland on the W. in the former he is ſovereign of Guelders, in the latter of Neufchatel: great part of which have been acquired by his preſent majeſty, and in the whole contain near 60,000 ſquare miles.

The chief rivers in that part properly called Pruſſia, are, the Niemed and Pregel, which riſe in Lithuania, and, taking a N. W. courſe, fall into the Baltic. For the Viſtula, ſee Poland.

The king's titles are, king of Pruſſia; margrave and elector of Brandenburg; chamberlain of the Empire; duke of Cleves, Magdeburg, Pomerania, and Guelderland. The orders of knighthood are four, viz. Concord, Generoſity, the Black Eagle, and Merit. The military force of his Pruſſian majeſty's dominions conſiſts in time of peace of above 180,000 men. The eſtabliſhed religions are thoſe of the Lutherans and Calviniſts, but all others are tolerated.

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The face of the country, and its productions, are similar to those of Germany. It was formerly subject to the Teutonic knights, and dependant upon Poland; but in the year 1525, Albert, margrave of Brandenburg, grand master of the Teutonic order, put an end to the sovereignty of the knights, and was acknowledged duke of the east part of Prussia, which he was to hold as a fief of Poland; in 1657 it was freed from the vassalage of Poland, and in 1700 was raised, by a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, to the dignity of a kingdom.

POLAND,

SITUATED between 16 and 34 degrees east longitude, and 46 and 57 degrees north latitude, is bounded on the north by Livonia, Moscovy, and the Baltic; on the south by Hungary, Turkey, and Little Tartary; by Moscovy on the east; and Germany on the west; being 700 miles in length, 680 in breadth, and comprizing 222,000 square miles.

Poland is divided into 13 districts, viz. Lithuania in the E. whose capital is Wilna. Podolia, S. E. whose chief town is Caminieck. Volhinia, S. E. whose chief town is Lucko. Red-Russia, S. W. whose chief town is Lemburg. Great Poland, W. whose chief town is Guesna. Little Poland, W. whose chief town is Cracow. Warsovia, near the center, whose chief town is Warsaw, the capital of the kingdom, 760 miles E. from London, and has above 40,000 inhabitants. Polesia, near the middle of the kingdom, whose chief town is Bressici. Polachia, near the center of the kingdom, whose chief town is Bielh. Samogitia, in the north, whose chief town is Rasiem. Courland, in the north, whose chief town is Mittaw. This duchy, though accounted a part of Poland, depends entirely upon Russia.

Poland is in general a level country, and the only mountains worthy of note are the Carpathian, which separate it from Hungary. The principal rivers are the Dwina, which rises in Lithuania, takes a western course, and falls into the Baltic sea; the Wilia, which rises also in Lithuania, takes a western course likewise, and falls into the same sea; the Vistula rises in Silesia, takes a northern course, and falls also into the Baltic sea; the Dnieper, which rises in Moscow, and the Niester, which rises in Red Russia, both take a S. E. course, and fall into the Black sea; the Warta rises in Cracow, takes a course from

from E. to W. and empties itſelf into the Oder; the Bog riſes in Volhinia, takes a S. E. courſe, and runs into the Dnieper. The lakes of moſt note is that of Gopto, and another called Birals, which is reckoned to dye thoſe who bathe in it of a ſwarthy complexion. Its ſeas and gulfs are, the Baltic on the N. W. Livonia on the N. and Dantzick on the W. And its capes are thoſe of Gopto on the W. and Olha on the E. In the palatinate of Cracow is a ſpring which increaſes and decreaſes with the moon; and by applying a candle, may be ſet on fire; and if not ſpeedily extinguiſhed, communicates itſelf by ſubterraneous paſſages to the roots of trees in a neighbouring wood; and about 35 years ago, the flames are ſaid to have laſted for three years, before they could be entirely extinguiſhed.

The air of this country is healthy, moderately temperate, and not ſo unſettled as might be expected from its northerly ſituation. The north-weſt provinces are very fertile, affording grain and fruits, not only enough for the inhabitants, but alſo to ſupply the wants of their neighbours. In the middle part of this kingdom are mines of ſilver, copper, iron, ſalt, and coals; and foreſts, which furniſh great quantities of timber, and abound with buffaloes, and other wild animals.

The Poles ſeldom trouble themſelves with traffic, but leave it to the city of Dantzic, and other towns on the Viſtula and Baltic. Dantzic is a republic, governed by its own magiſtrates; though its privileges have lately been ſo much encroached on by the king of Pruſſia, that it may be ſaid in reality to depend upon him.

The Poliſh gentry are handſome, tall, and well-proportioned, of good complexions, and of ſtrong and vigorous conſtitutions. They are generally reckoned very affable and courteous to ſtrangers; extremely jealous of their liberties and privileges; but moſt tyrannical to the meaneſt ſort of their people, treating the peaſants no better than mere ſlaves, over whom they have the power of life and death. One remarkable quality of this people is their ſingular care in inſtructing their youth in the Latin tongue, which people of moſt ranks uſually ſpeak very fluently, and even many of the fair ſex are proficients therein.

The Poliſh women keep a watchful eye over the conduct of their daughters; and in the province of Samogitia particularly they make them wear little bells before

and

and behind, to give notice where they are, and what they are doing.

The principal curioſities of Poland are the wild people that are ſometimes found in the woods, whither it is ſuppoſed their parents carried them in their infancy, to avoid the Tartars, who often make incurſions into Poland, and carry off whole villages into ſlavery: theſe children are found among the bears, by whom they are nouriſhed. Thoſe that have been taken go upon all-fours, though they ſometimes ſtand upright. They have not the uſe of ſpeech at firſt; but have been taught to ſpeak, by being brought into towns and uſed kindly: they retain no memory of their former ſavage lives, when they come to be humanized and made converſible. Under the mountains adjoining to Kiow are ſeveral grottos, where a great number of human bodies are preſerved, though they have been buried many ages; and they are neither ſo hard nor ſo black as the Egyptian mummies. It is thought this preſerving quality is owing to the nature of the ſoil, which is dry and ſandy.

The military force of this country conſiſts of 20,000 men, and a numerous militia called the poſpolite; but, as every fortified town is partly garriſoned by the Ruſſians, whoſe ſovereign keeps 1000 men at Warſaw, this country is now little better than a large province of the Ruſſian empire.

The doctrine of the church of Rome is the prevailing profeſſion here, though all religions have been tolerated: here are two archbiſhops, viz. Gueſna and Lemburg; under Gueſna are the biſhops of Cracow, Vilenſki, Ploczko, Wormia, Poſnania, Lucko, Samodſka, Zemblin, Culm, Breſlaw, Lebus, Camin, and Smolenſko; under Lemburg are Przemyzl, Chelm, Kiow, and Caminiec: and three univerſities, Cracow, Wilna, and Poſna.

The conſtitution of Poland not only reſembles a republic, but is really ſo, and ſtiled ſuch by the Poles themſelves in their acts of ſtate; for the legiſlative power is lodged in the ſtates, and the executive power in the ſenate, in which the king only preſides when preſent, and they can meet and conſult without him. The king is elected by the clergy and gentry, who meet on horſeback, in the plains of Warſaw, attended by a numerous armed retinue; and, if the minority ſhould be ſo hardy to inſiſt on their diſſent, the majority would fall upon them, and cut them in pieces.

In the partition of Poland, in 1771, the houſe of Auſtria ſeized

ſeized upon a conſiderable part of Red Ruſſia and Little Poland; the empreſs of Ruſſia added to her dominions the greateſt part of the duchy of Lithuania; and his Pruſſian majeſty enlarged and rounded his territories in Poliſh Pruſſia. The provinces taken by Ruſſia are the largeſt, by Auſtria the moſt populous, and by Pruſſia the moſt commercial. The Ruſſian provinces contain 1,500,000 inhabitants; the Auſtrian 2,500,000; and the Pruſſian about 860,000; amounting to about 5,000,000 of ſouls, ſeparated from their ancient kingdom. The remaining inhabitants of Poland are thought not to exceed 9,000,000.

The titles of the king are, king of Poland; grand duke of Lithuania; duke of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, Warſovia, Samogitia, Kiovia, Volhinia, Podolia, Polachia, Livonia, Smolenſko, and Czernikow. The orders of knighthood are, the White Eagle, and St. Staniſlaus, inſtituted by the preſent king in 1765.

FRANCE,

SITUATED between 5 degrees weſt and 8 eaſt longitude, and 42 and 51 degrees north latitude, is bounded by the Engliſh channel and the Netherlands on the north; by Germany, Swiſſerland, and Italy, on the eaſt; by the Mediterranean and the Pyrenean mountains, ſouth; and by the bay of Biſcay, weſt; being 600 miles long, and 500 broad.

France is divided into 18 provinces, containing 131,095 ſquare miles, and 20,000,000 of inhabitants.

Picardy, whoſe principal town is	—	Amiens.
Iſle of France,	—	Paris.
Normandy,	—	Rouen.
Champagne,	—	Troyes.
Bretagne,	—	Rennes.
Orleannois,	—	Orleans.
Lyonnois,	—	Lyons.
Provence,	—	Aix.
Languedoc,	—	Thouloufe.
Guienne,	—	Bourdeaux.
Gaſcony,	—	Aux.
Lower Navarre,	—	St. Jean.
Rouſillon,	—	Perpignan.
Dauphiné,	—	Vienne.
Burgundy,	—	Dijon.
Lorrain,	—	Nancy.
Alſace,	—	Straſburg.
Franché Compté,	—	Beſançon.

To

To theſe may be added 4 provinces in the Netherlands, which have been treated of already.

Paris, the capital of the kingdom, is ſituated on the Seine, 200 miles ſouth-eaſt from London. The houſes are high, and the ſtreets narrow, without any pavement on the ſides, which renders it extremely inconvenient for foot-paſſengers. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to amount to 7 or 800,000. Liſle, in French Flanders, is thought to be the moſt regular and the ſtrongeſt fortification in Europe, and was the maſter-piece of the famous Vauban. It is generally garriſoned by about 10,000 regulars; and, for its magnificence and beauty, is commonly called Little Paris. Its inhabitants amount to about 100,000. The chief port towns in France are, in the *north*, Dieppe, Havre de Grace, Cherburg, and St. Maloes, all in the Channel; *weſt*, Breſt, L'Orient, Nantes, Rochelle, Rochfort, Bourdeaux, and Bayonne, on the Atlantic; *ſouth*, Marſeilles and Toulon, in the Mediterranean. The towns of Avignon, with a territory called the Venaiſſin, and Carpentras, with a territory of its own name, though ſituated in Provence, are ſubject to the Pope, whoſe right to them was firmly eſtabliſhed by a formal ceſſion made in 1774, at the termination of a diſpute between the French court and the Holy See; for on any difference ariſing between the two powers, theſe places are always ſeized upon by the French. The chief palaces in France are, Verſailles, St. Germains, Marli, and Fontainbleau, in the iſle of France; the Louvre, Luxemburg, and Les Tuilleries, in Paris.

The principal mountains are the *Pyrenees*, which divide France from Spain; the *Alps*, which ſeparate it from Italy; *Jura*, which divides Franché Compté from Swiſſerland; Auvergne, in the province of that name; and the Cevennes, in Languedoc. The principal rivers in France are, the *Seine*, which riſes in Burgundy, and running N. W. by Paris and Rouen, falls into the Engliſh Channel at Havre de Grace; the *Loire*, which running N. and afterwards N. W. by Orleans, falls into the Bay of Biſcay below Nantes, its courſe being about 500 miles; the *Garonne*, which riſes in the Pyrenees, and running N. W. falls into the Bay of Biſcay; the *Rhone*, which riſes in Swiſſerland, runs S. W. to Lyons, and then running on due S. falls into the Mediterranean; the Var, which riſes in the Alps, runs S. and falls into the Mediterranean; the Charante, which riſes in Limoſin, runs W. and falls into the Bay of Biſcay; as does the Adour, which

riſes

riſes in Gaſcony, and runs from E. to W.; the Saone riſes in Picardy, runs a N. W. courſe, and falls into the Engliſh Channel; the Rhine riſes in the Griſons, and runs N. W. into the German ocean; the Meuſe riſes in Champagne, runs N. and empties itſelf into the ſame ocean; as does the Scheld, which riſes in Picardy, and runs a N. E. courſe. The vaſt advantage which ariſes to France from thoſe rivers, is improved by the artificial rivers and canals, which form the chief glory of the reign of Lewis XIV. That of Languedoc was begun in the year 1666, and completed in 1680: it was intended for a communication between the ocean and the Mediterranean, for the ſpeedier paſſage of the French fleet; but though it was carried on at an immenſe expence, for 100 miles, over hills and vallies, and even through a mountain in one place, it has not anſwered that purpoſe. By the canal of Calais, travellers eaſily paſs by water from thence to St. Omer, Graveline, Dunkirk, Ypres, and other places. The canal of Orleans runs a courſe of 18 leagues, to the immenſe benefit of the public and the royal revenue. France abounds with other canals of the like kind, which render her inland navigation inexpreſſibly commodious and beneficial. Few lakes are found in this country. There is one at the top of a hill near Alégre, which the vulgar report to be bottomleſs. There is another at Iſſoire, in Auvergne; and one at La Beſſe, in which, if a ſtone is thrown, it cauſes a noiſe like thunder. The principal mineral waters are thoſe of Bareges and Bagneiis, which lie near the borders of Spain, under the Pyrenees; Sultzbach in Alſace, Forges in Normandy, and Aigne in Auvergne. At the latter place is a ſpring which boils, with a noiſe like that of water thrown upon lime, and is of ſo poiſonous a nature that it inſtantly kills thoſe birds that drink of it.

The air in the interior parts is mild and ſalubrious, but in the northern provinces the winters are colder than in England. The ſoil is excellent, and produces plenty of corn, and many excellent ſorts of wine, and oil.

The manufactures of France conſiſt of toys, hats, paper, thread, lawns, lace, cambrics, woollen and ſilk manufactures, tapeſtry, velvets, &c. This country produces alabaſter, black marble, jaſper, iron, copper, tin, lead, chalk, oker, and turquois ſtones.

There is no nation where the art of war is better underſtood than in France. There is a royal military academy eſtabliſhed purpoſely for training up 500 young gentlemen

men at a time, in the ſeveral branches of this great art. In time of peace, the crown of France maintains about 200,000 men, but at a very ſmall expence, the pay of the common men being little more than two-pence half-penny per day. In time of war, 400,000 have been brought into the field. In the reign of Lewis XIV. the French had at one time 100 ſhips of the line, which was almoſt equal to the marine force of all Europe beſides. The French have, however, at ſea been generally defeated by the Engliſh; though their navy of late has been upon the increaſe as to numbers, and their ſailors are more ſkilful both in working and fighting the ſhips.

Few countries can boaſt of more valuable remains of antiquity than France. Father Mabillon has given a moſt curious account of the ſepulchres of the French kings, as far back as Pharamond; and ſome of them when broke open were found to contain ornaments and jewels of value. At Rheims, and other parts of France, are to be ſeen triumphal arches; but the moſt entire is at Orange, erected on account of the victory obtained over the Cimbri and Teutones by Caius Marius and Luctatius Catulus. After Gaul was reduced to a Roman province, the Romans took vaſt delight in adorning it with magnificent edifices, both civil and ſacred, ſome of which are more entire than any to be met with in Italy itſelf. The ruins of an amphitheatre are to be found at Chalons, and likewiſe at Vienne. Niſmes, however, exhibits the moſt valuable remains of ancient architecture of any place in France. The famous Pont du Garde was raiſed in the Auguſtan age by the Roman colony of Niſmes, to convey a ſtream of water between two mountains, for the uſe of that city, and is as freſh to this day as Weſtminſter-bridge: it conſiſts of three bridges, or tiers of arches one above another; the height is 174 feet, and the length extends to 723. The moderns are indebted for this, and many other ſtupendous aqueducts, to the ignorance of the ancients, that all ſtreams will riſe as high as their heads. Many other remains of antiquity are found at Niſmes, but the chief are, the temple of Diana, whoſe veſtiges are ſtill viſible; the amphitheatre called Les Arenes, thought to be the fineſt and moſt entire of the kind of any in Europe; above all, the houſe erected by the emperor Adrian, called the Maiſon Carrée. The architecture and ſculpture of this building is ſo exquiſitely beautiful, that it enchants even the moſt ignorant; and it is ſtill entire, being very little affected either by the ravages of time or the havoc

of

of war. At Paris may be ſeen the remains of the palace, or Thermæ, which was built by the emperor Julian, ſurnamed the Apoſtate, about the year 356, after the ſame model as the baths of Dioclesian. The remains of this ancient edifice are many arches, and within them a large ſaloon. It is fabricated of a kind of maſtic, the compoſition of which is not now known, intermixed with ſmall ſquare pieces of free-ſtone and bricks. At Arles in Provence is an obeliſk of oriental granite, which is 52 feet high, and ſeven feet diameter at the baſe, and all of one ſtone. At Lyons are the remains of a temple built by the ſixty nations in Gaul, in honour of Auguſtus and the Romans. The paſſage cut through the middle of a rock near Briançon in Dauphiné, is thought to be a Roman work, if not of greater antiquity. The round buckler of maſſy ſilver, taken out of the Rhone in 1665, being 20 inches in diameter, and weighing 21 pounds, containing the ſtory of Scipio's continence, is thought to be coeval with that great general. Near Poitiers is a ſtone of a prodigious ſize, ſupported by four pillars; but the cauſe of its erection is not known. It would be endleſs to recount the different monuments of antiquity to be found in France.

Their univerſities and public colleges have received an irreparable loſs by the expulſion of the Jeſuits, who made the languages, arts, and ſciences, their particular ſtudy, and taught them all over France. The univerſities are in number 26; Aix, Angers, Arles, Avignon, Beſançon, Bourdeaux, Bourges, Caen, Dol, Douay, Fleche, Montauban, Montpellier, Nantes, Orange, Orleans, Paris, Perpignan, Poitiers, Point Mouſon, Richlieu, Rheims, Soiſſons, Straſburg, Thouloufe, and Valence. There are eight academies in Paris, namely, three literary ones; that called the French Academy, that of Inſcriptions, and that of the Sciences; one of painting and ſculpture, one of architecture, and three for riding the great horſe, and other military exerciſes. There are 17 archbiſhops in France, and 113 biſhops; the principal of which are, Lyons, who is a count and primate of France, under whom are the biſhops of Autun, Langres, Macon, and Challon. 2. Sens, who is primate of France and Germany, under whom are Troyes, Auxerre, and Nevers. 3. Paris, a duke and peer of the realm, under whom are Chartres, Orleans, and Meaux. 4. Rheims, a duke, peer, and legate of the Holy See, under whom are Soiſſons, Laon, Chalons, Noyons, Beauvais, Amiens, Senlis, and Boulogne.

Boulogne. 5. Rouen, the primate of Normandy, under whom are Bayeux, Evreux, Avranches, Sées, Liſieux, and Coutances. 6. Tours, under whom is Mants.

The French in general are but of a low ſtature, but nimble and active. They are a gay ſprightly people, bear misfortunes patiently, and uſually preſerve their vivacity in the loweſt circumſtances. The natives of France are in general of the Roman Catholic perſuaſion, for ſuch as were Proteſtants were obliged either to turn Papiſts or quit that country; on which account ſeveral thouſand families ſettled in England, Holland, and other Proteſtant countries, carrying with them ſeveral valuable manufactures. It is computed that there are about 750 great convents of monks, and 300 of nuns, beſides a great number of leſſer convents; and that the revenues of the clergy and religious houſes amount to ſix millions ſterling per annum.

The French nobility are of four kinds; 1. the princes of the blood; 2. dukes and counts, peers of France; 3. the ordinary nobility; 4. the nobility lately made. The firſt prince of the blood is the perſon who ſtands next to the crown after the king's ſons. The knights of the Holy Ghoſt are ranked among the higher nobility, as are the governors and lieutenants-general of provinces. In France there are three orders; firſt, that of St. Michael, inſtituted in 1469, and though originally compoſed only of thirty-ſix knights, was afterwards enlarged to a hundred. A perſon muſt be a knight of this order before he can enter into that of the Holy Ghoſt, which is the ſecond order. This was founded in 1578, by Henry III. and is compoſed of a hundred perſons, excluſive of the ſovereign; and conferred only on princes of the blood, and perſons of the higheſt rank. Thirdly, the order of St. Lewis, which was inſtituted in the year 1693, by Lewis XIV. merely for military merit, and is worn by almoſt every officer.

The French were a free people till the reign of Lewis XIII. and almoſt every province had its parliament, without whoſe conſent no buſineſs of conſequence could be done; but cardinal Richlieu, by his political intrigues, gave the fatal blow to that privilege, and rendered Lewis XIII. abſolute over his ſubjects. No edict, however, of the French king is valid till it is regiſtered by the parliaments; ſo that the French parliaments have a negative in the laſt inſtance. The French king indeed alledges, that his parliaments are obliged to regiſter his edicts. No female

female is ever ſuffered, by their law, to aſcend the throne. The king's title is, King of France and Navarre; and he is addreſſed by the ſtile of His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty; and his eldeſt ſon is ſtiled Dauphin. By ſome late calculations, the annual ordinary expences of France amount to above 12 millions ſterling.

SWISSERLAND,

SITUATED between 6 and 11 degrees eaſt longitude, and 45 and 48 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Germany on the north and eaſt; by Italy on the ſouth; and by France on the weſt; being 260 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, containing 7,530 ſquare miles, and 2,000,000 of inhabitants. It is divided into 13 cantons, viz. The Proteſtant cantons of Zurich, Bern, Baſil, and Schaffhauſen; the Roman Catholic cantons of Lucern, Friburg, Solothurn, Switz, Uri, Underwalden, and Zug; Glaris, and Appenzell, in which both religions are tolerated. Each canton has a capital of its own name, except Uri and Underwalden, whoſe chief towns are Altorf and Stantz. The firſt of the cantons is Zurich, the capital of which, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, is one of the fineſt cities of Swiſſerland, and famous for its manufactures of crapes. In the arſenal of this town is ſhewn the arrow of the famous William Tell, the author of the Swiſs independence. In the year 1300, Greſler, the Auſtrian governor of the country, ſet up a hat upon a pole, to which he ordered the natives to pay the ſame reſpect as to himſelf. Tell being obſerved to paſs frequently without taking notice of the hat, the tyrant condemned him to be hanged, unleſs he hit an apple upon his ſon's head, at a certain diſtance, with an arrow. Tell hit the apple; and, being aſked the meaning of another arrow ſtuck in his belt, he replied, that it was intended for Greſler's heart, if he had killed his ſon. Tell upon this was ordered to priſon; but making his eſcape, he watched his opportunity, and ſhot the governor, which was the ſignal for a revolt, that had for ſome time been concerted.—But the largeſt and moſt powerful canton is Bern, which is able to raiſe 100,000 men. It is divided into two parts; the firſt of which, and the largeſt, is called the German country, becauſe the inhabitants of it ſpeak nothing but High-Dutch; and the other is called the Roman country, or the country of Vaud,

Vaud, in which the natives ſpeak no other language than the French.

Baſil, by many accounted the capital of Swiſſerland, a fine large city, ſeparated into two unequal parts by the Rhine, is celebrated for being the place where paper was invented, and is alſo remarkable becauſe all the clocks are ſet an hour too faſt, in commemoration of a conſpiracy againſt its liberties, which was diſconcerted by a man ſetting the town clock forward, by which means the different parties of the conſpirators ſeparated, each thinking he had outſtayed the appointed time. There are ſeveral ſmall diſtricts which were admitted by the 13 cantons into their covenant, not as confederates or allies, but as mere ſubjects, viz. Baden, Bremgarten, Mellingen, Rheinthall, Thurgau, Lugano, Locarno, Mendris, and Maggia. The capitals of Rheinthall and Thurgau are Rheineck and Frowanfield, the others are of the ſame names as the diſtricts they belong to. Baden, ſo named from the hot-baths wherewith nature has ſtored it, was formerly a wealthy, well-built, and fortified city; but in the civil war of 1712, the inhabitants having declared for the Roman catholics againſt the Proteſtants, the cantons of Zurich and Bern demoliſhed its fortifications, and ſeized upon its government: it is famous, however, on account of being the place of the general meeting of the cantons and their allies, and for the treaty of peace concluded there in 1714, between the German empire and France. There are other diſtricts and governments, called the Swiſs allies, who have made each a ſeparate alliance with the cantons, and at different times. Theſe are the republics of Griſons, Vallais, Geneva, St. Gallen, Tockenburg, Neufchatel, Mulhauſen, and the abbey of St. Gallen, beſides the diſtricts of Chiuvanna, Bormio, and Valteline, which are ſubject to the Griſons. Neufchatel is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, who appoints a governor; but the ſtates make laws, raiſe taxes, and appoint the magiſtrates. Geneva is a large and fine city, containing about 24,000 inhabitants, and ſituated on the lake of that name, which is near 60 miles long, and about 12 broad. This republic became Proteſtant in 1535, and in 1546 was admitted into the Swiſs alliance. In conſequence of the late diſputes between the Patricians and Plebeians, its magiſtrates and council, the partizans of ariſtocracy, are now under the protection of France.

Swiſſerland abounds with high mountains, the principal of which are Jura, St. Gothard, and Mont Blanc, which

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is the higheſt, and acquired its name becauſe it is covered with eternal ſnow; ſome of them are covered with ice and ſnow all the year round: others with trees and paſture, where the peaſants drive their cattle to feed, as it were, above the clouds. Some mountains are very incommodious to the inhabitants; many of them look with a terrible aſpect, as if they were every moment ready to fall; upon others, the thick woods harbour bears and wolves, who do a great deal of miſchief among the cattle. In the Alps, the difference of ſeaſons in one and the ſame climate is very remarkable; for travellers may, in one day, meet with winter on the tops of the mountains; the ſpring on the lower part of them, with pleaſant green paſtures; and hay-time and harveſt in the vallies.

About two leagues from Fribourg, there is a little hermitage, formed by the hands of a ſingle hermit, who laboured upon it for 25 years; and is, perhaps, the greateſt curioſity of the kind in the world, as it contains a chapel, a parlour 28 paces in length, 12 in breadth, and 20 feet in height, a cabinet, a kitchen, a cellar, and other apartments, with the altar, benches, flooring, cieling, all cut out of the ſolid rock. The ruins of Cæſar's wall, which extended 18 miles in length from mount Jura to the banks of the lake Leman, are ſtill diſcernible.

The principal lakes are thoſe of Geneva and Conſtance; beſides which there are thoſe of Lucern, Zurich, Neufchatel, Bienne, and Thun. The moſt remarkable rivers in Swiſſerland are the Rhine, which has its ſource in the Alps, and from thence takes its courſe into Germany; the Rhone, which has its ſource in the mountains near Vallais, and takes its courſe through the lake of Geneva into France; and the Aar, which flows through the middle of Swiſſerland into the Rhine.

Swiſſerland has very little trade; the manufactures are linen, lace, ſtockings, gloves, ſilks, velvets, and woollens, which, together with the fruits of the earth, are chiefly conſumed at home. Here are five univerſities, viz. Bern, Baſil, Lauſanne, Zurich, and Geneva.

The Swiſs are a plain honeſt people, true and faithful to their word; courageous, ſtrong, and excellent ſoldiers. As to their government, they have neither prince nor ſtadtholder to preſide in their councils of ſtate: each canton, and ally of the canton, is governed by its own magiſtrates: in ſome, the government is in the hands of but a few; and in others it is in the hands of the people. In matters of great importance, not only the cantons, but

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alſo the Swiſs allies, are convened together. On any great emergency they can raiſe 300,000 men in a ſhort time; for every Swiſs is a ſoldier for his country, and is enliſted as ſuch when ſixteen years of age. When a ſignal of danger is given by a fire on the neighbouring hills, he muſt go immediately to his place of rendezvous, and carry with him four pounds of lead, two pounds of powder, and proviſion for eight days.

They were formerly ſubject to the Germans; but, being treated very rigorouſly, as we have already ſaid, they took up arms, and, by their courage and intrepidity, eſtabliſhed their independence, in ſpite of the united powers of France and Germany.

PORTUGAL,

SITUATED between 37 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 10 degrees weſt longitude, is bounded on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic ocean, and on the north and eaſt by Spain; being about 300 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, and contains near 2,000,000 of inhabitants. This kingdom is divided into eight provinces: 2 *north*, Entre Minho e Douro and Tra los Montes; 2 *middle*, Beira and Eſtremadura; 4 *ſouth*, Entre Tajo, Guadiana, Alentejo, and Algarva, or Entre Tayo e Guadiana. The principal towns are, Braga; Oporto (near the mouth of the river Douro) Miranda; Coimbra; Liſbon; Evora; Lagos; and Tavira. Liſbon, the capital, is thought to contain 200,000 inhabitants. Great part of it was ruined by an earthquake, which alſo ſet the remainder on fire, upon All-Saints-day, 1755. It ſtill contains many magnificent palaces, churches, and public buildings. Its ſituation (riſing from the Tagus in the form of a creſcent) renders its appearance at once delightful and ſuperb, and it is accounted the greateſt port in Europe, next to London and Amſterdam. The city of Oporto, containing about 30,000 inhabitants, carries on a great trade with England, eſpecially for the wines ſo well known by the name of *Port*.

The promontories or capes of Portugal are, Cape Mondego, near the mouth of the river Mondego; Cape Roca, the Lunæ Promontorium of the ancients, at the north entrance of the Tagus; Cape Eſpichel, the Promontorium Barbarum of the ancients, at the ſouth entrance of the ſame river; and Cape St. Vincent, the Sacrum Promontorium of the ancients, on the ſouth-weſt point of

Algarva. The bays are thoſe of Cadoan, or St. Ubes, ſouth of Liſbon, and Lagos Bay in Algarva. The principal mountains in Portugal are thoſe which ſeparate Algarva from Alentejo, thoſe in Tra los Montes, and the rock of Liſbon. For the rivers, ſee Spain.

Off this coaſt are the Azores, or Weſtern Iſles, ſubject to this crown; they are ſituated between 25 and 32 degrees W. longitude, and 37 and 40 N. latitude, nine in number, viz. St. Mary, St. Michael, Tercera, St. George, Gracioſa, Fayal, Pico, Flores, and Corvo, and were firſt diſcovered in 1439 by a Flemiſh merchant named Joſhua Vander Berg. Theſe iſlands enjoy a clear ſky and wholeſome air; but are very ſubject to earthquakes. No noxious animals breed here, and any that are brought die in a few hours. St. Michael is the largeſt iſland, being 100 miles in circumference, and contains 50,000 inhabitants; but Tercera is the moſt important, on account of its harbour. A governor and biſhop reſide at Angra, the capital.

Portugal abounds in wine and oil; but, on account of its many hills and mountains, corn is ſcarce, with which it is ſupplied from other countries. Their fruits are the ſame as in Spain, but not ſo high flavoured. The Portugueſe wines, when old and genuine, are eſteemed friendly to the conſtitution. Portugal contains mines; variety of gems, marbles, and mill-ſtones, and a fine mine of ſaltpetre near Liſbon. Their cattle and poultry are but indifferent. The air, eſpecially about Liſbon, is reckoned ſoft and beneficial to conſumptive patients; it is not ſo ſcorching as that of Spain, being refreſhed by the ſea breezes. The foreign trade of Portugal is very conſiderable, eſpecially with England, with whom they exchange their wines, ſalt, and fruit, for the Britiſh woollen manufactures, which they ſend to their colonies in Aſia, Africa, and America. Their plantations in Braſil, in South America, are immenſely rich, yielding gold, ſilver, diamonds, ſugar, tobacco, copper, indigo, dying woods, gums, and drugs. It is computed, that the king's fifth of gold alone, ſent from this country, amounts annually to 300,000l. ſterling, notwithſtanding the vaſt contraband trade. Their plantations on the eaſt and weſt coaſt of Africa are very extenſive, from whence they bring gold, ivory, and ſlaves. They carry on a conſiderable trade with the Eaſt-Indies, being ſtill poſſeſſed of Goa, their capital, and ſeveral other places there.

The archbiſhoprics are thoſe of Braga, Evora, and Liſbon.

Liſbon. The firſt of theſe has ten ſuffragan biſhops; the ſecond two; and the laſt ten, including thoſe of the Portugueſe ſettlements abroad. The patriarch of Liſbon is generally a cardinal, and a perſon of noble birth. The univerſities are Coimbra, founded in 1291 by king Dennis; Evora, founded in 1559; and the college of the nobles at Liſbon, where the young nobility are educated in every branch of polite learning and the ſciences. All the books that did belong to the baniſhed jeſuits are kept here. The Engliſh language is likewiſe taught in this college. Here is alſo a college where young gentlemen are educated in the ſcience of engineering, and when qualified get commiſſions in that corps. The only religion openly profeſſed here is that of the Roman catholics; and though there are a great number of Jews, they muſt be very reſerved. The caſe is the ſame with reſpect to the Proteſtants who reſide in Portugal.

The curioſities of this country are, the remains of ſome caſtles in the Mooriſh taſte; the Roman bridge and aqueduct at Coimbra, almoſt entire; the walls of Santareen; the church and monaſtery near Liſbon, where the royal family are buried, and ſeveral monaſteries dug out of the hard rock. To theſe we may add, that her preſent majeſty is poſſeſſed of the largeſt diamond, found in Braſil, that ever was perhaps ſeen in the world.

The Portugueſe were once a valiant people, and noted, not only for their ſkill in navigation, but for their diſcoveries. At preſent, Portugal is but little better than a kingdom of prieſts, monks, and nuns, who in 1732 amounted to 300,000, but are now ſomewhat diminiſhed, and who entirely devour the ſubſtance of the country, without being in a condition of affording the ſtate the leaſt ſervice in its moſt preſſing exigencies. Thoſe people, of whom excellent troops were once formed, obſerving the poverty, nakedneſs, and bad pay of the army, now prefer to that ſtate, idleneſs and the eaſe of a religious life, and are, for the moſt part, turned prieſts, monks, or friars. The younger ſons of the nobility, who uſed to make officers of honour and courage, now aſpire to nothing more than a valuable benefice in the church; and he who might at this time have perhaps been vice-roy of the Indies, or general in chief of the armies, is nothing more than an inquiſitor-general. This degeneracy is attributed to the weakneſs of their monarchy, which renders them inactive for fear of their more powerful neighbours; which inactivity has been the ſource of many vices. They are re-

preſented as ungrateful, treacherous, and revengeful; more ſuperſtitious and haughty than the Spaniards, whom in general they very much reſemble. The Portugueſe nobility live in great ſtate and ſplendor; but the poorer ſort of people are in a moſt wretched condition, and have hardly any furniture at all: like the Moors, they ſit always croſs-legged on the ground.

The Portugueſe government formerly depended chiefly for protection on England, and therefore they neglected both their army and fleet. Their troops are without diſcipline, their regiments thin, and their veſſels of war not above 20. But for ſome years paſt they have behaved ungratefully to the Engliſh, who always were their beſt friends, and embraced the party of their greateſt foes, the Spaniards; and have lately acceded to the family compact.

The crown of Portugal is abſolute: but the cortes or ſtates pretend to a right of giving their aſſent to every new regulation with regard to the ſucceſſion; and in this, to prevent all diſputes, they are uſually indulged.

The king's titles are, King of Portugal, and the Algarves, lord of Guinea, and of the navigation, conqueſt, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Perſia, and Braſil. The laſt king but one was complimented by the pope, with the title of His moſt Faithful majeſty. That of the heir apparent is, Prince of Braſil.

The titles and diſtinctions of the nobility are much the ſame with thoſe of Spain. The orders of knighthood are that of Chriſt; the order of James; and the order of Aviez. All thoſe orders have very ſmall commanderies and revenues. The order of Malta has likewiſe 23 commanderies in Portugal.

SPAIN,

SITUATED between 10 degrees weſt and 3 eaſt longitude, and 36 and 44 degrees north latitude, is bounded weſt by Portugal and the Atlantic ocean; by the Mediterranean on the eaſt; by the bay of Biſcay and the Pyrenean mountains on the north; and by the ſtraits of Gibraltar on the ſouth. Its length is about 700 miles, and its breadth 500, containing 150,263 ſquare miles, and about 9,000,000 inhabitants. It is divided into 14 parts: 6 *north*, Gallicia, Aſturia, Biſcay, Navarre, Arragon, and Catalonia; 5 *middle*, Leon, Eſtremadura, Old and New Caſtile, and Valencia; 3 *ſouth*, Andaluſia, Granada,

nada, and Murcia. The chief towns are, 1. Barcelona; 2. Salamanca; 3. Eſcurial, famous for a palace, which is ſaid to be the largeſt and moſt magnificent in Europe, and coſt upwards of 3,300,000 l. ſterling in building; 4. Madrid, the capital, which ſtands about the middle of the kingdom, ſurrounded with high mountains. Living here is very cheap, but it is difficult to get lodgings, the Spaniards being extremely ſhy of taking ſtrangers into their houſes; and there is no ſuch thing as either tavern, coffee-houſe, or news-paper, except the Madrid Gazette, to be found in the whole city. 5. Toledo, on the river Tagus; 6. Seville; 7. Cadiz, near the ſtrait of Gibraltar, remarkable for its good harbour, which is frequented by ſhips from all parts; and where a cathedral has been building for theſe 50 years paſt, which is not yet finiſhed; 8. Gibraltar, ſituated upon a rock in the S. W. of Spain. It is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt caſtles in the world, and was thought to be impregnable till the year 1704, when it was taken by the Engliſh, and it has been in their poſſeſſion ever ſince, notwithſtanding the united attacks of France and Spain, both by ſea and land. It was formerly called *Calpe*, and was ſaid to be one of the pillars of Hercules, mount Abyla on the oppoſite coaſt of Africa being the other. The other towns of any note are, Carthagena, Granada, Bilboa, and Valencia. On the eaſt of Spain are the iſlands of Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, belonging to Spain. The capital of Minorca is Citadella, though Port Mahon is a town of greater conſequence, having a very commodious harbour.

Excepting during the equinoctial raine, the air of Spain is dry and ſerene; but exceſſive hot, in the ſouthern provinces, in June, July, Auguſt, and September. The vaſt mountains that run through Spain are, however, very beneficial to the inhabitants, by the refreſhing breezes that come from them in the ſouthernmoſt parts; though thoſe towards the north and north-eaſt are in the winter very cold. The principal mountains are the Pyrenees, which extend near 200 miles in length, from the Bay of Biſcay to the Mediterranean; the Cantabrian, which extend from the Pyrenees to the Atlantic ocean, S. of Cape Finiſterre; the hill of Gibraltar, at the ſouth point of the kingdom; and Montſerrat, an enormous maſs of ſpiring rocks, reſembling ſteeples, 14 miles in circumference, ſituated in the middle of a plain 30 miles from Barcelona, and inhabited only by monks and hermits, who have here a famous convent, to which 7,000 pilgrims have reſorted in a

day. Over the Pyrenees there are only five narrow paſſages into France; that over the paſs that ſeparates Rouſſillon from Catalonia has been greatly improved, as it formerly required the ſtrength of 30 men to ſupport, and nearly as many oxen to drag up a carriage; which four horſes now do with eaſe.

The moſt remarkable rivers are, 1. Minho, which runs S. W. through Gallicia; 2. Douro, running W. through Portugal; 4. Tajo (or Tagus) which likewiſe runs W. through Portugal; 4. Guadiana, which riſes in New Caſtile, runs ſome way under ground, afterwards enters Portugal, and falls into the Atlantic ocean; 5. Guadalquiver, which runs through Seville. All theſe rivers fall into the Atlantic ocean. 6. Ebro, which runs S. E. and falls into the Mediterranean, near Tortoſa. 7. Tinto, the qualities of which are extraordinary, riſes in Sierra Morena, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean near Huelva, having the name of Tinto given it from the yellow colour of its waters, which harden the ſand in a moſt ſurpriſing manner. If a ſtone happens to fall in, and reſt upon another, they both become in a year's time perfectly united. No trees or plants will grow on the banks of this river, nor any fiſh live in its ſtream. The waters kill worms in cattle; but no animals willingly drink of it except goats. By the influx of other ſtreams, it changes its nature and appearance long before it falls into the ſea. The chief bays are thoſe of Biſcay, Ferrol, Corunna (commonly called the Groyne) Vigo, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Carthagena, Alicant, Altea, Valencia, Roſer, and Majorca in the iſland of that name. There are ſome excellent mineral waters, which (eſpecially thoſe of Almahar in Granada) become more and more in repute.

Spain is much infeſted with locuſts, which ſometimes appear in ſuch quantities as to darken the air; and their ſenſe of ſmelling is ſo keen, that they can diſcover a corn-field, or a garden, at a conſiderable diſtance.

Though there are large tracts of uncultivated land, eſpecially towards the ſouth, yet their vallies in general are very fruitful, and their mountains are covered with trees and herbage to the very top. They abound in variety of rich wines, oils, and fruits. Beſides ſilk, fine wool, flax, and cotton, which Spain produces in abundance, there are mines of quickſilver, iron, copper, lead, and alum, with great variety of precious ſtones and minerals; and formerly there were ſilver mines, now entirely neglected. Thoſe mines were formerly ſo productive,

that,

that, when the Carthaginians took poſſeſſion of Spain, the domeſtic and agricultural utenſils were of ſilver. Their manufactures are few, as they are principally ſupplied by the Engliſh, Dutch, and French. The ſteel of Toledo and Bilboa is eſteemed the beſt in Europe.

Here are all the animals, both wild and tame, which are found in the neighbouring countries, with great plenty of wild bulls, which are very fierce; and the baiting of them, called bull-feaſts, furniſhes the moſt magnificent ſpectacle in Spain. The paſſion for bull-baiting is ſo prevalent in this country, that even the pooreſt inhabitants of the ſmalleſt villages will ſometimes club together in order to procure a cow or an ox, and fight them riding upon aſſes, for want of horſes.

Spaniſh ſheep are ſuppoſed to yield the fineſt wool of any in the world; though Mr. Anderſon has lately proved, that the wool in the Highlands of Scotland, if properly managed, would be equal, if not preferable. Of this Highland wool, ſtockings for grown-up people have been made, ſo fine that they might be drawn through a ring.

The land forces of this kingdom conſiſt of 70,000 men, though they may eaſily be augmented to 110,000; and the ſhips of war of the line are about 70.

Spain is governed by an abſolute hereditary monarch; who has ſeveral councils, viz. the council of ſtate, the council of war, the council of Caſtile, of Arragon, of the Indies, of the orders of the chamber, of the finances, of the croiſades, and of the inquiſition. The king's titles amount to above thirty; but he is generally ſtiled *His Catholick Majeſty*; and the eldeſt ſon has the title of *Prince of Aſturias*.

The general name for thoſe Spaniſh nobility and gentry, unmixed with the Mooriſh blood, is Hidalgo. They are divided into princes, dukes, marquiſſes, counts, viſcounts, and other inferior titles. Such as are created grandees, may ſtand covered before the king, and cannot be apprehended without the king's order; cardinals, archbiſhops, ambaſſadors, knights of the golden fleece, and certain other great dignitaries, both in church and ſtate, have the privilege, as well as the grandees, to appear covered before the king. The knights of the three military orders of St. James, Calatrava, and Alcantara, are eſteemed noblemen; they were inſtituted in the long wars between the Chriſtians and the Moors, as an encouragement to valour; and have large eſtates annexed to their reſpec-

tive orders, consisting chiefly of towns or territories recovered from the Moors. The order of the Golden Fleece is generally conferred on princes; but there are no commanderies or revenues annexed to it.

In Spain there are eight archbishoprics, and forty-six bishoprics. The archbishop of Toledo is stiled the primate of Spain; he is great chancellor of Castile, and has a revenue of 100,000l. sterling per annum. The riches of the Spanish churches and convents are the unvarying objects of admiration to all travellers, as well as natives; but there is a sameness in them all. The inquisition, which formerly struck such terror into the inhabitants of this kingdom, as well as of Portugal, is now disused, though not abrogated: it is still in force against the Moorish and Jewish pretended converts; but the ecclesiastics and their officers can carry no sentence into execution without the royal authority. In this kingdom are 24 universities, the chief of which is Salamanca, founded by Alphonsus IXth king of Leon, in the year 1200. It contains 21 colleges, some of which are very magnificent. Most of the nobility of Spain send their sons to be educated here. The rest are, Seville, Granada, Compostella, Toledo, Valladolid, Alcala, Siguenza, Valencia, Lerida, Huesca, Saragossa, Tortosa, Offuna, Onata, Gandia, Barcelona, Murcia, Taragona, Baeza, Avila, Oriuela, Oviedo, and Palencia.

The Spaniards are men of wit, and of an elevated genius, but very little improved by study or conversation: they are admired for their secrecy, constancy, and patience in adversity: they are slow in determining, true to their word, great enemies to lying, and extremely temperate in eating and drinking. On the other hand, they are extremely indolent, and most of the labour in this country is performed by strangers. The native Spaniard seldom stirs from home, or puts his hand to work of any kind. He sleeps, goes to mass, and takes his evening walk; while the industrious Frenchman becomes a thorough domestic; he is butcher, cook, and taylor, all in the same family; and, after making himself useful in a thousand different shapes, he returns to his own country loaded with dollars, and laughs out the remainder of his days at the expence of his proud benefactor. There is no country in Europe where the ladies enjoy less liberty than in this; for they are not permitted to appear abroad in public, unless it be at church; and even there they are veiled: at

a play

a play they are incloſed within lattice-work, and ſkreened from the ſight of men.

The principal antiquities in Spain are chiefly Roman and Mooriſh. Near Segovia, a grand aqueduct, erected by Trajan, extends over a deep valley between two hills, and is ſupported by a double row of 152 arches. Other Roman aqueducts, theatres, and circi, are to be found at Terrago, and different parts of Spain. A ruinous watch-tower near Cadiz, is vulgarly thought to be one of the pillars of Hercules. Near the city of Salamanca are the remains of a Roman way, paved with large flat ſtones; and was continued to Merida, and from thence to Seville. At Toledo are the remains of an old Roman theatre, which is now converted into a church: it is 600 feet in length, 500 in breadth, and of a proportionable height; the roof, which is amazingly bold and lofty, is ſupported by 350 pillars of fine marble, in ten rows, forming eleven ailes, in which are 366 altars, and 24 gates. The Mooriſh antiquities are magnificent and rich, eſpecially the palace of Granada; the inſide is overlaid with jaſper and porphyry, and the walls contain many Arabic inſcriptions. Many other noble monuments, erected in the Mooriſh times, remain in Spain.

Though the Spaniards cannot be deemed a learned people, yet their country has produced ſome very eminent writers; ſuch as Cervantes, the author of Don Quixote; Lopez de Vega, a moſt voluminous dramatic writer; and Father Feyjoo, alike diſtinguiſhed for his ingenuity and his learning.

ITALY,

SITUATED between 38 and 47 degrees north latitude, and 7 and 19 degrees eaſt longitude, is a peninſula, bounded on the north and north-weſt by the Alps; on the eaſt, by the gulf of Venice; on the ſouth and weſt, by the Mediterranean ſea: it is about 600 miles in length, and 400 in breadth; containing 75,056 ſquare miles, and 20,000,000 inhabitants: its form is nearly that of a boot; it is divided among many ſovereigns, and, properly ſpeaking, has no capital; but, if any place claims that title, it muſt undoubtedly be Rome.

Italy may be divided into 13 parts: 10 *north*, Savoy, Piedmont, Montſerrat, Genoa, Milan, Venice, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and Lucca; 2 *middle*, Tuſcany, and the Pope's territories; 1 *ſouth*, namely, Naples. To

theſe are to be added the iſlands of Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, and Malta. Savoy, Piedmont, Montſerrat, with part of the Milaneſe called Aleſſandrine, the territory of Oneglia in Genoa, and the iſland of Sardinia, are ſubject to the king of Sardinia; Genoa, Venice, and Lucca, are republics; Milan and Mantua, with Mirandola in the duchy of Modena, which together form what is now ſtiled Auſtrian Lombardy, and part of Iſtria, whoſe capital is Fiume, are ſubject to the emperor of Germany; Parma, Modena, and Tuſcany, to their reſpective princes; Naples, and the iſland of Sicily, with the Lipari iſles, to the king of Naples, who is ſtiled king of the Two Sicilies, i. e. of Naples and Sicily, and who likewiſe poſſeſſes part of Tuſcany, called the coaſt del Preſidii. Within the Genoeſe dominions is ſituated the territory of Monaco, ſubject to its own prince. In Tuſcany are the principalities of Maſſa and Piombino, belonging to princes of the ſame names; but the latter is dependant on the king of the Two Sicilies. On a mountain within the Pope's territories is ſituated the ſmall republic of St. Marino.

The duke of Savoy (who is king of Sardinia) is a powerful and abſolute prince. Turin (in Piedmont) the capital of his dominions, is one of the fineſt cities in Europe. Sardinia is an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, which produces plenty of corn and wine. Its capital is Cagliari. Corſica is an iſland about 12 miles north of Sardinia, ſubject to the French. Its capital is Baſtia. Genoa is a republic, the capital of which is Genoa, containing about 150,000 inhabitants. The government is ariſtocratical, i. e. veſted in the nobility. Venice is one of the moſt celebrated republics in the world, but in the ſtricteſt ſenſe an ariſtocracy. The capital is Venice, a large, rich, and beautiful city, built on ſeventy-two iſlands, in the Adriatic ſea, or gulf of Venice, and ſuppoſed to contain about 200,000 inhabitants. It has 500 bridges, among which the Rialto is the moſt grand, being built of fine marble, with only one arch, which is very wide, and of a great height. There are 53 ſquares, among which that of St. Mark is the fineſt; 150 magnificent palaces, 115 noble towers, 64 marble ſtatues, 23 monuments or pillars of braſs, 70 churches, 39 friaries, 28 nunneries, and 17 rich hoſpitals. Out of the arſenal 100,000 infantry, and 25,000 cavalry, may be immediately armed. The Venetians poſſeſs ſeveral iſles in the Adriatic, viz. Great and Little Cephalonia, Corfu, Zante, and St. Maura, whoſe principal towns are of the ſame names; alſo

alſo that part of Iſtria which does not belong to Auſtria. Capo d'Iſtria is the capital; and that part of Morlachia not ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; part of Dalmatia, not ſubject to the Turks or Auſtrians; and the iſles on the Dalmatian coaſt: the principal towns belonging to the Venetians in this quarter, with part of Boſnia not ſubject to the Turks, the capital of which is called Caſtel-Novo, are Zara and Spalatro. Lucca is a ſmall republic, in a moſt delightful country; the capital is Lucca. Milan, Mantua, Parma, and Modena, are duchies, with capitals of the ſame names; and in the firſt are two famous cities, Pavia and Cremona.

The chief places in the dukedom of Tuſcany are, Florence, the capital, and reſidence of the grand duke, a large, magnificent, and beautiful city, containing about 70,000 inhabitants: and Leghorn, a well-fortified city and free port, frequented by merchants of all nations. The principal cities in the pope's dominions are, Bologna, Ravenna, Rimini, Loretto, Rome (the capital) on the Tiber, and Tivoli. The dominions of the king of the Two Sicilies conſiſt of Naples, and the iſle of Sicily. The kingdom of Naples borders upon the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; the capital is Naples, one of the moſt beautiful cities in Europe, riſing like an amphitheatre from the ſea, having a fine large harbour, and containing about 350,000 inhabitants. Sicily is the largeſt and moſt fruitful iſland in the Mediterranean: the chief towns are, Palermo, the capital, and Meſſina, which, in February 1783, together with great part of the iſland, was deſtroyed by an earthquake, that extended itſelf over the ſouth end of Italy, and occaſioned the death of about 40,000 people. The iſland of Malta lies ſouthward of Sicily, and belongs properly to Africa. It is now ſubject to the knights of Malta, who chooſe a grand maſter for their head and governor, whoſe reſidence is at Valetta, the capital. It is remarkable, that it harbours no venomous creatures.

The principal mountains in Italy are, the Alps, on the north and north-weſt; the Apennines, which run the whole length of Italy, as far as the ſouthern extremity of the kingdom of Naples; Veſuvius, a famous volcano near the city of Naples; and Ætna, a volcano in Sicily. The principal rivers in Italy are, the Adige, which has its ſource in the Alps, and empties itſelf into the Adriatic ſea; the Po, which from the Alps takes its courſe through the upper part of Italy into the Adriatic ſea; the Arno, which flows through Tuſcany and Florence, and empties

itſelf into the Mediterranean; the Tiber, which flows through Rome, and empties itſelf into the Mediterranean. The two laſt have their ſource in the Apennines. Italy is very uneven, on account of the mountains, but has plenty of wine, fruit, and oil. It produces a great deal of ſilk, not only ſufficient for their own manufactories, but for the ſupply of other nations; and contains many excellent medicinal ſprings; and in the mines are found emeralds, agate, jaſper, and ſeveral other precious ſtones: it has a great variety of elegant marbles; and corals are found on its coaſts, particularly near Corſica. The road between Verona and Padua is planted ſo thick with mulberry-trees, that not only furniſh food for vaſt numbers of ſilk-worms with their leaves, and feed the ſwine and poultry with their fruit, but ſerve as ſo many props for the vines, which hang all along like garlands from tree to tree. Italy is a beautiful country, and with ſome reaſon is called the garden of Europe: it is the delight and admiration of travellers; its opulent and magnificent cities, ſtately palaces, churches, monaſteries, convents, treaſures, and rarities, are ſurpriſing, and furniſh the curious with more antiquities in ſculpture, medals, and other curioſities, than any other country beſides. The animal productions are ſimilar to thoſe of France and Germany.

The military force of the different ſtates of Italy, in time of peace, amount to about 100,000 men, and a few gallies which ſerve to curb the piratical ſtates of Barbary.

The religion of the Italians is the Roman catholic, though they are not ſo ſtrict as the Spaniards and Portugueſe. Here are 38 archbiſhops (but the number of ſuffragans is generally varying, as the pope creates or ſuppreſſes them at pleaſure) and 15 univerſities, viz. Rome, Venice, Florence, Mantua, Padua, Parma, Verona, Milan, Pavia, Bologna, Ferrara, Piſa, Naples, Salerno, and Peruſa.

The air is in general very pure, mild, and healthful, except in the Campagnia di Roma, where, during the ſummer ſeaſon, it is ſo peſtilential, that few or no people remain in it at that time; but from the exertions made of late years in draining the marſhes, is now rendered more healthful than formerly. The Italians are generally well proportioned, and have very expreſſive countenances. The marriage ties, eſpecially of the better ſort, are of very little value in Italy. Every wife has her gallant or

ciciſbeo,

cicisbeo, with whom she keeps company, without offence. The best quality of a modern Italian is sobriety, and a patient submission to the public government, however severe. With great taciturnity, they discover but little reflection; are rather vindictive than brave, and more superstitious than devout. The middling ranks are attached to their native customs, and seem to have no ideas of improvement. Their fondness for greens, fruits, and vegetables of all kinds, contributes to their contentment and satisfaction; and an Italian can be luxurious at a very small expence. They are witty and sprightly, famous for vocal and instrumental music, and for painting and sculpture; but extremely jealous and revengeful: to accomplish their ends, they spare no expence or pains, and have often recourse to treachery, to destroy those whom they deem their enemies; from whence it is, that no country in Europe has more murders committed in it than Italy: to the commission of which, two things very much contribute; the smallness of its states, which makes it very easy to fly from one to another; and the conveniency of sanctuaries, the hands of justice not being able to take hold of any murderer, who can get into a church, without going through so many formalities, as will give the murderer time enough to escape.

The curiosities of Italy, both natural and artificial, would fill a volume, it being the native country of all that is stupendous, great, or beautiful. A library might be filled with descriptions and delineations of all that is rare and curious in the arts. The amphitheatres claim the first rank: that which was erected by Vespasian, and finished by Domitian, called the Coliseo, now stands at Rome. Twelve thousand Jewish captives were employed in raising this structure; and it is said to have been capable of containing eighty-seven thousand spectators seated, and twenty thousand standing. The amphitheatre of Verona, erected by the consul Flaminius, is the most entire of any in Italy. The triumphal arches of Vespasian, Septimius Severus, and Constantine the Great, are still remaining. The ruins of the baths, palaces, and temples, particularly that of the Pantheon, answer all the ideas we can form of the Roman grandeur. The pillars of Trajan and Antonine, the former 175 feet high, and the latter covered with instructive sculptures, still exist. A traveller forgets the devastations of the northern barbarians, when he sees the rostrated column erected by Duillius, in commemoration of the first naval victory the Romans gained

over

over the Carthaginians; the ſtatue of the wolf giving ſuck to Romulus and Remus, with viſible marks of the ſtroke of lightning, mentioned by Cicero; the original braſs plates containing the laws of the twelve tables; and a thouſand other antiquities, tranſmitted unhurt to the preſent times; not to mention medals, and the infinite variety of ſeals and engraved ſtones which abound in the cabinets of the curious. Many palaces, all over Italy, are furniſhed with buſts and ſtatues fabricated in the times of the republic and the higher empire. The Appian, Flaminian, and Æmilian roads, the firſt 200 miles, the ſecond 130, and the third 50 miles in length, are in many places ſtill entire. The ſubterraneous conſtructions of Italy are as ſtupendous as thoſe above ground; witneſs the cloacæ and catacombs, or repoſitories for dead bodies, in the neighbourhood of Rome and Naples. It is not above 30 years ſince a painter's apprentice diſcovered the ancient city of Pæſtum, or Poſidonia, in the kingdom of Naples, ſtill ſtanding; for ſo indifferent are the country people of Italy about objects of antiquity, that it was a new diſcovery to the learned. An inexhauſtible mine of curioſities are daily dug out of the ruins of Herculaneum, a city lying between Naples and Veſuvius, and firſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in the reign of Nero, and afterwards overwhelmed by a ſtream of the lava of Veſuvius in the reign of Titus, when the ſame eruption likewiſe overwhelmed the town of Pompeia. Herculaneum was firſt diſcovered in 1713; Pompeia not till about forty years after. With regard to modern curioſities, they are as bewildering as the remains of antiquity. Rome itſelf contains 300 churches, filled with all that is rare in architecture, painting, and ſculpture. Each city and town of Italy contains a proportionable number. The church of St. Peter, at Rome, is the moſt aſtoniſhing, bold, and regular fabric, that ever perhaps exiſted; and, when examined by the rules of art, it may be termed faultleſs. There is one circumſtance attending this church which is worthy of notice. It was 150 years in building, and the work was directed by 12 ſucceſſive architects; whereas St. Paul's in London, which is little inferior either in beauty or magnitude, was built in the ſpace of 37 years, and by one ſingle architect, the famous Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The houſe and chapel of Loretto are rich beyond imagination. The natural curioſities of Italy are not ſo numerous as its artificial. Mount Veſuvius, near Naples, and Mount Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for emitting fire

from their tops. Mount Ætna is 60 miles in circumference, and at the top there is a baſon of ſulphur ſix miles broad, from whence ſometimes iſſue rivers of melted minerals that run down into the ſea. There is generally an earthquake before any great eruption. In one of Mount Veſuvius, in 1693, the town of Catania was deſtroyed, and 18,000 people periſhed. There have been about thirty eruptions ſince that which deſtroyed Herculaneum. Between the lakes Agnano and Puzzeli, there is a valley called Soltafara, becauſe vaſt quantities of ſulphur are continually forced out of the clefts by ſubterranean fires. The grotto del Cani, ſo called from its poiſonous ſteams, which kill dogs that enter it, if forced to remain there. The tarantula, a kind of ſpider, whoſe poiſon is ſaid to be removed only by muſic and dancing; and ſcorpions, vipers, and ſerpents, are common in Apulia.

TURKEY.

IN its moſt extenſive ſenſe, as being the dominions of the Grand Signior, comprehends, 1. Turkey in Europe. 2. Turkey in Aſia. 3. Turkey in Africa.

Turkey in Europe (ſituated between 17 and 40 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 36 and 49 degrees of north latitude) is bounded on the north by Poland, Ruſſia, and Sclavonia; on the eaſt by Circaſſia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Helleſpont, and Archipelago; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean; and by the ſame ſea, and the Venetian and Auſtrian territories, on the weſt: being about 1000 miles long, and 900 broad, and containing about 125,000 ſquare miles.

On the north coaſt of the Black Sea are the provinces of Crim and Leſſer Tartary (the ancient Taurica Cherſoneſus) lately ſeized upon by the Ruſſians, and added to their empire; whoſe chief towns are Precop, Brachiſeria, and Kaffa; and Budziac Tartary, whoſe chief town is Oczakow. North of the Danube are the provinces of Moldavia (formerly Dacia) whoſe chief towns are Jazy, Choczim, and Falczin; Beſſarabia, whoſe chief towns are Bender and Belgorod; and Walachia (another part of ancient Dacia) whoſe chief town is Tergoviſc. South of the Danube are the provinces of Bulgaria (the eaſtern part of ancient Myſia) whoſe principal towns are Widin, Nicopoli, Siliſtria, and Scopia; Servia (the weſtern part of Myſia) whoſe chief towns are Belgrade, Semendria, and

and Niſſa; Boſnia (part of the ancient Illyricum) whoſe principal town is Seraio. On the Boſphorus and Helleſpont is the province of Romania (formerly Thrace) whoſe principal cities are Conſtantinople and Adrianople. South of Mount Rhodope, or Argentum (the north part of ancient Greece) are, the provinces of Macedonia, whoſe chief towns are Strymon and Conteſſa; Theſſaly (now Janua) whoſe chief town is Salonichi; and Achaia and Bœotia (now Livadia) whoſe chief towns are Athens, Thebes, and Lepanto. On the Adriatic ſea, or gulf of Venice (the ancient Illyricum) are the provinces of Epirus, whoſe chief towns are Chimæra and Butrinto; Albania, whoſe chief towns are Durazzo and Dulcigno; and Dalmatia, whoſe chief towns are Dorino and Narenza. In the Morea (the ancient Peloponneſus, being the ſouth diviſion of Greece) are the provinces of Corinthia, whoſe chief town is Corinth; Argos, whoſe chief towns are Argos and Napoli de Romania; Sparta, whoſe chief town is Miſitra, the ancient Lacedæmon, on the river Eurotas; Olympia, where the games were held, whoſe chief town is Olympia, or Longinica, on the river Alpheus; Arcadia, whoſe chief towns are Modon and Coron; and Elis, whoſe chief towns are Patras and Elis, or Belvidere, on the river Peneus. Moldavia and Walachia are inhabited by Chriſtians of the Greek church, governed by princes called Hoſpodars, appointed by the Grand Signior, who depoſes them, and appoints others, as he ſees fit. In Dalmatia is the ſmall Chriſtian republic of Raguſa, formerly under the protection of the Grand Signior, but now under that of the king of the Two Sicilies.

Nature has laviſhed upon the inhabitants of Turkey all her bleſſings, in regard to ſoil, air, climate, and water. The ſoil is luxuriant beyond deſcription: the air is ſalubrious, unleſs when it is infected with peſtilential blaſts from the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanneſs of the Turkiſh manner of living: the ſeaſons are here regular and pleaſant, and have been celebrated from the remoteſt antiquity. The Turks are prompted to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholeſomeneſs of the water all over their dominions.

The mountains of Turkey are the moſt celebrated in the world. Mount Athos lies on a peninſula, running into the Egean ſea; the mounts Pindus and Olympus, celebrated in Grecian fables, ſeparate Theſſaly from Epirus. Parnaſſus, famous for being conſecrated to the

Muſes, lies in Achaia. Mount Hæmus is often mentioned by the poets; but moſt of the other mountains have loſt their ancient names. Its ſeas are, the Euxine, or Black Sea; the Palus Mæotis, or Sea of Aſoph; the Sea of Marmora, which ſeparates Europe from Aſia; the Archipelago; the Ionian Sea; and the Levant. The ſtraits of the Helleſpont (commonly called the Dardanelles) and the Boſphorus, are joined to the Sea of Marmora. Its rivers are, the Danube, the Save, the Neiſter, the Dneiper, and the Don. There are not many remarkable lakes in Turkey. The Lago di Scutari lies in Albania, and communicates with the Lago di Plave, and the Lago di Holti; the Stymphalus, ſo famous for its harpies and ravenous birds, lies in the Morea; and Peneus, from its qualities, is thought to be the lake from which flows the Styx, conceived by the ancients to be the paſſage into hell.

Turkey in Europe contains a variety of all ſorts of mines, and its marbles are eſteemed the fineſt in the world. Its vegetables and productions are excellent, when aſſiſted by the ſmalleſt degree of induſtry. Beſides pot and garden herbs of almoſt every kind, this country produces oranges, lemons, citrons, pomegranates, grapes of an uncommon ſweetneſs, excellent figs, almonds, olives, and cotton; likewiſe many drugs, not common in other parts of Europe. The Theſſalian or Turkiſh horſes are excellent both for beauty and ſervice. The black cattle are large, eſpecially in Greece. The goats are a moſt valuable part of the animal creation to the inhabitants, for the nutrition they afford, both of milk and fleſh. The large eagles, which abound in the neighbourhood of Badadagi, furniſh the beſt feathers for arrows for the Turkiſh and Tartar archers, and they ſell at an extravagant price. Partridges are very plentiful in Greece, as are all other kinds of fowls and quadrupeds, all over Turkey in Europe; but the Mahometans in general are not very fond of animal food.

Almoſt every ſpot of ground, every river, and every fountain, in Greece, preſents the traveller with the ruins of a celebrated antiquity. On the iſthmus of Corinth, the ruin of Neptune's temple, and the theatre where the Iſthmean games were celebrated, are ſtill viſible. Athens, which contains at preſent above 10,000 inhabitants, is a fruitful ſource of the moſt magnificent and celebrated antiquities in the world. The temple of Minerva, the temple of the eight winds, and the lantern of Demoſthenes, are

are ſtill entire. The remains of the temple of the oracle of Apollo, are ſtill viſible at Caſtri, on the ſouth ſide of mount Parnaſſus; and the marble ſteps that deſcend to a pleaſant running water, ſuppoſed to be the renowned Caſtalian ſpring, with the niches for ſtatues in the rock, are ſtill diſcernible. The famous cave of Trophonius is ſtill a natural curioſity in Livadia.

Conſtantinople, the capital of this great empire, is ſituated on the European ſide of the Boſphorus. It was built upon the ruins of the ancient Byzantium, by the Roman emperor Conſtantine the Great. It became afterwards the capital of the Greek empire, and, having eſcaped the deſtructive rage of the barbarous nations, it was the greateſt as well as the moſt beautiful city in Europe, and the only one, during the Gothic ages, in which there remained any image of the ancient elegance in manners and arts. While it remained in the poſſeſſion of the Greek emperors, it was the only mart in Europe for the commodities of the Eaſt-Indies. It derived alſo great advantages from its being the rendezvous of the cruſaders. Conſtantinople is even at this day one of the fineſt cities in the world, by its ſituation and its port. It is frequently called *the Porte*, by way of eminence. It abounds with antiquities, and the tomb of Conſtantine the Great is ſtill preſerved. The moſque of St. Sophia, once a Chriſtian church, is thought in ſome reſpects to exceed in grandeur and architecture St. Peter's at Rome. The city itſelf is built in a triangular form, with the ſeraglio ſtanding on a point of one of the angles, from whence there is a proſpect of the delightful coaſt of the Leſſer Aſia. Conſtantinople contains about 800,000 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are ſaid to be Greeks and Armenians, and the reſt are Jews and Turks. There are now no univerſities in Greece, though once the ſeat of the Muſes; but in lieu thereof are ſome monaſteries of Greek monks, of the order of St. Baſil, who live in a collegiate manner on the famous mount Athos. Chriſtianity is profeſſed here; but the doctrine is very different from that taught in the weſtern churches.

The Greeks (ſo famous of old, both for arms and arts, and every thing elſe that is truly valuable) are ſo wonderfully degenerated from their forefathers, that, inſtead of thoſe excellent qualities which ſhone in them, particularly knowledge, prudence, and valour, there is nothing now to be ſeen among them but the reverſe of theſe, and that in the higheſt degree. Such is the preſſure of the

ſervitude

ſervitude under which they groan at preſent, that their ſpirits are quite ſunk within them, and their very aſpect plainly declares a diſconſolate and dejected mind. So many brave and valiant generals did Greece formerly produce, that ſtrangers uſually reſorted thither to learn the art of war. But ſuch has been the ſad reverſe of affairs in this country, and ſo low and lamentable is its condition at preſent, that nothing of its former glory and grandeur is now to be ſeen. Its poor and miſerable natives are now ſtrangely cowed and diſpirited; its once numerous and flouriſhing cities are depopulated, and mere heaps of ruins; its fertile provinces are laid waſte, and lie uncultivated, and groan under the heavy burthen of the Turkiſh yoke, its various diviſions being ruled by their reſpective ſangiacs, in ſubordination to the Grand Signior.

For a deſcription of the population, manners, religion, &c, of the Turks, ſee Turkey in Aſia.

The ISLANDS belonging to TURKEY in EUROPE are,

NEGROPONT, the ancient Eubœa, on the eaſtern coaſt of Achaia, or Livadia, which is 90 miles long, and 25 broad, and the rendezvous of the Turkiſh gallies.—Lemnos, in the north of the Egean Sea, or Archipelago, is almoſt a ſquare of 25 miles. Its principal riches ariſe from a mineral uſed in medicine, called *terra Lemnia*, or *ſigillata*, becauſe it is ſold ſealed up. Into this iſland the poets feign that Vulcan fell from heaven.—Tenedos, which is remarkable only for lying oppoſite to old Troy, and being mentioned by Virgil as the place to which the Greeks retired, and left the Trojans in a fatal ſecurity.—Scyros, which is about 60 miles in circumference, is remarkable chiefly for the remains of antiquity which it contains.—Leſbos, or Mytelene, which is about 60 miles long, is famous for the number of philoſophers and poets it produced.—Scio, or Chios, which lies 80 miles weſt of Smyrna, is about 100 miles in circumference. Among the poets and hiſtorians ſaid to be born here, the inhabitants reckon Homer, and ſhew a little ſquare houſe, which they call Homer's School.—Samos, which lies oppoſite to Epheſus, on the coaſt of the Leſſer Aſia, about ſeven miles from the continent, is 30 miles long, and 15 broad. This iſland gave birth to Pythagoras; and is ſuppoſed to have been the native country of Juno. The ruins of her temple, and of the

the ancient city of Samos, are by ſome people thought to be the fineſt remains of antiquity in the Levant.—To the ſouth of Samos lies Patmos, about 20 miles in circumference. The few Greek monks who are upon the iſland ſhew a cave where St. John is ſuppoſed to have written the Apocalypſe.—The Iſles of the Cyclades lie like a circle round Delos, the chief of them, almoſt midway between the continents of Aſia and Europe. Though Delos is not above ſix miles in circumference, it is one of the moſt celebrated of all the Grecian iſlands, as being the birth-place of Apollo and Diana, the magnificent ruins of whoſe temples are ſtill viſible.—Paros, which lies between the iſlands of Luxia and Melos, is chiefly renowned for the beauty and whiteneſs of its marble.—Cerigo, or Cytherea, which lies ſouth-eaſt of the Morea, is about 40 miles in circumference, chiefly remarkable for being the favourite reſidence of Venus.—Santorin is one of the moſt ſouthern iſlands in the Archipelago, and was formerly called Caliſta, and afterwards Thera. Near this iſland another was raiſed from the bottom of the ſea, in 1707, by an earthquake, which is about 209 feet above the ſea, and at the time of its firſt emerging it was about a mile broad, and five miles in circumference, but has ſince increaſed. Several other iſlands in the Archipelago appear to have had the like original.—The famous iſland of Rhodes is ſituated about 20 miles ſouth-weſt of the continent of Leſſer Aſia, being about 50 miles long, and 20 broad. The harbour is the Grand Signior's principal arſenal for ſhipping, and the place is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes belonging to the Turks. The Coloſſus of braſs, which anciently ſtood at the mouth of the harbour, and was fifty fathoms wide, was deſervedly accounted one of the wonders of the world; one foot being placed on each ſide of the harbour, ſhips paſſed between its legs; and it held in one hand a light-houſe for the direction of mariners. The face of the Coloſſus repreſented the ſun, to whom this image was dedicated, and its height was about 135 feet. The inhabitants of this iſland were formerly maſters of the ſea; and the Rhodian law was the foundation of the Roman law in maritime affairs, and indeed of many of the marine laws in modern Europe. The knights of St. John of Jeruſalem, after loſing Paleſtine, took this iſland from the Turks in 1306, but loſt it to them in 1522, and afterwards retired to Malta.—Candia, the ancient Crete, is ſtill renowned for its hundred cities, for being the birth-place of Jupiter,

the

A New Map of IRELAND, 1780.
J. Cary sculp.
ULSTER
CONNAUGHT
LEINSTER
MUNSTER
Donegal
Londonderry C.
Antrim C.
Tyrone C.
Down C.
Monaghan C.
Armagh C.
Sligo C.
Leitrim C.
Cavan C.
Mayo C.
Roscomon C.
Longford C.
Louth C.
E. Meath C.
W. Meath C.
Galway
Kings C.
Kildare C.
Wicklow
Queens C.
Catherlagh
Kilkenny C.
Wexford C.
Tipperary
Limerick C.
Thomond or Clare C.
Waterford
Cork C.
Kerry C.
IRISH SEA
St. GEORGE'S CHANN'L
English Miles.
15
30
45
60
11 Deg. W from London.

the ſeat of legiſlature to all Greece, and many other hiſtorical and political diſtinctions. It lies between 35 and 36 degrees of north latitude, being 200 miles long, and 60 broad; almoſt equally diſtant from Europe, Aſia, and Africa. The famous Mount Ida ſtands in the middle of the iſland, and is no better than a barren rock: and Lethe, the river of oblivion, is a torpid ſtream. The ſiege of Candia, the capital of the iſland, was far more wonderful and bloody than that of Troy. The Turks inveſted it in the beginning of the year 1645, and the Venetian garriſon, after bravely defending the place till the latter end of September 1669, made an honourable capitulation. The ſiege coſt the Turks 180,000 men, and the Venetians 80,000.—Cyprus, ſituated in the Levant, about 30 miles diſtant from the coaſts of Syria and Paleſtine; is 150 miles long, and 70 broad, and lies at almoſt an equal diſtance from Europe and Africa. It was formerly famous for the worſhip of Venus, the Cyprian goddeſs; and, during the time of the cruſades, was a flouriſhing kingdom. Nicoſia is the capital, and the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Famaguſta, its ancient capital, has a good harbour. Richard I. king of England, ſubdued Cyprus, on account of its king's treachery; and its royal title was transferred to Guy de Luſignan, king of Jeruſalem, from whence it paſſed to the Venetians, who ſtill retain that empty honour.—The iſlands in the Ionian ſea are Sapienza, Stivali, and others of ſmaller note, particularly Iſola del Compare, the ancient Ithaca, the birth-place and kingdom of Ulyſſes.

Of the EUROPEAN ISLANDS.

IRELAND,

SITUATED between 6 and 10 degrees weſt longitude, and 51 and 56 degrees north latitude, being about 280 miles in length, and, in many parts, near 160 in breadth, is bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north, weſt, and ſouth; and by the Iriſh ſea and St. George's channel, which divide it from England and Wales, on the eaſt: and contains 27,457 ſquare miles, and about 2,000,000 inhabitants.

Ireland is divided into four large provinces, viz. Ulſter, N.; Leinſter, E.; Munſter, S.; and Connaught, W.: which are ſubdivided into 32 counties, viz. Nine in Ulſter:

Ulſter: Down, Armagh, Monaghan, Cavan, Antrim, Londonderry, Tyrone, Fermanagh, and Donegal. Twelve in Leinſter: Dublin, Louth, Wicklow, Wexford, Longford, Eaſt Meath, Weſt Meath, King's County, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Kildare, and Carlow. Six in Munſter: Clare, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and Waterford. Five in Connaught: Leitrim, Roſcommon, Mayo, Sligo, and Galway.

The chief places in Ireland are, 1. In the province of Ulſter: *Donegal*, on the bay of Donegal; *Londonderry*, a ſtrong city; *Carrickfergus*, on the bay of Carrickfergus, having a good harbour and a caſtle; *Belfaſt*, a large ſea-port on the bay of Carrickfergus; and *Down*, near Strangford-bay. 2. In Leinſter: *Drogheda*, a ſea-port on the river Boyne, having an excellent harbour; *Dublin*, the capital of Ireland, and the ſecond city in the Britiſh dominions, containing about 200,000 inhabitants. It is a large ſea-port, pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the Liffy, over which it has five bridges. It lies 60 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales, and 270 from London. It has a noble college, called Trinity college, which is an univerſity of itſelf; the cathedral church, called St. Patrick's, is very ancient and handſome; and beſides this there are 18 pariſh churches, 8 chapels, 3 churches for French, 1 for Dutch Proteſtants, 7 Preſbyterian meeting-houſes, 1 for Methodiſts, 2 for Quakers, and 16 Roman Catholic chapels. Here is alſo a royal hoſpital for invalids; a lying-in hoſpital; and an hoſpital for lunaties, founded by the famous Dean Swift, who himſelf died a lunatic. The parliament-houſe, a fine ſtructure, was begun in 1729, and finiſhed in 1739, at the expence of 40,000 l. It is remarkable, however, that in the whole city of Dublin there is not one good inn. In the ſame province are *Wicklow*, on the ſea-coaſt, having a narrow harbour; *Kilkenny*, a large, rich, populous, and trading inland town, upwards of 50 miles S. W. of Dublin; and *Wexford*, a ſea-port with a very commodious harbour. 3. In Munſter: *Waterford*, a ſea-port, rich and populous, having an excellent harbour, and great trade; *Cork*, reckoned the ſecond city in Ireland, and the chief port in the kingdom for beef, tallow, and butter; (ſhips bound from Great Britain to the Eaſt and Weſt Indies put in here to victual and to complete their lading); *Kinſale*, near Cork, a populous and ſtrong ſea-port, having an excellent harbour and great trade; it is occaſionally a ſtation for the royal navy; and *Limerick*, on both ſides of the river Shannon,

Shannon, an elegant, rich, and populous city, and the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom, 100 miles S. W. of Dublin. 4. In Connaught: *Galway*, a ſea-port on the bay of Galway, having a good foreign trade; and *Sligo*, on the bay of Sligo.

Ireland has but few mountains, ſome of which contain mines of iron, lead, and copper, with quarries of ſtone, ſlate, and marble. Some parts contain bogs, many of which are of a large extent; but of late years ſeveral of them have been drained and made good land.

The climate of Ireland differs little from that of England, except that the ſeaſons in general are much wetter, principally owing to its being almoſt ſurrounded by the Atlantic ocean, which expoſes it to vapours and clouds: the caſe is the ſame on the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, where it ſometimes rains for almoſt nine months in the year. This however enriches and fertilizes the ſoil, and makes it capable of producing the great quantities of hemp and flax, which it is known to yield; as it equally would all kinds of grain, were it properly cultivated: and particularly covers the Iriſh meads with thoſe luxuriant crops of graſs, which fatten the immenſe herds of cattle, that ſupply almoſt all Europe with ſalt proviſions.

The principal rivers in Ireland are, the Shannon, which, iſſuing from Lough Allen, in the county of Leitrim, ſerves as a boundary between Connaught and the three other provinces, and after a courſe of 150 miles, forming in its progreſs many beautiful lakes, falls into the Atlantic ocean, between Kerry-point and Loop-head, where it is nine miles broad. The navigation of this river is interrupted by a ridge of rocks ſpreading quite acroſs it, ſouth of Killaloe. The Ban falls into the ocean near Coleraın; the Boyne falls into St. George's channel at Drogheda; as does the Liffy at the bay of Dublin, and is only remarkable for watering that capital, where it forms a ſpacious harbour; the Barrow, the Noer, and the Suir, water the ſouth part of the kingdom, and, after uniting their ſtreams below Roſs, fall into the channel at Waterford haven. But the bays, havens, harbours, and creeks, which every where indent the coaſt of Ireland, render that country, beyond any other in Europe, the beſt fitted for foreign commerce. The moſt conſiderable are thoſe of Carrickfergus, Strangford, Dundrum, Carlingford, Dundalk, Dublin, Waterford, Dungarvan, Cork, Kinſale, Baltimore, Glandore, Dunmanus, Bantry, Kenmare,

mare, Dingle, Shannonmouth, Galway, Sligo, Donegal, Killebegs, Lough-Swilly, and Lough-Foyle. Ireland contains a vaſt number of lakes, or, as they were formerly called, loughs, particularly in the provinces of Ulſter and Connaught. Many of them produce large quantities of fiſh; and the great lake Neagh, between the counties of Antrim, Down, and Armagh, is remarkable for its petrifying quality. The inland navigation of Ireland is very improveable, as appears from the canals that have lately been cut through different parts of the kingdom, one in particular reaching an extent of 60 miles, between the Shannon and the Liffy at Dublin, which opens a communication from the Channel to the Atlantic ocean. In ſurveying the grounds for this canal, however, it was found neceſſary to carry it through a bog 24 miles over, which, from the ſpungy nature of that ſoil, became a work of incredible labour and expence.

The chief foreſts in Ireland lie in Leinſter, the King's and Queen's counties, and thoſe of Wexford and Carlow. In Ulſter there are great foreſts, and in the county of Donegal and in the north part of Tyrone; alſo in the county of Fermanagh, along Lough Earne, and in the north part of the county of Down, wherein is ſome good timber, and the oak is eſteemed as good as any of the Engliſh growth, and as fit for ſhip-building. The commodities of this country conſiſt chiefly of cattle, hides, tallow, honey, wax, &c.—linen, lawn, and cambric, are their principal manufactures, which they have brought to great perfection. Immenſe quantities of proviſions are every year exported to England and the colonies, and uſed to victual ſhips. There is a very good herring-fiſhery on the north coaſt of the iſland, and a cod-fiſhery on the ſouth.

The eſtabliſhed religion is the ſame as in England. There are four archbiſhoprics, one in each province: *Armagh*, in the province of Ulſter; *Dublin*, in Leinſter; *Caſhel*, in Munſter; and *Tuam*, in Connaught. The archbiſhop of Armagh is primate of all Ireland. There are 17 biſhoprics, viz. Clogher, Clonfert, Cloyne, Cork, Derry, Down, Dromore, Elphin, Kildare, Killala, Kilmore, Leighlin, Limerick, Meath, Oſſory, Raphoe, and Waterford. The majority of the Iriſh are Roman catholics; the inhabitants of Ulſter are chiefly Preſbyterians.

It is very remarkable, that there are no venomous creatures in Ireland; and if they are carried over, they certainly

9 Deg. W. from 8 London
7
6
NORTHER
59
58
57
56
55
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
THE
WESTERN
ISLANDS
I. Dunibeg
Eorbeg
Tolsta
Back
Eggeness
Earbost
I. Bernera
Flanan I.
L. Tarbart
Taransa
S. Kilda
Manich
Northvist
Benbecula
Southvist
Barra
Watersa
Bernera
LEWIS
Stornroay
St. Marys
L. Sneespor
THE
MYNCH
L. Brokin
Flada I.
Duntulm C.
Toulon
Rona
Solisker Rock
C. Wrea
Handa I.
Row Stair
Assynt
SKY ISLAND
F. Bernera
Cannay
Muck
COLL
MULL
TYRREE
Columb Kill
L. Terbert
Jura
Collonsa
Oruonsa
JURA
ILLA
L. Granch
Dowhyrtach
KINTIRE
Campbleton
Mull of Cantire
Fair Head
PART
OF
IRELAND
Carickfergus
A New
and accurate MAP of
SCOTLAND,
from
the latest Observations
60 Miles to a Degree.
XXXVI Minutes of Time West from London
XXIV

THE
OCEAN
ORKNEY
MAINLAND
ISLANDS
SHETLAND
MAIN LAND
ISLANDS
SUTHERLAND SH.
ROSS SHIRE
INVERNESS SHIRE
ELGIN SHIRE
BANFF SHIRE
BUCHAN
ABERDEEN SHIRE
PERTH SHIRE
ATHOL
STRATHERN
MONTEITH
STERLING SH.
LOTHIAN
PEEBLES
SELKIRK SHIRE
ROXBURG SHIRE
KYLE
CARRICK
GALLOWAY
WIGTON
GERMAN OCEAN
PART OF ENGLAND
Mull of Cantire
Fairland P.
Strangaer
Port Patrick
Carlisle
Newcastle
Durham
Aberdeen
Montrose
Red Head
Aberbrothie
Frith
St Andrews
Dundee
Perth
Stirling
Falkirk
Glasgow
Edinburgh
Dumfries
Kirkcudbright
Wigton
Whithorn
Luce Bay
Solway Frith
Tweed
St Abbs Head
Berwick
Tarbat Ness
Duncansby Head
Dungsby Head
Pentland Firth
Orkney
Shetland
Yell
Unst
Fetlar
Whalsey
Fula
Papa
Sumburgh head
Braefia
Dunrossness
Kinnaird Head
Cromarty
Inverness
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Banff
Cullen
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Stonehive
Dunnotar Castle
Arbroath
Montrose
Brechin
Forfar
Dundee
Cupar
Kinross
Perth
Crieff
Dunkeld
Blair
Dunblane
Callander
Stirling
Falkirk
Glasgow
Hamilton
Lanark
Peebles
Selkirk
Jedburgh
Kelso
Dumfries
Kirkcudbright
Wigton
Whithorn
Stranraer
Ayr
Irvine
Kilmarnock
Paisley
Greenock
Dumbarton
Campbeltown
Kintyre
Arran
Lochranza
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Mull of Cantire
Sanda
Stroma
Swona
Copinsha
Ranoldsha
Duncansby Head
Dungsby Head
Tarbat Ness
Cromarty
Inverness
Nairn
Forres
Elgin
Banff
Cullen
Peterhead
Fraserburgh
Kinnaird Head
Aberdeen
Stonehive
Dunnotar Castle
Arbroath
Montrose
Brechin
Forfar
Dundee
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Campbeltown
Kintyre
Arran
Lochranza
Ardrossan
Saltcoats
Girvan
Ailsa Craig
Mull of Cantire
Sanda
Stroma
Swona
Copinsha
Ranoldsha

ertainly die. Some mines have lately been diſcovered in reland. Several of them contain lead and ſilver; and it s ſaid, that thirty pounds of their lead-ore will produce pound of ſilver. There is a kind of coal dug at Kilenny that emits very little ſmoke; and in that pariſh a ryſtalline ſtream which has no ſediment. Theſe pecuarities, added to the ſerenity of the air in that place, ave given riſe to the well-known proverb, "That Kilenny contains fire without ſmoke, water without mud, nd air without fog."

An order of knighthood, entitled the order of St. atrick, was inſtituted in Ireland in 1783; and conſiſts of he ſovereign, and fifteen other knights companions.

The greateſt natural curioſity is the giants cauſeway, n the county of Antrim (compoſed of pillars, all of anular ſhapes, from three ſides to eight) an immenſe regur pile, running from a cliff into the ſea, to the diſtance f 600 feet at low water, but how much further is uncerain. It is in ſome places more than 200 feet wide, and 6 feet high, and is thought by ſome naturaliſts to have een formed by a volcano; and that it runs along the ottom of the ſea till it riſes again on the coaſt of Scotnd, at the iſland of Staffa.

This kingdom, ever ſince the reign of Henry II. has elonged to the crown of Great-Britain, and is governed y a lord-lieutenant, who acts in the name, and by the uthority of the king. Formerly the Britiſh parliament ad a conſiderable ſhare in making laws for Ireland; but, uring the late war, the Iriſh obtained a total indeendence on the parliament of Great-Britain. Iriſh oblemen have, in ſome reſpects, greater privileges than e Scottiſh noblemen, as they are capable of ſitting in e Britiſh houſe of commons.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE iſland of Great-Britain comprehends Scotland, England, and Wales.

SCOTLAND,

THE north part of the iſland of Great-Britain, is ſituated between 54 and 59 degrees north latitude, d 1 and 6 degrees weſt longitude; and bounded on all es by the ocean, except the ſouth, where it is ſeparated om England by Solway Frith, Cheviot or Tiviot hills,

and the river Tweed; being about 300 miles in length, and 150 miles in breadth; the whole country being ſo interſected by inlets of the ſea, that every houſe is within fifty miles of ſalt water. This kingdom is divided into 33 ſhires, viz. Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxborough, Selkirk, Peebles, Lanerk, Dumfries, Wigtown, Aire, Dumbarton, Bute, Caithneſs, Renfrew, Stirling, Linlithgow, Perth, Kincardin, Aberdeen, Inverneſs, Nairne, Cromartie, Argyle, Fife, Forfar, Bamff, Kircudbright, Sutherland, Clacmanan, Kinroſs, Roſs, Elgin, and Orkney. Theſe chuſe 30 repreſentatives to ſit in the parliament of Great-Britain. The chief towns (from north to ſouth) are the ports of, 1. *Inverneſs*, on Murray-Frith: 2. *Aberdeen*, at the mouth of the river Dee, the principal town on the north ſide of the Frith of Forth: 3. *Montroſe*, at the mouth of the river Eſk: 4. *Dundee*, on the N. ſide of the Frith of Tay: 5. *Perth*, on the river Tay: 6. *St. Andrew's*: 7. *Edinburgh*, the capital city of Scotland; and 8. *Dunbar*. All theſe towns are on the *eaſt* coaſt, on the German ocean. On the *ſouth-weſt* coaſt are the ports of *Glaſgow*, the ſecond city of Scotland, at the mouth of the river Clyde; and *Aire*, on the Frith of Clyde. On the *ſouth* coaſt are the ports of *Wigtown*, at the mouth of the river Cree; and *Dumfries*, 8 miles N. of Solway-Frith. Theſe four laſt ports are on the Iriſh ſea.

The principal mountains in Scotland are the Grampian hills, which run from eaſt to weſt, almoſt the whole breadth of the kingdom; the Pentland hills, which run through Lothian and join thoſe of Tweedale; Lammer Muir, which riſes near the eaſtern coaſt, and runs weſtward through the Merſe. Beſides thoſe continued chains, there are many detached mountains, which, from their conical figure, ſometimes go by the Celtic word Laws. The largeſt river in Scotland is the Forth, which riſes in Monteith, and paſſing by Sterling, diſcharges itſelf near Edinburgh into the Frith of Forth; the Tay iſſues out of Loch Tay, in Broadalbin, paſſes the town of Perth, and falls into the ſea at Dundee; the Spey (the moſt rapid river in Scotland) iſſues from a lake of the ſame name in Badenoch, and running from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, falls into the ſea near Elgin; as do the rivers Dee and Don, which run from weſt to eaſt, and diſembogue themſelves at Aberdeen; the Tweed riſes on the borders of Lanerkſhire, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea at Berwick; the Clyde, on the weſt of Scotland, has its riſe in Annandale,

dale, runs north-weſt through the valley of that name, and after paſſing by Lanerk, Hamilton, the city of Glaſgow, Renfrew, Dumbarton, and Greenock, falls into the Frith of Clyde. Scotland has many lakes, there called lochs, ſuch as Loch Lomond, Loch-neſs, Loch-jern, (which three never freeze) whereas a lake on the top of a mountain near Loch-neſs continues frozen all the year round. It is likewiſe ſurrounded with innumerable creeks and bays, which afford many ſafe harbours, convenient for trade and fiſhing. The greateſt improvement in inland navigation that has been attempted in this iſland, was the junction of the rivers Clyde and Forth, which was undertaken and completed by ſome public-ſpirited gentlemen, and by which a direct communication has been opened between the Atlantic and German oceans.

The manufactures of this country conſiſt of linen, cambrick, gauſe, checks, ſtockings, cannon, and iron utenſils. It is ſaid to have had gold mines formerly, particularly in the reign of James V. The mines that are at preſent worked produce lead, copper, iron, chryſtals, variegated pebbles, &c. But the greateſt advantages Scotland can boaſt of are its fiſheries, which have been greatly improved of late, and, by the exertions of the people, will probably be improved ſtill farther. Herrings are here ſo plentiful, that the quantity which may often be bought for 6d. will, when cured and exported, produce 30 ſhillings.

The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland is Preſbyterianiſm: but all others are tolerated. The members of the church of England are ſupplied with prieſts by the Engliſh biſhops; epiſcopacy being ſuppreſſed here at the Revolution in 1688. The revenues of the Scottiſh clergy are very moderate. Few of them have above 150l. a year, and none of them under 50l. In the whole kingdom there are but 938 pariſhes. Scotland has four univerſities; St. Andrew's, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh.

The air of Scotland is generally wholeſome, being purified by frequent high winds. The longeſt day in the northern parts is 18 hours and 5 minutes, and conſequently the ſhorteſt night is 5 hours and 55 minutes. The ſoil produces all things neceſſary for human life; and, though the country in general is mountainous, and full of heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful vallies, abounding with all ſorts of grain, fruit, and roots, that

are found in England. The highlands afford good timber; they have coal in many parts of the country, and in the north, fire-wood, turf, peat, heath, broom, and furze, enough for fuel. They have large flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, much smaller than those of England. Numbers of these cattle are annually driven into England in a lean condition, and there fatted in the meadows and marshes.

The Scotch are a brave and courageous people, and have given many signal proofs of their valour in the wars. Their nobility and gentry are, for the most part, lovers of learning, and frequent not only their own universities, but also those of England, France, and other countries. The men in general are well made, and of a robust hale constitution.

Before the union, which was established in queen Anne's reign, their government was conducted, like that of England, by king and parliament, which was called together at Edinburgh: at present they are limited to sixteen peers, and forty-five commoners, to sit in the British parliament at Westminster, according to the act of union, which subjects both kingdoms to the same government. The revenues of this kingdom, before the union, did not amount to more than 160,000l. per annum, and by that act they are to pay but 48,000l. per annum land-tax, when England pays four shillings in the pound, which raises about two millions. All other taxes were to have been the same in Scotland as in England; but they have been indulged by taking off half the malt-tax in that part of the kingdom.

In Scotland there is one order of knighthood, called the order of the Thistle. It consists of the sovereign, and 12 knights companions.

ISLES OF SCOTLAND.

The islands of Shetland lie north-east of the Orcades, between 60 and 61 degrees of north latitude. The Orcades, or Orkney islands, lie north of Dungsbyhead, between 59 and 60 degrees of north latitude; divided from the continent by Pentland Frith, which is 24 miles long, and 12 broad. The Hebrides, or Western isles, are very numerous, and some of them large; situated between 55 and 59 degrees of north latitude. There is very little difference in the climate of those islands, the air being keen, piercing, and salubrious; so that many of the natives

tives live to a great age. In the Shetland and Orkney iſlands, they can ſee to read at midnight in June and July; and, during four of the ſummer months, they have frequent communications, both for buſineſs and curioſity, with each other, and with the continent: the reſt of the year they are almoſt inacceſſible, through fogs, darkneſs, and ſtorms. A Scotch fiſherman was impriſoned in May, for publiſhing the account of the prince and princeſs of Orange being raiſed to the throne of England the preceding November. The largeſt of the Shetland iſlands, which are 46 in number, is Mainland, which is 60 miles in length, and 20 in breadth. Its principal town is Larwick, which contains 300 families; the whole number of families in the iſland not exceeding 500. Skalloway is another town, where the remains of a caſtle are ſtill to be ſeen, and is the ſeat of a Preſbytery. Off this iſland the Dutch begin to fiſh for herrings at Midſummer, and their fiſhing ſeaſon laſts ſix months. The largeſt of the Orkney iſlands, which are about 30 in number, is called Pomona. Its length is 24 miles, and its breadth, in ſome places, 9. It contains 9 pariſh churches, and 4 excellent harbours; the capital town is Kirkwall. Some imagine that theſe iſlands were the Thule of the ancients. Shetland and the Orcades compoſe the ſhire of Orkney.

They were formerly ſubject to the Danes; but in the reign of James III. they were given to the crown of Scotland, as a portion with Margaret of Denmark, whom that prince married. The iſle of Mull, in the Hebrides, is 24 miles long, and, in ſome places, almoſt as broad. It contains two pariſhes, and a caſtle, called Duart, which is the chief place on the iſland. The other principal weſtern iſlands are, Lewis, or Harries, which belongs to the ſhire of Roſs, and is 100 miles in length, and 13 or 14 in breadth. Sky, belonging to the ſhire of Inverneſs, is 40 miles long, and in ſome places 30 broad; fruitful, and well peopled. Bute, which is about 10 miles long, and 3 or 4 broad, is famous for containing the caſtle of Rothſay, which gave the title of duke to the eldeſt ſons of the kings of Scotland; as it now does to the prince of Wales. Rothſay is likewiſe a royal burgh; and the iſlands of Bute and Arran form the ſhire of Bute. The iſles of Ila and Jura are part of Argyleſhire, but they have no towns worthy of notice. North Uiſt contains an excellent harbour, called Lochmaddy, famous for herring-fiſhing. Jona, or St. Columbkill, once the ſeat and ſanctuary of weſtern learning, and the burying-place

of many kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, is ſtill famous for its reliques of ſanctimonious antiquity. St. Kilda, or Hirt, is the remoteſt of all the north-weſt iſlands, very difficult of acceſs, and does not contain above 35 families. Staffa, a mile long, and half a mile wide, is noted for a natural range of regular pillars, 50 feet high, ſimilar to thoſe that compoſe the giants cauſeway in Ireland; and baſaltic columns are likewiſe to be ſeen at rock Humbla, about twenty leagues north of Staffa, as alſo at the iſle of Sky.

Theſe iſlands once had ſovereigns of their own, called kings of the iſles, who reſided in Ila.

ENGLAND,

INCLUDING Wales, the largeſt and richeſt part of Great-Britain (ſituated between 50 and 56 degrees north latitude, and 2 degrees eaſt, and 6 degrees and a half weſt longitude) is bounded by Scotland on the north; by the German ocean on the eaſt; by the Engliſh channel on the ſouth; and by St. George's channel and the Iriſh ſea on the weſt. From Berwick upon Tweed to the ſouth parts of the iſle of Wight, its length is 360 miles; and from Dover Head eaſt to the Land's-end weſt, its breadth 305 miles; in other places it varies greatly, particularly in the breadth; the longeſt day in the northern parts is 17 hours and a half, and the ſhorteſt in the ſouthern parts eight hours.

England may be divided into three general parts, *northern*, *middle*, and *ſouthern*, which all together contain 40 counties or ſhires. I. The *northern* part contains 6 counties, all on the ſea-coaſt (from N. to S.) Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, and Lancaſhire, on the *weſt* coaſt: Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkſhire, on the *eaſt* coaſt. II. The *middle* part contains 26 counties or ſhires; 4 on the weſt, joining to Wales; 4 on the eaſt coaſt, between Yorkſhire and Kent; and 18 which are more inland. 1. The 4 counties on the *weſt*, joining to Wales, are (from N. to S.) Cheſhire, Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, and Monmouthſhire. N. B. Shropſhire is alſo called the County of Salop. 2. The 4 counties on the *eaſt* coaſt, between Yorkſhire and Kent, are (from N. to S.) Lincolnſhire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Eſſex. 3. Of the remaining 18 counties, 5 lie northerly; 6 in the middle; and 7 to the ſouth. The 5 *northerly* are (from W. to E.) Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire,

A New & accurate MAP of ENGLAND and WALES, from the best Surveys
SCOTLAND
IRELAND
IRISH SEA
GERMAN OCEAN
ENGLISH CHANNEL
BRISTOL CHANNEL
St GEORGES CHANNEL
FRANCE
FLANDERS
NORTHUMBERLAND
CUMBERLAND
WESTMORLAND
DURHAM
YORK SHIRE
LANCASHIRE
CHESHIRE
DERBY SHIRE
LINCOLN SHIRE
NOTTINGHAM SHIRE
LEICESTER SHIRE
RUTLAND
NORFOLK
SUFFOLK
CAMBRIDGE SHIRE
ESSEX
HERTFORD SHIRE
MIDDLESEX
SURREY
HANTS-SHIRE
SUSSEX
BERKS SHIRE
OXFORD SHIRE
GLOCESTER SHIRE
WORCESTER SHIRE
WARWICK SHIRE
STAFFORD SHIRE
SHROPSHIRE
HEREFORD SHIRE
RADNOR SHIRE
BRECKNOCK SHIRE
MONTGOMERY SHIRE
DENBIGH SHIRE
MERIONETH SHIRE
CARNARVON SHIRE
ANGLESEY
CARDIGAN SHIRE
CARMARTHEN SHIRE
PEMBROKE SHIRE
GLAMORGAN SHIRE
MONMOUTH SHIRE
WILT-SHIRE
SOMER-SHIRE
DEVON SHIRE
DORSET SHIRE
CORN
Berwick
Holy I.
Staples
Coquet I.
Farn Is.
Dunstanborough
Tynemouth
Sunderland
Carlisle
Whitehaven
Workington
Cockermouth
Penrith
Appleby
Kendal
Ambleside
Richmond
Durham
Darlington
Stockton
Hartlepool
Whitby
Scarborough
Gisborough
North-Allerton
Malton
Bridlington
Flamborough Head
Ripon
Knaresborough
Boroughbridge
Skipton
Settle
Clitheroe
Preston
Lancaster
Wigan
Liverpool
Manchester
Bolton
Rochdale
Halifax
Leeds
Wakefield
Pontefract
Doncaster
Barnsley
Sheffield
Chesterfield
Derby
Nottingham
Mansfield
Worksop
Retford
Gainsborough
Barton
Grimsby
Spurn Head
Hull
Beverley
Pocklington
York
Tadcaster
Ripon
Thirsk
Hornsey
Raven
Lincoln
Boston
Spalding
Grantham
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Peterborough
Wisbech
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Uxbridge
Windsor
Reading
Basingstoke
Newbury
Andover
Winchester
Southampton
Lymington
Christchurch
Salisbury
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Bridport
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Honiton
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Bromsgrove
Kidderminster
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Uxbridge
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Waltham Cross
Epping
Romford
Ilford
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Woolwich
Greenwich
Deptford
Lambeth
Westminster
Chelsea
Kensington
Hammersmith
Brentford
Isleworth
Richmond
Putney
Wandsworth
Clapham
Battersea
Camberwell
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Lewisham
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Eltham
Bromley
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East Grinstead
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Mull of Galloway
Ayre Pt
Carrickfergus
Drogheda
Dublin
Holy-head
Hilary Pt
Anglesey
Bangor
Carnarvon
Brachipult Pt
Aberystwith
Cardigan Bay
Milford Haven
St David's
Pembroke
Bishop & Clerk
Tenby
Caermarthen
Llanelly
Swansea
Neath
Cardiff
Newport
Chepstow
Monmouth
Ross
Hereford
Leominster
Radnor
Presteigne
Knighton
Montgomery
Welshpool
Llanfyllin
Oswestry
Shrewsbury
Wem
Whitchurch
Nantwich
Middlewich
Northwich
Knutsford
Macclesfield
Congleton
Leek
Uttoxeter
Burton
Lichfield
Rugeley
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Wolverhampton
Walsall
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Kidderminster
Bewdley
Ludlow
Bridgnorth
Wellington
Newport
Market Drayton
Nantwich
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Bodmin
Launceston
Padstow
Wadebridge
Newquay
Hayle
Penryn
Falmouth
Truro
Redruth
Camborne
St Ives
Lizard
Miles
30 30 30 30 30 60
6 5 4 3 2 1 Deg. West 1 Deg. East 2 3
36 35 54 53 52 51

tinghamſhire, Staffordſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and Rutlandſhire. The 6 *midland* are, Worceſterſhire, Warwickſhire, Northamptonſhire, Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire. The 7 *ſoutherly* are Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, Buckinghamſhire, Hertfordſhire, Berkſhire, Surry, and Middleſex. III. The *ſouthern* part of England contains 8 counties, or ſhires, all of them (except Wiltſhire) on the ſea-coaſt; theſe are (from W. to E.) Cornwall, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, Hampſhire, Suſſex, and Kent. The following abbreviations are ſometimes uſed: Bucks for Buckinghamſhire, Herts for Hertfordſhire, Berks for Berkſhire, Wilts for Wiltſhire, and Hants for Hampſhire.

England is likewiſe divided into 6 circuits: 1. *Northern* circuit, which contains the 6 northern counties, viz. Cumberland, Weſtmoreland, Lancaſhire, Northumberland, Durham, and Yorkſhire. 2. *Norfolk* circuit, 6 counties: Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdonſhire, Cambridgeſhire, Bedfordſhire, and Buckinghamſhire. 3. *Oxford* circuit, 8 counties: Shropſhire, Herefordſhire, Monmouthſhire, Staffordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Oxfordſhire, and Berkſhire. 4. *Midland* circuit, 7 counties: Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, Lincolnſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, Warwickſhire, and Northamptonſhire. 5. *Home* circuit, 5 counties: Hertfordſhire, Eſſex, Surry, Suſſex, and Kent. 6. *Weſtern* circuit, 6 counties: Cornwall, Devonſhire, Somerſetſhire, Dorſetſhire, Wiltſhire, and Hampſhire. Middleſex, the ſeat of the ſupreme courts of juſtice, and Cheſhire (a county-palatine, and having its own judges) are not contained in any circuit.

The principal hills in England are, 1. *Cheviot* or *Tiviot* hills, which ſeparate Northumberland from Scotland: 2. *Pendle*, in Lancaſhire: 3. *Woulds*, in Yorkſhire: 4. *Wrekin*, in Shropſhire: 5. *Peak*, in Derbyſhire: 6. *Malvern*, in Worceſterſhire: 7. *Cotſwold*, in Glouceſterſhire: 8. *Chiltern*, in Buckinghamſhire. The principal rivers in England are, 1. the *Severn*, which riſes in Wales, runs a long way S. W. through Shropſhire, Worceſterſhire, and Glouceſterſhire, and falls into the Briſtol Channel between England and Wales: 2. the *Humber*, which is formed by the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeveral other ſtreams; it divides Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German ocean at Spurnhead: 3. the *Thames*, formed by the Tame, Iſis, Colne, and ſeveral other ſtreams: it runs E. to London, then

divides Eſſex from Kent, and falls into the German ocean near Sheerneſs, being navigable for ſhips as high as London Bridge. The mouths of the following rivers are on the *weſt* coaſt: 1. *Eden*, runs from S. to N. through Weſtmoreland and Cumberland, and paſſing by Carliſle falls into Solway-Frith; 2. *Derwent*, runs from E. to W. through Cumberland, and falls into the Iriſh ſea, a little below Cockermouth: 3. *Ribble*, runs from E. to W. through Lancaſhire, and diſcharges itſelf into the Iriſh ſea below Preſton: 4. *Merſey*, runs from S. E. to N. W. through Cheſhire, and, after dividing that county from Lancaſhire, falls into the Iriſh ſea below Liverpool: 5. *Dee*, divides Wales from Cheſhire, and falls into the Iriſh ſea below Cheſter: 6. *Avon*, runs W. through Wiltſhire to Bath; after dividing Somerſetſhire from Glouceſterſhire, it runs to Briſtol, and falls into the mouth of the Severn below that city. The mouths of the following rivers are on the *eaſt* coaſt: 1. *Tine*, runs from W. to E. through Northumberland, and falls into the German ocean (at Tinmouth) below Newcaſtle: 2. *Tees*, runs from W. to E. divides Durham from Yorkſhire, and falls into the German ocean below Stockton in Durham: 3. *Ouſe*, 1. that which riſing in the north of Yorkſhire, runs S. by York, and, after receiving the water of many other rivers, falls into the Humber; 2. that which riſes in Buckinghamſhire, runs E. through Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and the Iſle of Ely in Cambridgeſhire, and falls into the German ocean, near Lynn in Norfolk: 4. *Trent*, runs from W. to E. through Staffordſhire, Derbyſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Lincolnſhire, and then falls into the Humber: 5. *Medway*, runs from W. to E. by Tunbridge, Maidſtone, Rocheſter, and Chatham, and falls into the mouth of the Thames at Sheerneſs. Beſides the above-mentioned rivers, there have been of late years many navigable canals cut in different parts of the country, which will be of great ſervice to the internal trade of the kingdom. The lakes in England are not numerous; thoſe of any conſequence are, the waters in Cumberland and Weſtmoreland; the principal one of which is called Windermere; Derwent waters in Lancaſhire; and Soham, Whittleſea, and Ramſey Meres in the Iſle of Ely, in Cambridgeſhire; and in Lancaſhire are a few moſſes, which are ſimilar to the bogs ſo common in Ireland.

The principal capes or promontories in England are, J. On the E. coaſt: in *Yorkſhire*, Flamborough head, near Burlington, and Spurn-head near the mouth of the Humber.

Humber. In *Norfolk*, Wintertonneſs, near Yarmouth. In *Kent*, 1. N. Foreland, near Margate: 2. S. Foreland, near Dover; between theſe two capes is the *Downs*, a road through which ſhips generally paſs in going out and returning home: 3. Dungeneſs, near Romney. II. On the S. coaſt: in *Suſſex*, Beachy-head, between Haſtings and Shoreham. In the *Iſle of Wight*, two capes or points called the Needles. In *Dorſetſhire*, St. Alban's-head and Race of Portland. In *Devonſhire*, Start-point, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth. In *Cornwall*, Lizard-point and Land's-end.

A ſhort DESCRIPTION *of the ſeveral Counties in England, with their chief Towns, &c.*

Cumberland yields plenty of fiſh, fleſh, fowls, and large ſalmon: it has mines of coal, copper, black-lead, and lapis calaminaris. It contains 1292 ſquare miles. Its chief town is Carliſle, and 14 other market towns; and ſends 6 members to parliament.

Weſtmoreland is barren on the hills, but in the vallies it produces plenty of corn and graſs. It contains 633 ſquare miles. Its chief town is Appleby, and 8 other market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Lancaſhire produces graſs, corn, fiſh, fowls, large oxen, flax, hemp, turf, wood, and fine pit-coal. The chief towns are, 1. *Lancaſter*: 2. *Liverpool*, a good port and very populous, remarkable for its great trade to our plantations: 3. *Mancheſter*, a large, flouriſhing, and populous town, having ſeveral curious manufactures. It contains 1429 ſquare miles, has 27 market towns, and ſends 14 members to parliament.

Northumberland; the chief town of which is *Newcaſtle upon Tine*, from whence great quantities of coal are ſhipped off to *London*, and to foreign parts; it is computed that above 600,000 chaldrons are yearly ſhipped for London. This county contains 1770 ſquare miles, has 9 market towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament. Berwick upon Tweed, a fortified frontier town, ſometimes reckoned part of this county, is in a geographical ſenſe ſituated in Scotland, though, by being ſeparated from the crown of that kingdom, and poſſeſſed by the Engliſh for a long period before the union, it has been reckoned as appertaining to England, and is ſtill diſtinguiſhed ſo in all proclamations by the king.

Durham has mines of coal, lead, and iron: its chief

towns are, 1. *Durham:* 2. *Sunderland*; a ſea-port, having a great coal trade. It contains 758 ſquare miles, has 8 market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Yorkſhire, the largeſt county in England, divided into three great parts: N. Riding, W. Riding, and E. Riding; there is great variety of productions and manufactures in it, beſides mines of iron, lead, and coal. The chief towns are, 1. *York*, on the river Ouſe, the ſecond city of England in point of dignity, but not in number of inhabitants: 2. *Hull*, which is ſtrongly fortified, and a place of very great trade: 3. *Leeds*, famous for its manufacture in cloth: 4. *Halifax*, for woollen manufactures: and, 5. *Sheffield*, for cutlery wares. It contains 4684 ſquare miles, 53 cities and market towns, and ſends 30 members to parliament.

Cheſhire has excellent paſture-ground for cattle, which makes its cheeſe ſo famous. Its chief towns are, 1. *Cheſter* on the river Dee: 2. *Nantwich*, famous for its ſalt-works: 3. *Macclesfield*, where are great manufactures of ſilk and mohair: and 4. *Stockport*, diſtinguiſhed by its large manufactures of cotton, ſilk, men's hats, and woollen cloth. It contains 894 ſquare miles, 1 city, and 12 market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Shropſhire produces corn, paſturage for ſheep and cattle, pit-coal, and iron. Its chief town is *Shrewſbury*, almoſt ſurrounded by the river *Severn*, a large, populous, and flouriſhing town. It contains 1106 ſquare miles, has 14 market towns, and ſends 12 members to parliament.

Herefordſhire is remarkable for its fine wool and cyder. The chief town is *Hereford*, on the river *Wye*. It contains 820 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 7 market towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament.

Monmouthſhire produces plenty of graſs and corn in the vallies, and the hills feed cattle and ſheep. The principal town is *Monmouth*. It contains 422 ſquare miles, has 7 market towns, and ſends 3 members to parliament.

Lincolnſhire abounds with excellent paſtures, as is plain from their large cattle, and has plenty of fiſh and fowl. The chief towns are *Lincoln* on the river *Witham*, and *Stamford* on the river *Weland*. It contains 2162 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 31 market towns, and ſends 12 members to parliament.

Norfolk is one of the moſt fruitful counties in England, having a ſhare of every kind of ſoil found in the kingdom: it abounds with ſea-fiſh and water-fowl. The chief towns are, 1. *Norwich* on the river *Yare*, remarkable for its

its large and flouriſhing manufacture of camlets, crapes, &c.: 2. *Lynn-Regis*, a large town, and conſiderable port, from whence many commodities, particularly coals and wine, are conveyed to other counties: 3. *Yarmouth*, a conſiderable ſea-port at the mouth of the river *Yare*, famous for its red-herrings. It contains 1426 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 30 market towns, and ſends 12 members to parliament.

Suffolk has a variety of ſoil: its chief commodities are butter and cheeſe: the manufactures are linen and broad cloths. The principal towns are, 1. *Ipſwich*, a ſea-port on the river *Orwell*: 2 *Bury*, or *St. Edmund's-Bury*, remarkable for its pleaſant ſituation and good air. It contains 1236 ſquare miles, has 28 market towns, and ſends 16 members to parliament.

Eſſex produces corn, fowls, fiſh, (eſpecially oyſters) cloth, ſtuffs, hops, and the beſt ſaffron. The chief towns are, 1. *Chelmsford*: 2. *Colcheſter*, on the river Colne, famous for its manufacture of bays, and for its oyſters: 3. *Harwich*, a ſtrong ſea-port, with a large harbour, and a good dock-yard for building ſhips of war. Here the packet-boats that go to Holland are ſtationed. It contains 1540 ſquare miles, has 24 market towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament.

Derbyſhire produces lead, iron, coals, and millſtones: one part of this county, called the *Peak*, is much frequented, on account of ſeveral caves and holes, commonly called the Wonders of the Peak. The chief towns are, *Derby*, on the river *Derwent*, and *Cheſterfield*. It contains 845 ſquare miles, has 11 market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Nottinghamſhire produces corn, malt, wool, coals, and wood. Its chief towns are *Nottingham* (famous for its ſtocking manufactory), and *Newark* upon the river *Trent*. It contains 694 ſquare miles, has 9 market towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament.

Staffordſhire abounds in coal pits and iron mines, with ſeveral ſorts of uſeful ſtones and excellent clay, of which the beſt earthen-ware is made. The chief towns are *Litchfield* and *Stafford*. It contains 1006 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 17 market towns, and ſends 10 members to parliament.

Leiceſterſhire has rich paſtures for cattle and ſheep, and remarkable for producing beans. The principal town is *Leiceſter* on the river *Soar*. It contains 695 ſquare

miles, has 12 market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Rutlandſhire, the leaſt county in England, has a good air and rich ſoil, yielding plenty of corn and graſs. The principal town is *Okeham*. It contains 136 ſquare miles, has 2 market towns, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

Worceſterſhire is of a very rich ſoil, affording plenty of corn and graſs, and is remarkable for its fine ſalt. The chief town is *Worceſter* upon the river *Severn*, famous for its woollen and glove manufactories. It contains 671 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 11 market towns, and ſends 9 members to parliament.

Warwickſhire produces excellent corn and cheeſe, and has ſome iron mines. The chief towns are, 1. *Warwick*: 2. *Coventry*, which has a conſiderable manufacture in ſtuffs and ribbons: 3. *Birmingham*, famous for all ſorts of iron-work. It contains 832 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 12 market towns, and ſends 6 members to parliament.

Northamptonſhire is a healthful ſporting country, and fruitful in corn and graſs. The chief towns are *Northampton* and *Peterborough*, both on the river *Nyne*. It contains 683 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 12 market towns, and ſends 9 members to parliament.

Bedfordſhire abounds in corn, cattle, and rich paſtures. The chief manufactures are bone-lace and ſtraw goods. The principal towns are *Bedford* on the river *Ouſe*, and *Dunſtable*. It contains 323 ſquare miles, has 10 market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Huntingdonſhire is very fruitful in corn and rich paſtures, which feed fine cattle. The chief town is *Huntingdon* on the river *Ouſe*. It contains 306 ſquare miles, has 6 market towns, and ſends 4 members to parliament.

Cambridgeſhire produces corn, (chiefly barley) butter, cheeſe, and ſaffron. The chief towns are *Cambridge*, famous for its univerſity, which conſiſts of 16 colleges and halls: and *Ely*. It contains 708 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 9 market towns, and ſends 6 members to parliament.

Glouceſterſhire is remarkable for its excellent wheat, cheeſe, wool, and iron mines. The chief towns are *Glouceſter* on the river *Severn*: and *Cirenceſter* (pronounced *Ciceſter*) on the river *Churn*. It contains 994 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 25 market towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament.

Oxfordſhire is fruitful in corn and graſs, and has plenty of

of game. The principal town is *Oxford*, remarkable for its univerſity, which conſiſts of 20 colleges and 5 halls. It contains 663 ſquare miles, has 1 city, and 12 market towns, and ſends 9 members to parliament.

Buckinghamſhire is famous for its corn, cattle, and fine wool: the chief manufactures are bone-lace and paper. The principal towns are *Buckingham* on the river *Ouſe*, and *Ayleſbury*. It contains 548 ſquare miles, has 14 market towns, and ſends 14 members to parliament.

Hertfordſhire abounds in corn and river fiſh. The chief towns, are *Hertford* on the river *Lea*, and *St. Albans*. It contains 560 ſquare miles, has 19 market towns, and ſends 6 members to parliament.

Berkſhire produces corn, malt, timber, and fiſh, particularly trouts. The chief towns are, 1. *Reading* on the river *Kennett*: 2. *Windſor*, famous for its caſtle and palace: 3. *Abingdon*: 4. *Wallingford* on the *Thames*. It contains 654 ſquare miles, has 12 market towns, and ſends 9 members to parliament.

Surry is fruitful in corn and graſs. The chief towns are, 1. *Guildford* on the river *Wey*: 2. *Kingſton* upon the *Thames*: 3. the borough of *Southwark*, which is often reckoned a ſuburb to *London*. It contains 735 ſquare miles, and ſends 14 members to parliament.

Middleſex is a very healthy county, and the ſoil remarkably fruitful, being much aſſiſted by the rich manure from *London*: the chief commodities are cattle, corn, and fruit, and the manufactures are almoſt innumerable. The chief cities in this county are, 1. *London*, the capital of the kingdom, in 51 degrees and a half of north latitude. It is ſituated on the river *Thames*, over which are two bridges. London-bridge joins London to the borough of Southwark, and Blackfriars-bridge opens a communication with other places in the county of Surry. London is the center of trade; and has an intimate connexion with every county in the kingdom. Several thouſand ſhips of burthen annually reſort from all countries to the port of London, where the greateſt fleets never fail to meet with wealthy merchants ready to purchaſe the richeſt cargoes. There is no place where the ſhops of tradeſmen make ſuch an elegant appearance, or are better ſtocked. This great city is divided into 26 parts, called *Wards*: each of theſe is under the juriſdiction of its alderman, and the whole is governed by a lord mayor, 25 aldermen, and 2 ſheriffs. The moſt remarkable buildings in it are, the Tower, Cuſtom-houſe, Monument, India-houſe, Royal-

Royal-Exchange, Bank, Manſion-houſe, Guildhall, and St. Paul's Cathedral. 2. *Weſtminſter*, ſo named from its being W. of London: is often reckoned a part of London; but is, however, a diſtinct city, governed by a dean and chapter, who appoint the high-ſteward, high-bailiff, and other officers. In Weſtminſter are the king's palace; Weſtminſter-hall, in which are the ſupreme courts of juſtice; Weſtminſter-abbey; the Houſes of Lords and Commons; Somerſet-place (intended for public offices) which, when finiſhed, will be one of the largeſt buildings in Europe; and many private houſes belonging to the nobility and gentry. Here is likewiſe a noble bridge over the Thames, leading to Lambeth, Vauxhall, and the adjacent places. Theſe cities are about ſixty miles diſtant from the ſea, and enjoy, by means of the Thames, all the benefits of navigation, without the danger of being ſurprized by foreign fleets, or of being annoyed by the moiſt vapours of the ſea. They riſe regularly from the water-ſide, and extending themſelves on both ſides along the banks of the river, reach a prodigious length from eaſt to weſt, and are continued for near twenty miles on all ſides, in a ſucceſſion of magnificent villas and populous villages. The irregular form of theſe cities, and buildings adjacent, makes it difficult to aſcertain the extent. However, the length from eaſt to weſt is generally allowed to be above ſeven miles, from Hyde-park corner to Poplar; and the breadth in ſome places three, in others two; and in others again not much above half a mile. Hence the circumference of the whole is almoſt eighteen miles. But it is much eaſier to form an idea of the large extent by the number of the people, and from the number of edifices devoted to the ſervice of religion. Of theſe, beſides St. Paul's cathedral, and the collegiate church at Weſtminſter, there are 102 pariſh churches, and above 70 chapels, of the eſtabliſhed religion, and a great number of methodiſt tabernacles; 21 French proteſtant chapels; 11 chapels belonging to the Germans, Dutch, Danes, &c.; 20 baptiſt meetings; 26 independent meetings; 34 preſbyterian meetings; 19 popiſh chapels, and meeting-houſes for the uſe of foreign ambaſſadors, and people of various ſects; and three Jews ſynagogues; without reckoning the 21 out pariſhes, uſually included within the bills of mortality. There are alſo in and near London 100 alms-houſes, about 20 hoſpitals and infirmaries, three colleges, 10 public priſons, 15 fleſh-markets, one market for live cattle, two other markets more

particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, &c.; 15 inns of court; 27 public ſquares, beſide thoſe within ſingle buildings, as the Temple, &c.; three bridges; 49 halls for companies; eight public ſchools, called free-ſchools; and 131 charity-ſchools, which provide education for 5000 poor children; 200 inns; 450 taverns; 600 coffee houſes; 6000 ale-houſes; 1000 hackney-coaches; 400 ditto chairs; more than 7000 ſtreets, lanes, courts, and alleys; and 150,000 dwelling-houſes, containing about 1,000,000 inhabitants; who, according to a late eſtimate, conſume nearly the following articles of proviſions, per annum:—black cattle 10,000; ſheep and lambs 712,000; calves 195,000; ſwine 187,000; pigs 52,000; poultry and wild fowl innumerable; mackarel ſold at Billingſgate 14,740,000; oyſters 116,000 buſhels; cod, haddock, whiting, &c. ſufficient to load 2,000 ſmall boats; great quantities of river and ſalt fiſh; butter, about 16,000,000 pounds weight; cheeſe, about 20,000,000; milk, 7,000,000 gallons; ſtrong beer, 1,173,000 barrels; ſmall beer 800,000 barrels; foreign wines, 30,000 tuns; above 11,000,000 gallons of rum, brandy, and other diſtilled waters; and more than 11,000,000 pounds weight of candles. Beſides theſe two great cities, this county has 5 market towns, and ſends 8 members to parliament.

Cornwall (the S. W. part of England) is remarkable for its tin mines. The chief towns are, 1, *Falmouth*, a ſea-port, with a large and convenient harbour: 2. *Truro*: 3. *Launceſton* on the river *Tamar*. It contains 1192 ſquare miles, has 27 market towns, and ſends 44 members to parliament.

Devonſhire (parted from *Cornwall* by the river *Tamar*) is noted for cyder and perry; it has mines of tin, copper, and other metals; the ſea-coaſts abound with fiſh. It contains 2385 ſquare miles. Its only city is *Exeter*, ſituated on the *Ex*; a place of great trade in ſerges, druggets, &c. It has alſo 36 market towns, and ſends 26 members to parliament.—A little E. of Dartmouth is *Torbay*, a fine bay in the Engliſh Channel; and at Plymouth are the fineſt docks in England, defended by extenſive fortifications.

Somerſetſhire has ſeveral woollen manufactures. It contains 1335 ſquare miles, wherein are 31 market towns, beſides 3 cities, viz. *Wells*, an ancient but little frequented place; *Briſtol*, a ſea-port, (partly in Somerſetſhire and partly in Glouceſterſhire) on the river *Avon*; a large

a large and rich city, and ſuppoſed to be the ſecond in the kingdom in point of populouſneſs, having a very great foreign trade; the hot-well is famous for the cure of ſeveral diſeaſes: *Bath*, an ancient city on the river *Avon*, celebrated for its hot mineral waters. This county ſends 18 members to parliament.

Dorſetſhire has ſeveral linen and woollen manufactures, and fine ſtone at *Portland*. Its chief towns are, 1. *Dorcheſter*, on the river *Frome*: 2. *Lyme*: 3. *Weymouth*. It contains 959 ſquare miles, has 22 market towns, and ſends 20 members to parliament; and is remarkable for the beer brewed in the county.

Wiltſhire has ſeveral fine downs, which afford excellent paſture for ſheep; it has alſo ſeveral woollen manufactures. It contains 1088 ſquare miles, has 24 market towns, beſides the city of Saliſbury, ſituated on the river *Avon*, having a handſome cathedral; the ſpire of which is much admired for its great height: upon *Saliſbury-plain* (6 miles N. of Saliſbury) is *Stonehenge*, a remarkable heap of very large ſtones placed one upon another in a circular form. It ſends 34 members to parliament.

Hampſhire produces corn, wool, wood, iron, ſea-fiſh, excellent honey, and the beſt bacon. It contains 1481 ſquare miles, has 76 market towns, and 1 city, *Winchcſter*, an ancient city on the river *Itching*. *Portſmouth* is a ſea-port ſtrongly fortified, having a very large harbour, with fine docks, yards, and magazines of naval ſtores. Great part of the royal navy is built here. This county ſends 26 members to parliament. The *Iſle of Wight*, a pleaſant and healthful iſland, 20 miles long and 12 broad, abounding with corn, paſture, fiſh, and fowl, compoſes part of this county, and is ſeparated from the South coaſt of it by a narrow channel. The chief town is *Newport*. Between this iſland and *Portſmouth* is *Spithead*, the uſual rendezvous of the fleet.

Suſſex has ſeveral iron mines, and is fruitful in corn and graſs; the wool of the ſheep here is remarkably fine. It contains 1416 ſquare miles, and, beſides the ancient city of *Chicheſter*, has 18 market towns, and ſends 28 members to parliament.

Kent abounds in corn and paſtures, and is noted for its apples and cherries. It contains 1550 ſquare miles, and has 32 cities and market towns; of which the chief are, *Canterbury*, a city on the river *Stour*, a large, populous, trading city, having a good ſilk manufacture: *Rocheſter*, a city on the river *Medway*, over which there is a very handſome

handſome ſtone-bridge: *Maidſtone* on the river *Medway*; *Dover*, a ſea-port, oppoſite to *Calais* in *France*: *Dover*, *Sandwich*, *Romney*, *Hythe* (all in *Kent*) and *Haſtings* in *Suſſex*, are the *cinque ports*. The other remarkable places in *Kent* are, *Tunbridge*, *Chatham*, *Greenwich*, *Deptford*, *Graveſend*, *Woolwich*, *Dartford*, and *Margate*. It ſends 18 members to parliament.

The military force of this kingdom (including the troops and garriſons in Ireland, Gibraltar, &c.) conſiſts, in time of peace, of about 40,000 ſoldiers and 15,000 ſailors; but in time of war there have been in Britiſh pay, natives and foreigners, near 180,000 land forces, and 120,000 ſailors.

The church of England is, beyond any other national church, tolerant in its principles; moderation is its governing character, and no religious ſect is prevented from worſhipping God in that manner which their conſciences approve.

The kingdom of England is an hereditary limited monarchy. The king's title is, "By the Grace of God, "of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, King, De-"fender of the Faith, &c." His eldeſt Son is born *Duke of Cornwall*, and is generally ſoon after created *Prince of Wales*, and *Earl of Cheſter*. All his children have the title of *Highneſs*. The king alone has the power to make or declare war; to conclude leagues or treaties; to ſend or receive ambaſſadors; to confer titles of honour; to pardon criminals, or leſſen the degree of their puniſhment; to coin money, though not to fix the current value of it, which can only be done by the conſent of parliament; and to diſpoſe of all places of truſt and profit under the Government. He has the abſolute command of the army, the navy, and the militia; and appoints all the ſuperior officers both in the land and ſea ſervice. He is ſupreme judge or Lord Chief-juſtice, in all parts of his dominions. He fills up all the offices of judicature; and may preſide in all tribunals, and in all caſes, that of high treaſon excepted, in which he himſelf is plaintiff. No bill can paſs into a law without his conſent; nor, if he refuſe it, is he obliged to aſſign any reaſon for his refuſal. He is ſupreme moderator and governor of the Church of England; a title firſt aſſumed by Queen Elizabeth. The duty of the king (as expreſſed in the coronation oath) is to govern according to law; to execute judgment in mercy; and to maintain the eſtabliſhed religion.

The

The ſupreme power is divided into two branches; one *legiſlative* (i. e. having the right of *making* laws) namely, the *parliament*, conſiſting of king, lords, and commons; the other *executive* (i. e. having the right of *enforcing* the laws) which is veſted in the *king* alone. The parliament is ſummoned by the king's writ (or letter) at leaſt 40 days before it begins to ſit. The houſe of *lords* conſiſts of, 1. the ſpiritual lords, namely, two archbiſhops, and 24 biſhops; 2. the temporal lords, comprehending all the peers of the realm; dukes, marquiſſes, earls, viſcounts, and barons. The *ſpeaker*, in this houſe, is the lord chancellor, lord keeper of the great ſeal, or the lord chief juſtice of the king's bench. The members have the power of appointing proxies to vote for them in their abſence. The houſe of lords is the higheſt court of judicature in the kingdom. The houſe of *commons* conſiſts of 558 members, choſen by the different counties, cities, and boroughs in England, Scotland, and Wales, to repreſent them in parliament. And have the excluſive right of raiſing and diſpoſing of the public money; for, though the king can declare war, he cannot carry it on except the commons conſe to grant ſupplies. The *ſpeaker* in this houſe is choſen by the members at the firſt meeting of the parliament, and approved by the king. Each houſe *adjourns* itſelf at pleaſure. But the king alone has the power of *proroguing* (or putting off the ſeſſion to another time) and of *diſſolving* the parliament. The *privy-council* is a very auguſt and honourable aſſembly. They are choſen by the king, and ſworn to adviſe him according to the beſt of their judgment, and to keep his counſels ſecret. The principal *ſecretaries of ſtate*, who are always privy-counſellors, are entruſted with the king's ſignet. There are nine great officers of the crown, who by their poſts take place next to the princes of the royal family. Their rank of precedency is as follows: 1. *Lord high ſteward*, who is now created only occaſionally, to officiate at a coronation, arraignment of peers, &c.; when theſe are finiſhed his commiſſion ends, which he ſhews by breaking his white ſtaff. 2. *Lord high chancellor*, or *lord keeper* of the *great ſeal*. 3. *Lord high treaſurer*: he has the management and charge of all the revenues of the crown kept in the *exchequer*: he lets leaſes of all crown-lands, and has the gift of all places belonging to the cuſtoms in the ſeveral ports of the kingdom. Of late this poſt has been veſted in a commiſſion, conſiſting of 5 perſons, called *lords of the treaſury*. When the firſt lord of the treaſury is likewiſe

wiſe chancellor of the exchequer, this perſon is conſidered as *firſt miniſter*. 4. *Lord preſident of the council.* This is an office of great dignity as well as difficulty. 5. *Lord privy-ſeal.* He puts the king's ſeal to charters, pardons, &c. 6. *Lord great chamberlain.* He attends the king's perſon, on his coronation, to dreſs him: he has charge of the houſe of lords during the ſitting of parliament, &c. This office is hereditary in the duke of Ancaſter's family. 7. *Lord high conſtable,* who is created occaſionally to officiate at a coronation. 8. *Earl marſhal.* He takes cognizance of all matters in time of war, which are to be decided by the civil law: he has the direction of all ſolemn proceſſions, as coronations, proclamations, funerals, &c. This office is hereditary in the family of the duke of Norfolk. 9. *Lord high admiral.* This office is now held by commiſſion, appointing certain perſons *lords of the admiralty*. The whole naval force of the kingdom is under the direction of this board.

The courts of judicature are four, viz. 1. The court of *chancery*, which is next in dignity to the high court of parliament, and is deſigned to mitigate the rigour of the law, and to judge according to equity. The *lord chancellor* (or the *commiſſioners of the great ſeal*) ſits as ſole judge, and in his abſence the *maſter of the rolls*. 2. The court of *king's bench*, in which are tried all matters determinable at common law, between the king and his ſubjects. The power and juriſdiction of this court are very great indeed. It has 4 judges, the firſt of whom is ſtiled *lord chief juſtice of the king's bench*, and ſometimes, *lord chief juſtice of England*. 3. The court of *common pleas*, in which are debated cauſes between ſubject and ſubject. Here are 4 judges; the firſt of whom is ſtiled *lord chief juſtice of the common pleas*. None but ſerjeants at law are allowed to plead in this court. 4. The court of *exchequer*, in which are tried all cauſes relating to the king's revenue, cuſtoms, fines, &c. In this court there are likewiſe 4 judges, who are called *barons*, and the firſt of them *lord chief baron of the exchequer*.

There are two orders of knighthood in England, viz. 1. The order of the Garter, eſtabliſhed by king Edward III. conſiſting of the ſovereign and 25 knights companions; and, 2. The order of the Bath, inſtituted by king Henry IV. compoſed of the ſovereign and 36 knights companions.

The eccleſiaſtical diviſion of England, and Wales, is into two provinces, *Canterbury* and *York*. Each province contains

contains dioceſes, archdeaconries, rural deanries, and pariſhes. The archbiſhop of Canterbury (who is ſtiled primate of all England) has in his province all the dioceſes, except *Durham*, *Carliſle*, and *Cheſter*, which are under the archbiſhop of *York*, as is likewiſe that of *Sodor and Man*.

The following liſt has the ſum each ſee is charged in the king's books; for though that ſum is far from being the real annual value of the ſee, yet it aſſiſts in forming a comparative eſtimate between the revenues of each ſee with thoſe of another.

ARCHBISHOPRICS.

Canterbury,	£. 2682	: 12	: 1
York,	1610	: 0	: 0

BISHOPRICS.

London,	1000	: 0	: 0
Durham,	1821	: 1	: 3
Wincheſter,	2873	: 18	: 1

Theſe three biſhoprics take precedency of all others in England, and the others according to the ſeniority of their conſecrations.

Ely,	2134	: 18	: 6
Bath and Wells,	533	: 1	: 3
Hereford,	768	: 11	: 0
Rocheſter,	358	: 4	: 9
Litchfield and Coventry,	559	: 17	: 3
Cheſter,	420	: 13	: 3
Worceſter,	929	: 13	: 3
Chicheſter,	677	: 1	: 3
St. Aſaph,	187	: 11	: 8
Saliſbury,	1385	: 5	: 0
Bangor,	131	: 16	: 3
Norwich,	834	: 11	: 7
Glouceſter,	315	: 7	: 3
Landaff,	154	: 14	: 2
Lincoln,	828	: 4	: 9
Briſtol,	294	: 11	: 0
Carliſle,	531	: 4	: 9
Exeter,	500	: 0	: 0
Peterborough,	414	: 17	: 8
Oxford,	381	: 11	: 0
St. David's,	426	: 2	: 1

The antiquities of England are either Britiſh, Roman, Saxon, or Daniſh, and Anglo-Normanic. The chief Britiſh

Britiſh antiquities, are thoſe circles of ſtones, called Stonehenge, near Saliſbury in Wiltſhire, which was a regular circular ſtructure. The body of the work conſiſts of two circles, and two ovals. The upright ſtones are placed at three feet and a half diſtance from each other, and joined at top by over-thwart ſtones, with tenons fitted to the mortiſes in the uprights, for keeping them in their due poſition. Some of theſe ſtones are large, meaſuring two yards in breadth, one in thickneſs, and above ſeven in height; others are leſs in proportion. The upright ones are wrought a little with a chiſſel, and ſomething tapered; but the tranſoms, or over-thwart ſtones, are quite plain. The outſide circle is near one hundred and eighty feet in diameter; between which, and the next circle, there is a walk of three hundred feet in circumference. Though the ſtones of which it was built are of a prodigious magnitude, and many of them computed to weigh upwards of forty tons, yet they were undoubtedly brought hither from the Grey Wythers near Abury on Marlborough Downs, which is fifteen miles diſtant; all the great ſtones, except the altar, being of that ſort. Each of the large ſtones would take 140 oxen to draw it. Monuments of the ſame kind as that of Stonehenge are to be met with in Cumberland, Oxfordſhire, Cornwall, Devonſhire, and many other parts of England, as well as in Scotland and the Iſles. The Roman antiquities in England conſiſt chiefly of altars, and monumental inſcriptions, pointing out the legionary ſtations of the Romans in Britain, and the names of ſome of their commanders. The Roman military ways give the higheſt idea of their civil as well as military policy. Their veſtiges are numerous; one begins at Dover, and paſſes through Kent to London, from thence to St. Alban's, Dunſtable, Stratford, Towceſter, Littleburn, St. Gilbert's hill near Shrewſbury, then by Stratton, and ſo through the middle of Wales to Cardigan. The great Via Militaris called Herman-ſtreet, paſſed from London through Lincoln, where a branch of it, from Pomfret to Doncaſter, ſtrikes out to the weſtward, paſſing through Tadcaſter to York, and from thence to Aldby, where it again joined Herman-ſtreet. The remains of many Roman camps are diſcernible all over England. Their ſituations are generally ſo well choſen, and their fortifications appear to have been ſo complete, that there is reaſon to believe, that they were the conſtant habitations of the Roman ſoldiers in England; though it is certain,

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from the baths and teſſelated pavements that have been found in different parts, that their chief officers and magiſtrates lived in towns or villas. Roman walls have likewiſe been found in England; and, perhaps, many remains of their fortifications and caſtles are blended with thoſe of a later date; and it is difficult for the moſt expert architect to pronounce that ſome halls and courts are not entirely Roman. The private cabinets of noblemen and gentlemen, as well as the public repoſitories, contain a vaſt number of Roman arms, coins, fibulæ, trinkets, and the like, that have been found in England; but the moſt amazing monument of the Roman power in England, is the wall of Severus, commonly called the Picts wall, running through Northumberland and Cumberland, beginning at Tinmouth, and ending at Solway Frith, being about eighty miles in length. The wall at firſt conſiſted only of ſtakes and turf, with a ditch; but Severus built it with ſtone forts, and turrets, at proper diſtances, ſo that each might have a ſpeedy communication with the other, and it was attended all along by a deep ditch, to the north, and a military highway to the ſouth. In ſome places, the wall, the ditch, and the road, are plainly diſcernible, and the latter ſerves as a foundation for a modern work of the ſame kind. The Saxon antiquities in England conſiſt chiefly in eccleſiaſtical edifices, and places of ſtrength. At Wincheſter is ſhewn the round table of king Arthur, with the names of his knights. The cathedral of Wincheſter ſerved as the burial-place of ſeveral Saxon kings. Many monuments of Saxon antiquity preſent themſelves all over the kingdom, though they are often not to be diſcerned from the Normanic; and the Britiſh Muſeum contains ſeveral ſtriking original ſpecimens of their learning. Many Saxon charters ſigned by the king, and his nobles, with a plain croſs inſtead of their names, are ſtill to be met with. The Daniſh erections in England are hardly diſcernible from the Saxon. The forms of their camps are round, and generally built upon eminences, but their forts are ſquare. All England is full of Anglo-Normanic monuments, ſo called, becauſe though the princes under whom they were raiſed were of Norman original, yet the expence was defrayed by Engliſhmen. York-minſter, and Weſtminſter-hall, and abbey, are perhaps the fineſt ſpecimens to be found in Europe, of that Gothic manner which prevailed in building, before the recovery of the Greek and Roman architecture. All the cathedrals and

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old churches in the kingdom are more or leſs in the ſame taſte. It is uncertain, whether the artificial excavations, found in ſome parts of England, are Britiſh, Saxon, or Norman. That under the old caſtle of Ryegate in Surry, is very remarkable, and ſeems to have been deſigned for ſecreting the cattle and effects of the natives, in times of war and invaſion. It contains an oblong ſquare hall, round which runs a bench, cut out of the ſame rock, for ſitting upon; and tradition ſays, that it was the room in which the barons of England met, during their wars with king John. The rock itſelf is ſoft, but it is hard to ſay, where the excavation, which is continued in a ſquare paſſage, about ſix feet high and four wide, terminates, becauſe the work is fallen in ſome places.

The natural curioſities in England are various; and there is no end of deſcribing the ſeveral medicinal waters and ſprings, which are to be found in every part of the country. The moſt remarkable of theſe waters have been divided into thoſe for bathing, and thoſe for purging. The chief of the former lie in Somerſetſhire; and the Bath Waters are famous both for drinking and bathing. Spaws of the ſame kind are found at Scarborough, and other parts of Yorkſhire; at Tunbridge in Kent; Epſom and Dulwich in Surry; Acton and Iſlington in Middleſex. Here alſo are many remarkable ſprings; whereof ſome are impregnated either with ſalt, as that at Droitwich in Worceſterſhire; or ſulphur, as the famous well of Wigan in Lancaſhire; or bituminous matter, as that at Pitchford in Shropſhire. Others have a petrifying quality, as that near Lutterworth in Leiceſterſhire; and a dropping well in the weſt-riding of Yorkſhire. And finally, ſome ebb and flow, as thoſe of the Peak in Derbyſhire, and Laywell, near Torbay, whoſe waters riſe and fall ſeveral times in an hour. To theſe may be added that remarkable fountain near Richard's Caſtle in Herefordſhire, commonly called Bonewell, generally full of ſmall bones, like thoſe of frogs or fiſh, though often cleared out. At Broſeley, in the county of Salop, is a famous ſulphureous ſpring, the vapour of which, when contracted to one vent, by an iron cover, with a hole in the middle, may be ſet on fire with a lighted candle, and will broil a ſteak, or boil a joint of meat.

Derbyſhire is famous for many natural curioſities. The Mam Tor, or Mother Tower, is ſaid to be continually mouldering away, but never diminiſhes. Elden Hole, about four miles from the ſame place, is a chaſm in the

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ſide of a mountain, near ſeven yards wide, and fourteen long, diminiſhing in extent within the rock, but of what depth is not known. A plummet once drew 884 yards of line after it, whereof the laſt 80 were wet, without finding a bottom. This, however, has been found to be nothing elſe but a worn-out mine: it was lately diſcovered to be ſo, by a gooſe happening to fall down it, and which found its way out, by means of a drain, into a river at ſome diſtance. The entrance of Pool's Hole, near Buxton, for ſeveral paces, is very low, but ſoon opens into a very lofty vault, like the inſide of a Gothic cathedral; a current of water, which runs along the middle, adds, by its ſounding ſtream, very much to the aſtoniſhment of all who viſit this vaſt concave. The drops of water which hang from the roof, and on the ſides, not only reflect numberleſs rays from the candles carried by the guides, but, as they are of a petrifying quality, harden in ſeveral places into various forms, which, with the help of imagination, paſs for lions, fonts, organs, and the like. One of theſe petrifactions is a large clear ſtone, reſembling a pillar, which the queen of Scots, when here, called her pillar, a name it ſtill retains. On the left is ſhewn a cavern, ſaid to have been the dwelling-place of one Poole, a noted robber, containing his kitchen and bed-chamber. The duke of Devonſhire's fine ſeat at Chatſworth is included among the wonders of Derbyſhire. Nothing can be more ſurpriſing to the traveller, who comes from the north, than, after having travelled through a diſmal deſert, in which, for fourteen or fifteen miles together, he has neither ſeen hedge, houſe, or tree, he is brought to the brink of a deep declivity, whence looking down from the comfortleſs, barren, and ſeemingly endleſs waſte, he is entertained with the view of a moſt delightful valley, adorned with a noble palace, and the moſt beautiful gardens, embelliſhed with woods, groves, orangeries, ſtatues, canals, a variety of fountains, and curious water-works: among which, from a neat houſe of ſtone, reſembling a temple, there flows from the mouths of beaſts, urns, &c. a whole river, which pours down a hill, a quarter of a mile in length, forming one of the fineſt caſcades in the world, and then is loſt under ground. The houſe is one of the moſt grand and elegant ſtructures in Europe: ſo that, if curioſities illuſtrate each other, here they are ſeen in the ſtrongeſt oppoſition; and, after ſuch a journey as before deſcribed, this paradiſe has all the air of enchantment. We ought not here to omit, among the curioſities of this county,

the tottering ſtones at Byrch-Over, ſtanding on a hard rock. One of them is ſaid to be four yards high, and twelve round; yet reſts upon a point ſo equally poiſed, that it may be moved with a finger. The entrance into that natural wonder, which is, from its hideouſneſs, named the Devil's Arſe, is wide at firſt, and upwards of thirty feet perpendicular. Several cottagers dwell under it, who in a great meaſure ſubſiſt by guiding ſtrangers into the cavern, which is croſſed by four ſtreams of water, and then it is thought impaſſable. The vault, in ſeveral places, makes a noble appearance, which is particularly beautiful, by being chequered by various-coloured ſtones. Theſe are the moſt celebrated natural excavations in England, where they are beheld with great wonder, but are nothing comparable to thoſe that exiſt in Germany, and other parts of Europe and Aſia.

This iſland was firſt peopled from Gaul (now called France) and was governed by a number of petty princes, who in time of war choſe one of the moſt powerful to be their head; it was firſt brought under ſubjection by the Romans, as far as the Frith of Forth, who, after poſſeſſing it near 400 years, were compelled to leave it in order to defend their own country; the Britons being thus deſerted, and their country ravaged by the Scots and Picts, they called in the Saxons to their aſſiſtance, who repulſed the enemy; but liking the country better than their own, invited over more of their countrymen, quarrelled with the Britons, and in about 150 years either ſubdued or drove them into Wales. The Saxons divided England into 7 kingdoms, which were finally united into one by Egbert. The Danes afterwards plundered the country, made ſettlements in, and at laſt ſubdued it. It was next conquered by William Duke of Normandy; from whom the preſent royal family is deſcended in a collateral line.

WALES.

THOUGH in ſome meaſure an account of Wales has been included in that of England, yet it may not be improper to ſay ſomething more of it under a diſtinct head. Wales is a peninſula in the Iriſh ſea, between the mouths of the Severn and Dee, being in the whole about 130 miles long and 96 broad; and is divided into North and South, each part containing 6 counties.

	From W. to E.	*Chief Towns.*
Northern Counties.	Iſle of Angleſea,	Beaumaris and Holyhead.
	Caernarvonſhire,	Caernarvon and Bangor.
	Denbighſhire,	Denbigh and Wrexham.
	Flintſhire,	St. Aſaph and Flint.
	Merionethſhire,	Harlech and Dolgelly.
	Montgomeryſhire,	Montgomery and Welchpool.
Southern Counties.	Cardiganſhire,	Cardigan and Aberyſtwith.
	Radnorſhire,	Radnor and Preſteign.
	Pembrokeſhire,	Pembroke, Haverfordweſt, Milford Haven, and St. David's.
	Carmarthenſhire,	Carmarthen and Llanimdovery.
	Brecknockſhire,	Brecknock and Builth.
	Glamorganſhire,	Cardiff, Llandaff, and Swanſea.

Wales is divided into 4 circuits, each containing 3 counties. 1. North-weſt circuit: Angleſea, Caernarvon, and Merioneth. 2. North-eaſt circuit: Denbigh, Flint, and Montgomery. 3. South-weſt circuit: Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen. 4. South-eaſt circuit: Radnor, Brecon, and Glamorgan. The North-eaſt circuit is under the chief judge of Cheſter; the other circuits have judges appointed by the crown.

The principal mountains are, Snowdon, and Penmanmawr, in Caernarvonſhire; Plinlimmon, which is partly in Montgomeryſhire; and partly in Cardiganſhire; and Kader Idris, in Merionethſhire. Snowdon, in Caernarvonſhire, was ſuppoſed to be the higheſt mountain in the iſland, till lately, by an exact meaſurement, Beneviſh, in the Highlands of Scotland, was found to be higher.—The principal rivers are, the Clywd, Wheeler, Dee, Severn, Elwy, and Alen. At Holywell, in Flintſhire, is an excellent mineral water, dedicated to St. Winifred, and formerly celebrated for miraculous cures; and, according to the niceſt calculation, throws out twenty-one tons of water in a minute.

Though the country in general is mountainous, yet there are ſome very fertile vallies, which produce great quantities of corn, and others very fit for paſture.

The Welſh are a brave and faithful people: they love one another, particularly in foreign countries, and ſtrangers in their own: though they are naturally hot and choleric, yet they are great lovers of hoſpitality, and remarkable for their ſincerity and fidelity. They are

are deſcended from the ancient Britons, and have always preſerved their language, which is leſs corrupted with foreign words than any other in Europe: the pronunciation is harſh and diſagreeable to the ear, on account of the many conſonants with which it abounds.

Among the curioſities of Wales may be reckoned the harbour of Milford Haven, which is ſo large and ſpacious, that a thouſand ſhips may ride there in ſafety; and many remains of the druidical inſtitutions, eſpecially in the iſle of Angleſea, which was formerly the ſeat of the Druids, till they and their ſacred groves were deſtroyed by the Romans.

The Welſh for a long time preſerved their independence, and were never entirely ſubdued by the Romans; they reſiſted all the attempts of the Saxon, Daniſh, and Norman princes, till the reign of Edward the Firſt, who finally conquered them; and his ſon, who was born at Caernarvon caſtle, was the firſt prince of Wales; which title has been borne ever ſince by the heir apparent to the crown of England: with which the principality was incorporated by act of parliament, in the year 1536, in the reign of Henry VIII.

ISLANDS belonging to ENGLAND.

ON the weſt of Weſtmoreland is the Iſle of Man (between 54 and 55 degrees north latitude) at an equal diſtance from England, Scotland, and Ireland; it is 30 miles long, and 15 broad; the principal towns are, Caſtle Town, Peele, Douglas, and Ramſey. The iſland is very fruitful, and the coaſts abound with ſea-fowl: one kind, called Puffins, breed in rabbit-holes, and are eſteemed a great delicacy. This iſland has a biſhop, called biſhop of Sodor and Man, who enjoys all the rights and privileges of Engliſh biſhops, except a ſeat in the houſe of peers. The Iſle of Man had formerly princes of its own, but tributary to Scotland till the reign of Edward the Firſt, when its princes became tributary to England. Edward the Third diſpoſſeſſed the laſt queen, and beſtowed the iſland on Montague, earl of Saliſbury; Henry the Fourth beſtowed it on Sir John Stanley, whoſe poſterity, the earls of Derby, enjoyed it, till, by failure of heirs-male, it devolved upon the Duke of Athol; but, being a receptacle for ſmugglers, it was purchaſed by the crown in 1765, for the ſum of 70,000l.

The *Scilly* iſles, a cluſter of dangerous rocks, near 140

in number, lie about 10 leagues weſt of Cornwall, which county they appertain.

Jerſey (in 49 degrees 7 minutes north latitude, and degrees 26 minutes weſt longitude) is about 12 mil long, and lies 6 leagues weſt of Normandy; the capit town is St. Helier: the iſland contains about 20,000 in habitants, is fruitful, and produces plenty of excelle cyder. *Guernſey*, ſituated about 7 leagues from Jerſe is 13 miles long, and 12 broad; the principal town St. Peter le Port: this is a finer iſland than Jerſey, b not ſo populous or well cultivated. *Alderney*, about leagues from Jerſey, remarkable for its fine cows, is miles in circumference, and ſeparated from Normand by a narrow ſtrait, called the Race of Alderney, ve dangerous in ſtormy weather. *Sark*, the ſmalleſt iſlan of the four, is about 4 leagues from Jerſey; the inhab tants enjoy all the conveniencies of life: this iſland an Alderney are dependant upon Guernſey. The four laſ mentioned iſlands are near the coaſt of Normandy, an are all the remains of that duchy, in poſſeſſion of th Engliſh crown. The inhabitants ſpeak French, and a of the church of England, and in the dioceſe of Wi cheſter.

A S I A,

SITUATED between 25 and 180 degrees of eaſte longitude, and between the equator and 80 degre of north latitude, is reckoned, from the Helleſpont the eaſtern ſhore of Tartary, to be about 4,740 miles length; and its breadth, from Malacca, in India, to t north ſhore of Nova Zembla, 4,380 miles: and is bound by the Frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocea which divides it from America, on the eaſt; by the I dian ocean on the ſouth; and by the Red ſea, the Levan the Black ſea, and Muſcovy, on the weſt. In Aſia w placed the garden of Eden, where the parents of the h man race were created; and after the deluge, this regi was the reſidence of Noah and his immediate deſcendant who here founded great cities, and formed mighty kin

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J. Gibson Sculp:

doms and ſtates, while the other parts of the globe were deſerts, and inhabited only by wild animals. Aſia exceeds both Europe and Africa in extent, and is greatly ſuperior to them in the ſerenity of its air, the fertility of the ſoil, the fragrancy, richneſs, and fineneſs of its various productions, whether ſuch as are uſed for food, medicine, or ornament; but in many parts, where the inhabitants groan under deſpotic tyranny, eſpecially thoſe ſubject to the Turks, all the aforementioned advantages are loſt, and what have been ſome of the moſt populous and beſt-cultivated countries in the world, are now little better than deſerts, filled with decayed monuments of their ancient grandeur.

This quarter of the globe is divided into ſix parts, one *north* and five *ſouth*. The *northern* part contains Great Tartary. The *ſouthern* parts are, Turkey in Aſia; Arabia; Perſia; India; and China.

The principal Aſiatic iſlands are, 1. S. of Aſia: Maldives, Ceylon, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, Banda Iſles, and Philippines. 2. E. of Aſia: Mariannes or Ladrones, Formoſa, Japan, and the iſlands in the ſea of Kamtſchatka.

The principal ſeas, ſtraits, and gulfs of Aſia are, 1. In the *Indian* ocean: the *Red ſea*, between Aſia and Africa; *Strait* of *Babelmandel*, at the entrance of the Red Sea; *Gulf* of *Perſia*, between Perſia and Arabia; *Caſpian Sea*, a great lake between Perſia and Aſiatic Ruſſia; *Bay* of *Bengal*; *Bay* of *Siam*; *Strait* of *Sunda*, between Sumatra and Java. 2. In that part of the Indian ocean which is called the *Eaſtern Ocean*: the *Chineſe Sea*, *Yellow Sea*, *Sea* of *Korea*, and *Sea* of *Kamtſchatka*.

GREAT TARTARY.

ASIATIC Tartary (ſituated between 50 and 150 degrees eaſt longitude, and 30 and 72 degrees north latitude) is bounded by the Frozen ocean on the north; by the Pacific ocean on the eaſt; by China, India, Perſia, Turkey, and the Caſpian ſea, on the ſouth; and by European Ruſſia on the weſt. It contains the third part of Aſia, and is from weſt to eaſt near 4,000 miles, and from ſouth to north 2,400. It is divided into Ruſſian Tartary in Aſia, Chineſe Tartary, and Independent Tartary; beſides ſome parts dependant on Turkey and Perſia.

The Ruſſians have no certain boundaries in that part of Tartary dependant upon them: it reaches, however, as far as their authority, which has been conſiderably in-

creaſed in this region of late years, can extend it. Ruſſian Tartary is computed to be 1200 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 800 from north to ſouth. The north part, called *Siberia*, contains a great number of different tribes, or hords, the principal of which are the Oſtiacs: the chief towns are, *Tobolſki*, 2,160 miles N. E. from London, containing 15,000 inhabitants; *Aſtrachan*, a place of great trade, which has 70,000 inhabitants; and *Kiachta*, on the frontiers of Chineſe Tartary. Gurgiſtan, or Georgia, together with Mingarellia, Imaretta, and part of Circaſſia, formerly dependant on Turkey, but now under the protection of Ruſſia, contain the towns of Teflis, 1920 miles E. of London, Amarchia, and Gonic.

Chineſe Tartary is 1,200 miles long, and is that part ſeparated from China by a great wall; which the Tartars, upwards of a century ago, climbed over, and made themſelves maſters of the whole empire of China, and ſince have united theſe two countries together under one emperor, who is of the Tartarian race. The inhabitants of the ſouth part are called *Monguls*. On the frontiers is the town of Maimatſchin, erected oppoſite the Ruſſian town of Kiachta, for the purpoſe of trade.

Independent Tartary comprehends all that part of it which belongs neither to Ruſſia, China, Turkey, or Perſia; and contains *Thibet*, that part of *Circaſſia* not ſubject to the Ruſſians, *Calmuc* and *Uſbec Tartary*, with ſome hords of the Monguls and others, who ſometimes, if it ſuits their convenience, pay a nominal obedience to that power on the borders of whoſe territories they happen to arrive in the courſe of their rambles. The principal towns are, *Peion*, 3,780 miles E. from London, in the kingdom of Thibet; *Samarcand*, the birth-place of the great *Tamerlane*, 2,800 miles E. from London; and *Bokhara*, the capital of Uſbec Tartary, ſituated in 39 degrees N. latitude, 13 miles from Samarcand.

The principal mountains are Caucaſus in Circaſſia, and Stolp in the north. The rivers of moſt note are, the Wolga, which iſſues from a ſmall lake of the ſame name, near the borders of Lithuania, and, after running 3,000 miles through the Ruſſian dominions, falls into the Caſpian ſea below Aſtrachan; the Oby, which divides Europe from Aſia; the Tobol, Irtis, Jeniſſei, Lena, and Argun, which laſt is the boundary between the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires. At the mouth of the Wolga are caught prodigious large ſturgeons, ſome of which are affirmed to contain roes ſo large as to weigh 300 lb. Siberia is ſaid

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to contain mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, jaſper, lapis lazuli, and loadſtones. The traffic of the Tartars conſiſts in cattle, ſkins, beavers, rhubarb, ginſeng, muſk, and fiſh. The Aſtrachans trade conſiderably with the Perſians, to whom they ſell red leather, linens, woollens, and ſome European goods. But the greateſt part of the Tartars lead a wandering life, attentive only to feeding their flocks and herds. The animals of this country are camels, dromedaries, bears, wolves, a hardy breed of horſes, and other animals common to the northern parts of Europe, valuable for their furs. Near Aſtrachan is a bird called Baba, of a grey colour, with a large bag under its bill, with which it catches ſmall fiſh in the ſhallows, and by ſome travellers is ſuppoſed to be the Pelican.

The Tartars eat every kind of fleſh but hog's fleſh; yet they chiefly delight in that of horſes, which they prefer when a little tainted. The climate of this country is very different, owing to its vaſt extent from ſouth to north; the ſouthmoſt parts having the ſame latitude with the middle provinces of Spain, and the northmoſt reaching beyond the arctic polar circle: what its real extent from eaſt to weſt may be, is not yet certainly known. The ſouthern parts are fruitful, the northern extremely barren.

The Tartars are ſtrong-limbed, have broad faces, flat noſes, ſparkling black eyes, and are inured to fatigue. They uſe ſabres, bows and arrows; and he that is expert in the uſe of theſe weapons, is looked upon as a complete warrior. The Circaſſian and Georgian women are great beauties; and many of them are ſold, when young, to merchants, who purchaſe them for the Perſian and Turkiſh ſeraglios. Theſe people firſt practiſed inoculation, in order to preſerve the beauty of their children; in which they far exceed all the ſurrounding nations.

The religion of different tribes partakes of that of the nation on which they border; but a great part of this people are idolaters: in Thibet, and the nations bordering thereon, they worſhip the Delai Lama, a man, who reſides in a pagoda or temple on mount Budala; he never ſpeaks or moves in public, otherwiſe than by ſometimes lifting up his hand in token of favour to ſome particular worſhipper. He is believed to be omnipotent and immortal; for, according to the opinion of his worſhippers, when the Delai Lama dies, his ſoul only quits a crazy habitation, and goes in queſt of a better; and is diſcovered in the body of the ſon of ſome Lama or prieſt. In

1774 the Grand Lama was an infant, diſcovered by the Tayſhoo Lama, who in authority and ſanctity is next to the Delai Lama, and, during his minority, acts as regent. In the courſe of that year the Engliſh Eaſt-India Company made a treaty with the Lama, which they did the more eaſily, as Captain Jones had a little before ſtormed the fort of Dellamcotta, which commanded the principal paſs through the Bootan mountains into Thibet.

This extenſive region, formerly known by the name of Scythia, produced thoſe numerous nations who over-ran the Roman empire, and contains many ruins and monuments of its ancient grandeur. Uſbec Tartary, in the times of Zingis and Tamerlane, was the ſeat of empire, arts, and arms, and very well inhabited, though now depopulated, owing in great meaſure to the havock made by thoſe two conquerors, who often ſlaughtered 3 and 400,000 people in a few days. All the Khans of the Tartars, the Great Mogul, and the Emperor of China, are deſcended from Tamerlane. This country is at preſent governed by a number of petty princes or Khans, who in times of danger elect, from among themſelves, a great Khan or leader, and can bring 100,000 horſemen into the field.

TURKEY IN ASIA,

SITUATED between 27 and 46 degrees eaſt longitude, and 28 and 45 degrees north latitude, is bounded by the Black ſea and Circaſſia, on the north; by Perſia, on the eaſt; by Arabia and the Levant ſea, on the ſouth; and by the Archipelago, the Helleſpont, and the Propontis, on the weſt; being 1000 miles long, and 800 broad. The provinces into which Turkey in Aſia is divided, to the eaſt, are Eyraco Arabic, or Chaldea, containing the cities of Baſſora and Bagdat, 2,160 miles E. of London; Diarbec or Meſopotamia, containing Diarbec, Orfa, and Mouſul, where formerly ſtood Nineveh and Babylon; Curdiſtan or Aſſyria, containing Curdiſtan and Betlis; Turcomania or Armenia, containing Erzerum, 1,860 miles E. of London, and Van; Syria with Paleſtine, containing Aleppo, one of the moſt conſiderable towns in the Turkiſh empire, 1,860 miles E. of London; inhabited by 235,000 people; European merchants live here in great ſplendor: it likewiſe contains Antioch, Damaſcus, now called Sham, Tripoli, Scanderoon, and Jeruſalem, 1,920 miles S. E. of London; Sidon (now called Said)

Said) a place ſtill of ſome trade; and Tyre (now named Sur) almoſt totally deſerted. To the weſtward is Natolia, or the Leſſer Aſia, which is ſubdivided into Natolia Proper, containing Burſa, a large and fine town, famous for good workmen in tapeſtry; Nici; Smyrna, 1,440 miles S. E. of London, a large and rich ſea-port, and the rendezvous of merchants from almoſt all parts of the world; and Epheſus, now called Ajaſalouc, where ſtood the famous temple of Diana, reckoned one of the wonders of the world, and which was burnt on the night that Alexander the Great was born: Amaſia, containing Amaſia, Trapeſond, and Sinope; Aladulia, containing Ajazzo and Marat; and Caramania, which contains Satalia and Teraſſo. On the coaſt of the Egean ſea, about 100 miles N. of Smyrna, ſtood the famous city of Troy, ſo celebrated by the ancient poets and hiſtorians; the ſituation of this city is now only known by being oppoſite to the iſle of Tenedos, and the name of a brook, which the poets magnified into a great river.

The principal mountains are Olympus, Ida, Taurus, Caucaſus, Ararat, Lebanon, and Hermon. The chief rivers are, the *Euphrates*, which riſes in Armenia, and running a long way S. E. empties itſelf into the Perſian gulf; and the *Tigris*, which runs E. of the Euphrates, and falls into it a little below *Bagdat*. The other rivers are the Orontes, Meander, and Jordan.

Turkey produces raw ſilk, corn, wine, oil, honey, coffee, myrrh, frankincenſe, variety of aromatic plants and drugs, olives, citrons, lemons, oranges, figs, dates, &c. in the greateſt perfection, and with very little culture. Here are plenty of delicious fiſh, and many excellent medicinal ſprings.

This country contains nearly the ſame animals that are to be found in thoſe lying under ſimilar parallels. Of all quadrupeds, however, camels are in the greateſt requeſt, on account of their ſtrength and agility, but particularly for their moderation in eating and drinking, in which they excel all other animals. Camlets are ſo called from their having been originally made of camels hair and ſilk, though they are now made of wool and ſilk. The moſt ſingular bird in Turkey is the oſtrich, alike remarkable for its tallneſs, its ſwiftneſs, and its ſtupidity.—The Turks have very little trade, and that is chiefly carried on by the Chriſtians and Jews. They manufacture cottons, carpets, leather, and ſoap; their other articles of traffic are generally exported raw and unmanufactured. This

country produces all the metals that are to be found in the richeſt kingdoms of Europe. The number of people in this empire is by no means in proportion to its extent or fertility, owing partly to the oppreſſive nature of the Turkiſh government; partly to the practice of polygamy; and partly, and perhaps chiefly, to the terrible havock committed by the plague, which commonly breaks out in Turkey once every four or five years.

The Turks ſit croſs-legged, and eat their victuals with ſpoons. They wear turbans and veſts; the women never appear abroad without a veil; wine is forbidden by their law; but the men ſmoke, and intoxicate themſelves with opium. The men are allowed to marry four wives, and to keep as many concubines as they can maintain.

Notwithſtanding the deſpotiſm of the Turkiſh government, and the precarious nature of property in this country, yet the rights of individuals may be rendered fixed and permanent by being annexed to the moſques, which may be done at a ſmall expence. In this manner Jews and Chriſtians, as well as Mahometans, may ſecure the enjoyment of their lands to the lateſt poſterity; and ſo ſacred has this law ever been held, that there has never been an inſtance of the ſovereign's endeavouring to treſpaſs or infringe it.—The ſovereign of Turkey is called the Grand Signior; and his titles are ſwelled with all the pomp of eaſtern magnificence. He is ſtyled by his ſubjects, "The Shadow of God; a God upon Earth; Brother to the Sun and Moon; Diſpoſer of all earthly Crowns," &c. His arms are a creſcent; the motto, *Donec totum impleat orbem.*—The religion is *Mahometaniſm.* The high-prieſt is called the *Muſti*; the prime miniſter and generaliſſimo of the armies is called the *Grand Vizier*; and the governors of provinces are ſtiled *Baſhaws*, the enſigns of whoſe dignity are horſes tails; and, as there are no hereditary nobility in this empire, none of the great men are honoured any longer than while they continue in office. Any perſon may be a prieſt that chuſes to take the habit, and perform the functions of one, and he may lay down the office whenever he pleaſes. There is no ſuch thing as ordination among them.

The land-forces of the Turks, including militia, amount to above 400,000 men, beſides auxiliary troops furniſhed by tributary princes, in time of war. But their chief dependence is upon their Spahis and Janizaries, or horſe and foot-guards; the former amounting to 12,000, the latter to about 25,000.

It is difficult to aſcertain the revenues of the Turkiſh empire. According to the beſt accounts, they amount to 25,000,000l. but bring into the treaſury no more than 3,200,000l.: to which a large addition is annually made by means of preſents from the great men, and confiſcations of thoſe depoſed or put to death; for in either of the latter caſes, the ſovereign is heir to all; on which account rich men are often ſtrangled on various pretences; and the different governors of provinces oppreſs the people, that they may be able to ſend rich preſents to their maſter, in order both to keep their places, and preſerve their lives.

The principal curioſities of Turkey conſiſt in the ruins of magnificent buildings, and cities erected by the Romans, Greeks, and Saracens, the chief of which are the cities of Balbec and Palmyra; the firſt of which, ſituated on a riſing plain, between Tripoli in Syria, and Damaſcus, at the foot of Mount Libanus, is the ancient Heliopolis of Cœlo-Syria. A ſmall temple is ſtill ſtanding, with a pedeſtal of eight columns in front, and fifteen in flank, and every where richly ornamented with figures of the gods, heroes, and emperors of the ancients.

The ruins of Palmyra, or Tadmor in the Deſert, ſituated in the wilds of Arabia Petræa, about 33 deg. N. lat. and 200 miles ſouth-eaſt of Aleppo, are more auguſt than even thoſe of Balbec. The temple of the Sun lies in ruins; but the acceſs to it is through a vaſt number of beautiful Corinthian columns of white marble, the grandeur and beauty of which are beyond verbal deſcription. Theſe ſtriking ruins are contraſted by the miſerable huts of the wild Arabs, who now dwell among them. The Aſiatics aſcribe the building of theſe cities to Solomon. Zenobia was the laſt ſovereign of Palmyra, and her ſecretary was the celebrated critic Longinus.

The Turks are originally a Tartar nation, and, from a very ſmall beginning, extended their conqueſts, under warlike leaders, from the ſhores of the Caſpian, over the greateſt part of the Saracen and Greek empires.

ARABIA,

SITUATED between 35 and 60 degrees eaſt longitude, and 12 and 30 north latitude, is bounded by Turkey on the north; by the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus, eaſt; by the Indian ocean, ſouth; and the Red ſea, weſt; being 1,300 miles long, and 1,200 broad. This country

is divided into three parts, viz. Arabia Petræa, or the Rocky, to the N. W. the chief town of which is Suez, the Arſinoe of the ancients: Arabia Deſerta, or the Deſert, in the middle, which is ſubdivided into Haggiaz or Mecca, and Tehama; the chief towns are Mecca, where Mahomet was born, 2,640 miles S. E. of London (this city is ſupported by the reſort of many thouſand pilgrims, who go annually to pay their devotions at the moſque, which is a very large and magnificent building, hath an hundred gates, with a window over each, and its dome is covered with gold); Siden, the port of Mecca; Medina, famous for being the burial-place of Mahomet, and where there is a ſtately moſque, ſupported by 400 pillars, and adorned with 300 ſilver lamps, continually burning; and Dhafar: Arabia Felix, or the Happy, to the S. E. which is ſubdivided into Mocho, Hadramut, Caſſeen, Segur, Oman or Muſcat, Jamama, and Bahara. The principal towns are of the ſame names, except Elcalf, the capital of Bahara. Mocho, the capital of the diſtrict of that name, ſometimes called the kingdom of Sunnaa, near the ſtrait of Babelmandel, is a town of great trade, eſpecially in coffee.

The principal mountains are, Sinai and Horeb, in Arabia Petræa; and Gabel el Ared, in Arabia Felix.

The ſoil, in ſome parts, is little more than immenſe ſands, which, when agitated by the winds, roll in huge mountains, like the waves of the ſea; and under theſe whole caravans have ſometimes been buried. In theſe deſerts, where nothing is preſented to the view but endleſs tracts of ſand, the caravans, having no roads, are obliged to direct their march by the compaſs in the day, and at night by the ſtars. The productions of Arabia are, balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, caſſia, aloes, frankincenſe, ſpikenard, cinnamon, pepper, cardamum, honey, wax, coffee, dates, pomegranates, figs, and many other valuable gums, drugs, and fruits.

The moſt uſeful animals are camels, dromedaries, and an exceeding fine breed of horſes, from which the beſt horſes both in Turkey and Perſia are deſcended; and moſt of the European nations, particularly the Engliſh, have improved their breed by means of the Arabians.

The Arabs are a tawny people, of a midling ſize, nimble, good horſemen, and archers. They are grave and ſober. They are naturally lazy and indolent, except in war, and then their motions are equally rapid and irreſiſtible. They are ſo much given to robbery, that few travellers

travellers can paſs through the country without being plundered. They carry on their freebooting ſchemes in large parties, under the command of a captain; and ſo late as the year 1758, a body of 50,000 Arabians attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims from Mecca, killed about 60,000 perſons, and plundered it of every thing valuable, though eſcorted by a Turkiſh army. They are divided into tribes or clans, like the ancient Jews, the Scotch Highlanders, and Tartars. Thoſe who live in towns follow trades; and aſtronomy and phyſic are the favourite ſtudies of the better ſort. The air of the north part of Arabia is very hot during the ſummer, the heavens being ſeldom or never over-caſt with clouds: but in the ſouthern parts, it is much more temperate, being qualified by refreſhing dews, which fall almoſt every night in great abundance. The country however, in general, is ſubject to hot poiſonous winds, like thoſe on the oppoſite ſhores of Perſia, which often prove fatal, eſpecially to ſtrangers.

The Arabians in general profeſs Mahometaniſm; but ſome of the wandering tribes are ſtill Pagans. Part of Arabia is nominally ſubject to the grand ſignior, who pays ſome of the tribes for protecting the caravans. Other parts are governed by their own petty princes, ſtyled xerifs and imans. The natives are deſcended from Iſmael, the ſon of Abraham, and have always preſerved their independency; and, under Mahomet, and the Caliphs his ſucceſſors, over-run the greateſt part of Aſia, part of Africa, and Europe, till the conqueſts of the Turks confined them within their ancient boundaries. Such of them as founded empires and kingdoms in Aſia and Egypt were ſtyled Saracens; and thoſe who ſettled in Mauritania and Europe were called Moors.

PERSIA,

SITUATED between 44 and 70 degrees eaſt longitude, and 25 and 44 degrees north latitude, is bounded on the north, by the Caſpian ſea, and part of Great Tartary; on the eaſt, by India; on the ſouth, by the gulph of Ormus, and the Indian ocean; and on the weſt, by Turkey in Aſia; being about 1,300 miles in length, and 1,100 in breadth; and is divided into 14 provinces, viz. Choraſan, part of the ancient Hyrcania; Sablueſtan, including the ancient Bactriana; and Segiſtan, on the borders of India; Makeran, Kerman, and Farſiſtan, the

the ancient Perſia, on the ſouth: Chuſiſtan, the ancient Suſiana; and Irac-Agem, anciently Parthia, on the frontiers of Turkey: Adirbeitzen, formerly called Media; Gangea, Dagiſtan, part of the ancient Iberia and Colchis; Ghilan, part of the ancient Hyrcania; Shirvan, and Mazanderan, between Turkey and the Caſpian ſea. The principal towns are, 1. *Iſpahan*, the capital of the kingdom, reckoned by ſome the fineſt city in the eaſt, 2,460 miles E. of London. 2. *Schiras*, the capital of Farſiſtan, famous for its excellent wines. About 30 miles N. E. of this place are the ruins of the famous palace called *Perſepolis*. 3. *Gombroon*, a conſiderable ſea-port, where the Engliſh and Dutch have factories. Ormus, the largeſt iſland belonging to Perſia (ſituated in a gulph of the ſame name) was, in 1508, taken by the Portugueſe, who built in it a very ſtrong fortification, and added ſo many improvements to it, that it was at length conſidered as a terreſtrial paradiſe. Their merchants got immenſe riches; and it was a common ſaying at that time, *that if the world were a ring, Ormus muſt be the diamond in it.* In the year 1622, the Engliſh and Perſians beſieged the city of Ormus by land and water, and, after they had made themſelves maſters thereof, entirely demoliſhed it: ſince which time, there have been built upon the ſame ſpot above 4,000 houſes by the Perſians, who carry on a great trade in jewels, pearls, and ſpices. There is alſo another iſland belonging to Perſia, called Baharen, ſituated in the gulf of Balſora: it is but thinly peopled, for want of freſh water, there being but one ſpring in the whole iſland. Here is a great pearl fiſhery.

The principal mountains in Perſia are, Caucaſus, Ararat, or mountains of Daghiſtan, and the great range of mountains called Taurus.—The chief rivers are, the Kur and Aras, anciently the Araxes, which riſe in the mountains of Ararat, and, after uniting their ſtreams, fall into the Caſpian; the Oxus, which ſeparates Perſia from Tartary; the Indus on the eaſt; and the Euphrates and Tigris on the weſt.

The air of this country is rather cold towards mount Caucaſus; in the midland parts it is pure and temperate; but in the ſouthern provinces it is ſcorching hot for ſeveral months in the year. In the northern parts, which border on Tartary and the Caſpian ſea, the ground is barren, producing but little corn, and few fruits; but ſouth of Mount Taurus, the country is pleaſant, and

produces

produces plenty of corn, wine, and oil; variety of fruits, as dates, oranges, piſtachio-nuts, &c.; vaſt quantities of excellent ſilk, ſenna, rhubarb, aſſafœtida, ſulphur, ſalt-petre, antimony, ſalt; and quarries of marble, turquoiſe ſtones, iron, copper, and lead.

The moſt uſeful animals in Perſia are camels, a ſpirited breed of horſes equal to thoſe of Arabia, and ſheep remarkable for having ponderous tails and ſix or ſeven horns.

The Perſians are in general handſome, much given to the ſtudy of aſtrology, many of them making it their chief buſineſs to ſearch after future events by obſervations on the ſtars. They are naturally prone to diſſimulation, flattery, and ſwearing; are very proud, paſſionate, and revengeful; exceſſive in their luxury, and extravagances of every kind; and are fond of tobacco, opium, and coffee. With all their vices, they are in general allowed to be very reſpectful to their ſuperiors, juſt and honeſt in their dealings, and extremely civil to ſtrangers.

They are the moſt learned of the Eaſtern nations. And the Perſian language is in almoſt as much requeſt in Aſia, as the French is in Europe.

The Perſians profeſs the Mahometan religion, but are of a different ſect from the Turks. The third ſucceſſor of Mahomet was Omar, and the ſixth Aly; and theſe two differed in their explication of the Koran: the Turks hold it with Omar, and the Perſians with Aly. In ſome parts of Perſia they worſhip the ſun and the fire; and the prieſt's holding a new-born child towards the ſun, or over a fire, is their baptiſm.

Perſia is an abſolute monarchy. The king's title is *Shah*, or the diſpoſer of kingdoms. He likewiſe takes the title of *Khan* and *Sultan*. He condeſcends, however, to carry on trade by means of Armenians; who, as the prince's agents, have the refuſal of all articles of merchandize. By the laws of Perſia, the blind are incapable of ſucceeding to the throne; and for this reaſon the reigning prince uſually puts out the eyes of all the males of the royal family, of whom he thinks he has reaſon to be jealous. The military force of this kingdom, under Nadir Shah, did not exceed 60,000 men.

In Perſia, as well as in Turkey, there is no ſuch thing as hereditary nobility. Every perſon is eſteemed according to the office he holds; the moment he is deprived of it, he returns to his original inſignificance.

Near Baku, a city in the north of Perſia, is a ſpot of ground

ground impregnated with inflammatory qualities. Here are ſeveral old temples, in one of which a flame riſes from the end of a hollow cane ſtuck in the ground, which is regarded and adored by the Guebres as the ſacred flame of the univerſal fire. In the city of Iſpahan is a large pillar, ſixty feet high, conſiſting purely of the ſkulls of beaſts, erected by Shah-Abbas the Great: upon a ſedition of his nobles, he vowed to rear up a column of their heads, as a monument of their diſobedience, if they perſiſted in their deſigns; but they ſurrendering upon diſcretion, he ordered each of them to bring the head of ſome beaſt, and lay it at his feet; which was accordingly done, and of them he made the aforeſaid pillar, in lieu of a column of their heads.

This country has undergone many revolutions; the Aſſyrians, Medes, Perſians, Greeks, and Parthians, by turns, having the aſcendancy. It was conquered by the Arabs under the Caliphs. They were driven out by Tamerlane, whoſe ſucceſſors were ſupplanted by a doctor of laws, named Sophi; from him his deſcendants were called Sophies, the laſt of which was put to death by Nadir Shah, who uſurped his throne, and, after great ſucceſſes againſt the Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, was aſſaſſinated in the year 1747. After his death, many competitors for the crown aroſe; the fortunate one, named Kerim Khan, was crowned at Tauris in 1763. But, according to the lateſt accounts, the internal ſtate of this country is far from being ſettled, as every one who can raiſe an army endeavours to render himſelf independant, and Kerim Khan has lately been obliged to require aſſiſtance from the Turks.

Of INDIA *in general.*

THE original inhabitants of India are called *Gentoos*, or *Hindoos*. Their prieſts are called *Bramins*. Their religion conſiſted originally in the belief of a Supreme Being, the immortality of the ſoul, and a future ſtate of rewards and puniſhments, which was to be a tranſmigration into different bodies, according to the lives they had led. But theſe doctrines have almoſt totally ſunk into groſs idolatry. The book that contained their religious doctrines, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Vidam; which has been long ſince loſt; yet they are poſſeſſed of a commentary upon it, called the Shahſtah, written in the Shanſcrit, which is a dead language, and known only to the Bramins.

The

The Gentoos are divided into four principal tribes, viz. the Bramins, ſoldiers, labourers, and mechanics; and theſe again into a number of ſubordinate tribes, or caſts, amounting to near eighty. Theſe different tribes are forbidden to intermarry, to eat with each other, or even to drink out of the ſame veſſel with one of another tribe. Formerly it was very common for the women to burn themſelves at their huſbands funerals; but that cuſtom is ſeldom practiſed at preſent.

India, being partly in the temperate and partly in the torrid zone, the air is conſequently very different. In the north it is pretty temperate; but towards the ſouth it is very hot, though in moſt of the maritime places they are refreſhed by cool breezes from the ſea. It rains almoſt conſtantly for three months in the year, which renders the heat more ſupportable, and contributes to fertilize the ground; which produces abundance of rice, millet, cotton, figs, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, cocoa-nuts, and many other fruits.

The heat of the climate diſpoſes the natives to indolence, and this has an effect in general not only on their bodily exertions, but even on the ſentiments of their mind. "It is better," ſays a Hindoo, "to ſit than to walk, and to ſleep than to ſit; but death is the beſt of all."

There are mines of gold and ſilver, and ſeveral ſorts of precious ſtones, borax, and ſalt-petre. The animals of this country are elephants, rhinoceroſes, camels, dromedaries, buffalos, lions, tygers, leopards, panthers, and a vaſt number of monkeys. The trade is exceedingly great; and conſiſts chiefly of indigo, ſalt-petre, ſilk, pepper, cotton, diamonds, callicos, chintſes, and other ſtuffs. The commerce of India is courted by all the trading nations in the world: the greateſt ſhare of it is now centered in England, though that of the French and Dutch is conſiderable. The complexions of the natives are of an olive colour in the northern parts, and in the ſouthern quite black.

Marriages here, eſpecially among the Gentoos, are contracted at a very early period. The males are ſometimes not above 13 years of age, and the females 10 or 11. The conſequence is, that both they and their progeny are feeble. The men begin to decline at thirty, and the women at eighteen. At twenty-five, the latter have all the ſymptoms of old age.

There are many different languages in the Eaſt Indies; but the Mahometants generally underſtand Arabic,

Arabic, becauſe the Koran is written in that language. In all handicraft trades that the Indians underſtand, they are reckoned much neater and better workmen than the Europeans.

The Eaſt Indies, ſituated between 66 and 109 degrees E. longitude, and 1 and 40 degrees N. latitude, is divided into two parts: 1. The peninſula W. of the river Ganges, which is called *Indoſtan*. 2. The peninſula E. of the Ganges.

INDOSTAN,

SITUATED between 7 and 40 degrees N. latitude, and 60 and 22 degrees E. longitude, is bounded by Tartary on the N. and N. E.; by the river Ganges E.; by the Bay of Bengal S. E.; by the Indian ocean on the S.; by the ſame and Perſia on the W.: being 2,000 miles long, and 1,500 broad: and is compoſed of two great parts, viz. the empire of the Great Mogul, ſubdivided into 27 provinces; and the peninſula within the Ganges, containing nine kingdoms and ſoubahſhips: theſe are divided into ſeveral provinces, the chief of which are, 1ſt. N. and N. E. Delhi, Agra, Patna, and Bengal. 2d. E. Orixa and Golconda. 3d. S. E. on the *Coromandel* coaſt, the Carnatic, Tanjore, and Madura. 4th. S. W. on the *Malabar* coaſt, Cochin and Callicut: Decan (or Viſiapour) Cambaya (or Guzarat) and Malabar (or dominions of the Samorin) with the iſlands of Bombay and Goa, all on the S. W. coaſt. The chief towns in Indoſtan are, 1. *Delhi*, a fine city, containing the imperial palace, adorned with the uſual magnificence of the eaſt: *Agra*, the largeſt city in the Indies, where the Dutch have a factory: *Patna* (or Makſudabad) where the Nabob (or Mogul's viceroy) keeps his court: *Calcutta*, in the province of *Bengal*, ſituated on one of the branches of the Ganges, and the capital of the Engliſh company's dominions in the Eaſt Indies. The Nabob Sujah Dowla having taken this town, in 1756, impriſoned 145 Britiſh ſubjects in a ſmall place called the Black Hole, where 122 of them periſhed before the next morning, for want of water and air. *Chandernagore*, belonging to the French: *Hughley* and *Dacca*, on the Ganges, great and rich cities, ſubject to the Engliſh. 2. *Orixa*, capital of the province of *Orixa*, from whence the Engliſh company draw ſome part of their revenues. *Bagnagar*, capital of *Golconda*, a province remarkable for its diamond mines. At Benares, in this province, is the Gentoo

Gentoo univerſity, celebrated for its ſanctity. 3. *Biſnagar*, capital of the *Carnatic*. *Fort St. David's*, a ſtrong fort, belonging to the Engliſh. *Pondicherry*, belonging to the French. *Madras*, 5,600 miles S. E. from London (which is alſo called *Fort St. George*) the capital of the Engliſh company's territories in that part of Indoſtan. *Tanjore*, capital of a kingdom ſo called. *Tranquebar*, in the ſame province, belonging to the Danes; and *Negapatnam*, to the Engliſh. *Tritchinopoly*, capital of the kingdom of *Madura*, which has a pearl-fiſhery on its coaſt. 4. *Cochin*, where the Dutch have a ſmall fort. *Callicut*, where the Engliſh, French, and Portugueſe have factories. *Aureng-Abad*, and *Dowlet-Abad* the ſtrongeſt place in all Indoſtan, are in *Decan*. *Amed-Abad*, the capital of *Cambaya*, where the Engliſh have a factory. *Surat*, in the ſame province, a ſea-port of conſiderable trade, belonging to the Engliſh. *Kannanore*, ſubject to the Dutch, and *Tillichery*, to the Engliſh, are in *Malabar*; which country abounds with green adders, whoſe poiſon is mortal. In Orixa is the pagod or temple of the idol *Jagarynat*, which is attended by 500 prieſts, and is an irregular pyramidal black ſtone, of about 400 lb. weight, with two valuable diamonds to repreſent eyes, and the noſe and mouth painted vermilion. Near Dowlet-Abad, in Decan, is the pagod of *Elora*, which, with its tombs, chapels, pillars, and many thouſand figures that ſurround it, are ſaid to be cut out of the ſolid rock. Of the other provinces, Tatta or Sindia, ſituated on the Indus, is inhabited by an immenſe number of manufacturers in ſilk and cotton, who make the beſt palanquins, or couches with canopies, in which all the great people of the eaſt are carried on men's ſhoulders, when they go abroad. Moultan produces iron and canes; and the inhabitants deal largely for horſes, with the Perſians and Tartars. Cachmire, entirely ſurrounded by mountains, is very fruitful and populous, and free from beaſts of prey; the natives are nearly as fair as Europeans, and reckoned witty and ingenious. Lahor, one of the fineſt provinces in Indoſtan, produces the beſt ſugars; the capital town was once 9 miles long; but is now much decayed. Ayud, Varad, Bekar, and Hallabas, are inhabited by an hardy race of people, who live free and independant; as likewiſe do the Marattas, a nation inhabiting the mountains between Indoſtan and Perſia, who are the moſt warlike race in the Indies, and to whom Nadir Shah was forced to ſurrender part of the ſpoils of Delhi. Kanora, a ſmall kingdom,

dom, about 40 miles from Goa, is generally governed by a queen, whoſe ſon has the title of Rajah: the country produces great quantities of rice. The natives are a commercial people; and reckoned braver, and more civilized, than any of their neighbours. Myſore, the native province of the famous Hyder Ally, who extended his dominions on every ſide, lies ſouthward of the Carnatic. At the foot of mountains named Getti, which ſeparate Myſore from Malabar, live the Chriſtians of St. Thomas, deſcendants of ſome who, as tradition reports, were converted by that apoſtle. 'Tis difficult to determine the territories poſſeſſed by the different powers in India, as they are ſubject to almoſt annual revolutions, every one ſeizing upon what he can, and the different dependant princes continually endeavouring to throw off their yokes, while the Gentoos in general, leaving war to the Europeans, Mahometans, the tribe of Raja-poots or ſoldiers, and the warlike nations inhabiting the northern provinces, quietly ſubmit to the party victorious in the field; which diſpoſition of mind is the principal cauſe of the great ſucceſſes of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company. The iſland of *Bombay* contains near 60,000 inhabitants, and is one of the principal ſettlements the Engliſh have in this part of the world; and in its harbour 1000 ſhips may ride at anchor. *Goa* is a great city and ſea-port in the iſland of *Goa*, belonging to the Portugueſe, who have a territory about 20 leagues in length, on the continent oppoſite.

The moſt remarkable mountains are thoſe of Caucaſus and Naugracut, inhabited by the Marattas, Afghans or Patans, and other warlike people; and Balagate, which run almoſt the whole length of Indoſtan from north to ſouth, and are ſo high, that they ſtop the courſe of the winds. *Cape Comorin*, the moſt ſoutherly part of this peninſula, though not above three leagues in extent, is famous for having, within that ſmall ſpace, the two ſeaſons of the year; the trees being loaded with bloſſoms and fruit on the one ſide, while on the other they are ſtripped of all their leaves. This ſurpriſing phenomenon is owing to the Balagate mountains, which occaſion the wind on one ſide of the cape to blow conſtantly from the weſt, and on the other regularly from the eaſt. The chief rivers are, 1. the *Indus*, which riſes in the mountains that ſeparate Tartary from Indoſtan, and running from N. E. to S. W. on the borders of Perſia, diſcharges itſelf by ſeveral channels into the Indian ocean, near the gulf

gulf of Sindi: 2. The *Ganges*, a large and celebrated river, which riſes in the mountains above-mentioned, and running from N. W. to S. E. falls into the bay of Bengal by ſeveral channels: and, 3. The Kiſtna, which divides the Carnatic from Golconda, and runs through Decan. Theſe three rivers are, by the natives, regarded as holy; and they believe that whoever bathes in them is cleanſed from all his ſins.

The heat of the air in the peninſula within the Ganges is moderated by the breezes that come from the ſea, and which continue to blow in that direction from noon to midnight. During the other 12 hours, it blows off the land, and then the air is intolerably hot.

The Mahometans of Indoſtan, computed at 10,000,000, are called Moors. Mahometaniſm is the religion of the Great Mogul, and of the higher ranks; but the common people, reckoned to amount to 100,000,000, are almoſt all Pagans, who abſtain from killing or eating any thing that has enjoyed life, as they believe in the tranſmigration of ſouls, look upon a cow as almoſt divine, and think a man happy who has died with the tail of one of them in his hand. Above half the empire is ſubject to rajahs or kings, who exerciſe all the rights of ſovereignty, only paying a nominal obedience to the Great Mogul. The founder of this empire was Tamerlane, the Mongul or Mogul Tartar, who invaded it in 1398. Some of his deſcendants extended their authority over all Indoſtan. In 1739, Nadir Shah, the Perſian, invaded this empire, deſtroyed 200,000 people, and carried off treaſure to the amount of 230,000,000 ſterling: ſince that time, the power of the Mogul has greatly declined; the governors of provinces have become ſovereign princes, independent of him; and various European nations, eſpecially the Engliſh, have poſſeſſed themſelves of large territories in the maritime and richeſt provinces: the dominions of the laſt-mentioned power contain 150,000 ſquare miles, and 10 million inhabitants.

PENINSULA *Eaſt of the* GANGES,

SITUATED between 1 and 30 degrees north latitude, and 92 and 109 degrees eaſt longitude, is bounded by Thibet and China on the north; by China and the Chineſe ſea on the eaſt; by the ſame ſea, and the ſtraits of Malacca, on the ſouth; and by the bay of Bengal and the river Ganges on the weſt: being 2,000 miles

miles long, and 1,000 broad. This peninſula (which is but little known to the Europeans) is divided into the ſeveral kingdoms of Acham, Ava, and Aracan, on the north-weſt; Pegu, Martaban, Siam, and Malacca, on the ſouth-weſt; Tonquin and Laos, on the north-eaſt; Cochin China, Cambodia, and Chiampa, on the ſouth-eaſt. The king of Acham takes no taxes of his ſubjects, but is contented with the profits ariſing from the mines, which are worked by ſlaves. The capital town is Chamdara. The people of this country are ſaid to have found out the uſe of gunpowder, which was known to the inhabitants of this peninſula, and the Chineſe, before it was diſcovered in Europe. They ſeem not, however, o have known the art of applying it to military purpoſes. The Azemeſe prefer dog's fleſh to all other aninal food. Ava, whoſe capital is of the ſame name, is a ountry very little known; but ſaid to be extremely ich, as the chief trade of the natives conſiſts in muſk, nd jewels of various kinds. Aracan is governed by 12 princes, tributary to the king, who reſides at Aracan, the capital. In the king's palace are ſeven golden idols as big as life, covered with diamonds and other precious ſtones.

Pegu is near 350 miles ſquare; the capital is of the ſame name, 6,741 miles E. of London. The riches of the prince, when an independent ſovereign, were almoſt incredible: it is ſaid that he could bring into the field above a million of men well armed and cloathed, and 800 elephants trained for war, each carrying a caſtle, with four ſoldiers in it, on his back. But this kingdom is now dependent on that of Ava. On the confines of Aracan and Pegu, there is ſaid to be a nation of wild people, in the very firſt ſtage of ſociety. They go abſolutely naked. They live on wild fruits, and on the fleſh of animals, which they devour raw. At the approach of civiliſed men, they fly into the woods. Nevertheleſs, they take care of their offſpring, and live in families, though totally deſtitute of all kind of government. Martaban has a capital of the ſame name; and is very little known to Europeans. *Siam* is a large flouriſhing kingdom, and has ſome gold mines: the government is exceſſively deſpotic: the capital is of the ſame name. The Dutch have a factory at Ligor, in this kingdom. The peninſula of *Malacca* is a large country, chiefly valuable for its trade with the Chineſe. The Dutch are in poſſeſſion of the capital (which is called Malacca) and are generally looked upon as maſters of the

whole country. The Malayan language is the pureſt of any in India, and generally uſed over all the peninſula beyond the Ganges. The Malayans are much given to piracy, and make their attacks upon merchant ſhips in the moſt daring and deſperate manner. *Tonquin* is the moſt healthful country of this peninſula. The Tonquineſe are excellent mechanics, and fair traders; but greatly oppreſſed by their king and great lords. The capital city is Cachao, where the Engliſh have a factory. Neither the Bua or king of Tonquin, or any of his family, can ſtir out of the royal palace without leave of the Chouah, or prime miniſter, whoſe poſt is hereditary, and who is ſovereign in reality, though the other has the name. The people of Tonquin are remarkably ſuperſtitious, and worſhip the elephant and horſe: they are great pretenders to aſtrology, and obſervers of times and ſeaſons, lucky and unlucky days: meeting a woman on their firſt going out in the morning, is held ominous; they will return back on ſuch an occaſion, and not ſtir out for ſeveral hours. The Pagans in general believe the doctrine of tranſmigration, *i. e.* that their ſouls enter into ſome animals when they die, and, after having undergone ſeveral forms, arrive at length at the regions of bliſs, and enjoy an eternal reſt. They are a very ingenious people, imitate any thing at ſight, and in one day become tolerable workmen.

Laos is a very populous region, governed by many petty princes, ſubject to one ſupreme king. The capital is Lanchang. Cochin China is about 500 miles long, and 400 broad: the inhabitants greatly reſemble the Chineſe, to whom they are ſaid to be ſubject: the capital is Saigon. The Cochin Chineſe are a very induſtrious people; they cultivate the earth aſſiduouſly, and raiſe great quantities of ſugar, without the aſſiſtance of ſlaves. Cambodia is about 500 miles long, and 400 broad; but, on account of the ſultry air, and noxious animals bred in the woods, is only habitable on the banks of a large river that runs through it: the capital is Cambodia. Chiampa is a ſmall kingdom between Cambodia and Cochin China: the capital is Padram. Mountains run from N. to S. almoſt the whole length of this peninſula. The principal rivers are, Senpoo or Burrumpooter, Domea, Mecon, Menan, and Ava.

Theſe kingdoms are repreſented as immenſely rich in all the treaſures of nature; which advantages are more

than

than counterbalanced by the havock occaſioned by floods, volcanos, and earthquakes, together with ravenous and poiſonous animals.

There is a kind of oak grows in this country, called Teek timber, infinitely more durable than any that is produced in Europe. Moſt of the natives of this peninſula worſhip the Delai Lama; and the greateſt part of the princes, who are of that religion, are ſlaves to their prieſts and miniſters.

CHINA,

SITUATED between 20 and 42 degrees north latitude, and 98 and 123 degrees eaſt longitude, is bounded on the north by Chineſe Tartary; by the Chineſe ſea, ſouth; by the Pacific ocean, eaſt; and by Tonquin and Tartary on the weſt: being 1,450 miles long, and 1,260 broad; and is ſaid to contain above 60,000,000 inhabitants, and, together with Chineſe Tartary, near 1,750,000 ſquare miles. This empire is divided into 16 provinces, in which are reckoned to be above 4,000 walled cities: the chief of which are, 1. *Pekin*, 8,062 miles S. E. from London, the capital of the empire, and the reſidence of the preſent royal family; it is divided into two parts, one inhabited by Tartars, ever ſince they conquered this empire, the other inhabited by the Chineſe. This city is computed to be 18 miles in circumference, and to contain at leaſt two millions of inhabitants; the walls of the Tartar city are fifty cubits high, and broad enough for ſeveral horſemen to ride abreaſt: the emperor's palace, ſituated within theſe walls, is three miles in circumference; and the gardens belonging to it are adorned with artificial mountains and lakes, with a great number of pleaſure-houſes. 2. *Nankin*, which is ſaid to exceed Pekin, both in extent and population. 3. *Canton*, on the river Tay, a great ſea-port, and the only one that has been much frequented by Europeans. This city, with its ſuburbs, is ſuppoſed to contain 1,200,000 people; and there are often 5,000 trading veſſels lying before it.

The principal iſlands ſubject to China are, Macao, a ſmall iſland inhabited by the Portugueſe, ſituated at the mouth of the Tay, near Canton; Ainan, a large iſland (four leagues from Canton) about 200 miles long, and 150 broad; and Formoſa, ſituated near the province of Fokien, which was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1783. It is divided into two parts by a ridge of mountains,

which run acroſs it, and was formerly poſſeſſed by the Dutch, who were driven out by the Chineſe in the year 1661. The principal rives are, the Whambo, or Yellow River; the Kiam, or Blue River; and the Tay. Where rivers are wanting, or not navigable, the Chineſe have dug canals, ſome of which are above 1,000 miles in length, and deep enough to carry large veſſels. China, except to the north, is a plain country, and contains no remarkable mountains. The air of this country differs greatly, according to the ſituation. It is ſharp in the north, mild in the middle, and hot in the ſouth. The ſoil is for the moſt part rich and fertile, inſomuch that the inhabitants are ſaid to have two, and ſometimes three harveſts in a year, and abounds with corn, wine, and all ſorts of fruit; yet, owing to the immenſe multitude of inhabitants, this country is often afflicted with famine; in ſuch a caſe, cuſtom permits the poorer ſort of people to expoſe their children on the highway, or to throw them into a river, faſtened to a gourd to prevent them from ſinking immediately, in hopes that ſome rich perſon will take pity on them. The lakes and rivers are well furniſhed with fiſh, and ſome afford various kinds of pearls and bezoar of great value; its mountains produce gold, ſilver, white copper, and all other metals and minerals. The tea-plant, of which they raiſe enough to furniſh the whole world, is peculiar to this country, and degenerates when tranſplanted into another: the green and the bohea are the ſame plant, but gathered at different ſeaſons, and differently cured, one by a natural heat, and the other by culinary fires; and the bohea has ſome ingredient mixed with it, which gives it a yellowiſh caſt. Moſt of the rare trees and aromatics that are to be found in other parts of the world grow in China, with ſome peculiar to itſelf; as a ſhort tree with a round head, and very thick, called the Tallow-tree; which bears fruit, containing divers kernels about the bigneſs of a ſmall nut, that have all the qualities of tallow, being the ſame in colour, ſmell, and conſiſtency; and, by mixing a little oil with them, make good candles: ſome trees produce a ſort of flour, and others poiſonous gums, which make a fine varniſh. The Chineſe export immenſe quantities of tea, china, ſilks, and cottons, with many other commodities. Their trade is open to all the European nations, with whom they deal for ready money only. They underſtood the art of printing, and the uſe of gunpowder, which they employed againſt Zingis and Tamerlane, long

before they were diſcovered in Europe. They ſeem not, however, to have underſtood the uſe of ſmall arms, nor even to have carried the manufacture of cannon to any great perfection: their printing is of a clumſy nature; and performed by cutting their characters on blocks of wood.

The emperor of China is abſolute: his revenues are ſaid to amount to 20,000,000 ſterling; and the land forces, including the collectors of the revenues, the overſeers of the canals, roads, &c. are reckoned to conſiſt of 5,000,000; but an Engliſh frigate would beat all the marine force of the empire.

The Chineſe are middle-ſized, with broad faces, ſmall black eyes, and ſhort noſes; their complexions towards the north are fair, but ſwarthy in the ſouth; the fatteſt men are reckoned the handſomeſt; the principal beauty in their women conſiſts in the ſmallneſs of their feet, which are ſwathed and cramped in iron ſhoes almoſt as ſoon as they are born; this, however, renders them incapable of walking firmly. This cuſtom is ſuppoſed to owe its origin to jealouſy, as the moſt effectual method to prevent the women from gadding abroad. The Chineſe are remarkably ceremonious, and, notwithſtanding their ſeeming ſincerity, are great hypocrites, and cheat much in their dealings. Their language contains only 330 words, all monoſyllables; but, by the various modulations uſed in pronouncing them, to each of which a different meaning is affixed, theſe few words are made to expreſs every thing neceſſary for the common purpoſes of life. The Chineſe do not write in lines, but in columns, from top to bottom; and, as they do not make uſe of letters, but for each word, and every different ſignification of each, have a ſeparate character, their language is rendered ſo difficult, that no foreigner ever could acquire a thorough knowledge of it; indeed very few of the moſt learned natives underſtand it perfectly; for every rank of people amongſt them have a different dialect, and of courſe, in writing, make uſe of different characters, which in all amount to above 80,000.

In China are ſeveral volcanos, particularly that mountain called Lineſung, which vomits out fire and aſhes ſo furiouſly, as frequently to raiſe terrible tempeſts in the air. Here alſo are ſeveral remarkable bridges, particularly that over a river called Saffrany, which reaches from one mountain to another, being 400 cubits long, and 500 high, and all but of one arch. Nor muſt we forget to mention the great wall which ſeparates China from

from Tartary: it begins in the province of Xenſi, which lies on the north-weſt of China, in about 38 degrees of north latitude, and is carried on over mountains and vallies, and terminates at the Kang ſea, between the provinces of Pekin and Lænotum. The whole courſe of it, with all the windings, is about 1500 miles. It is almoſt all built of brick, and ſuch well-tempered mortar, that it has now ſtood above 1800 years, being built by the emperor Chihohamti, to prevent the incurſions of the Tartars, and is very little decayed. It is 20 feet high, and broad enough for 5 people to ride a-breaſt, and fortified all along with ſquare towers, at the diſtance of a mile from each other. In this country are 1100 triumphal arches, erected to perpetuate the memory of their great men. Their ſepulchral monuments are very ſuperb. Their towers, the models of which are now ſo common in Europe, under the name of pagodas, are neat embelliſhments to the country. That at Nankin, called the Porcelain Tower, is the moſt remarkable; it is 200 feet high and 40 in diameter. At Pekin is a bell weighing 120,000 lb.

As to religion, they are chiefly divided into three ſects. The firſt ſect (which comprehends all the learned) are followers of the celebrated philoſopher Confucius. They believe, that the ſteady obſervance of the pure precepts of natural religion comprehends the whole duty of man, and in the end will be attended with the greateſt felicity. They worſhip one God, and believe that the world exiſted from eternity. The ſecond ſect hold a plurality of worlds, and the Pythagorean principles of tranſmigration. The third ſect are idolaters, and addicted to necromancy; they think the greateſt felicity conſiſts in luxury and voluptuouſneſs. Of the ſeveral idols, to which this laſt ſect pay their devotions, there are two of great note, viz. one in form of a dragon, the other called *Fo*, ſet up, as is conjectured, in honour of one of their own nation, who is imagined to have flouriſhed about 500 years before Chriſt, and, for his wonderful parts and actions, was thought worthy of being deified at his death. They look upon him as the ſaviour of the world, and that he was ſent to teach the way of ſalvation, and make an atonement for the ſins of men. They hold in great veneration ſome moral precepts, which they pretend he left, and which the bonzees, or prieſts, frequently inculcate on the minds of the people: they affect to be very cautious in all their actions, from an opinion univerſally

received among them, that the ſouls of their deceaſed friends are frequently preſent with them, and narrowly view their deportment. The emperor, and the Tartars in general, worſhip the Delai Lama; who has a nuncio at Pekin, and every year receives magnificent preſents from the emperor. The Popiſh miſſionaries converted many to the Chriſtian faith, in the laſt century; but, buſying themſelves too much with politics, were expelled the country, and their diſciples perſecuted; ſince then, the admiſſion of ſome few was connived at, on account of their ſuperior knowledge in the ſciences, but they, at the end of the year 1785, were thrown into priſon, where many of them periſhed.

The Chineſe empire is without doubt very ancient, having evidences of higher antiquity than any other nation, except the Jews. The family now reigning make the twenty-ſecond that have ſat upon the throne of China, and are deſcended from Tſongate, a prince of Manchew Tartary, who conquered China in 1644, and incorporated his ſubjects with the Chineſe. In the years 1771 and 1772, eighty thouſand Tartar families, diſſatisfied with the Ruſſian government, emigrated from the territories of that power, and, after a march of eight months, offered themſelves as ſubjects to the Chineſe emperor.

Corea, a kingdom tributary to China (ſituated on a peninſula to the north-eaſt of that empire, between 99 and 109 degrees eaſt longitude, and 32 and 46 north latitude; bounded by Tartary on the north; by the Kang ſea, and bay of Nankin, ſouth; by the Indian ocean, which ſeparates it from Japan, eaſt; and by the province of Leatong, in China, weſt) is divided into eight provinces, containing 40 cities of the 1ſt rank, 50 of the 2d, and 70 of the 3d; the capital of which is Hanching. The natives greatly reſemble the Chineſe, but bear a better character; and keep their dead three years before interment. The country, though mountainous, is fruitful; and the inhabitants trade in white paper, pencils, gingſeng, gold, ſilver, iron, yellow varniſh, fowls with tails a yard long, horſes no more than nine hands high, ſable ſkins, and ſalt.

Of the principal ASIATIC ISLANDS.

THE *Maldives* are a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, between the equator and 8 degrees of north latitude, near Cape Comorin. They produce large cocca-trees, from

which the natives build veſſels of 30 tons. Their hulls, maſts, ſails, rigging, anchors, cables, proviſions, and firing, are all from this uſeful tree. They are chiefly reſorted to by the Dutch, who trade with them for cowries, a ſmall kind of ſhells, which paſs for money among the negroes in Africa.

Ceylon, (long. from 78 to 82 degrees E.; lat. from 6 to 10 N.) is 250 miles long, 200 broad, and ſaid to be, by nature, the richeſt and fineſt iſland in the world. It is ſeparated from the coaſt of Coromandel by a narrow ſtrait. It produces every thing in great plenty, but the chief commodity is cinnamon, which is indeed peculiar to this iſland. The Dutch are poſſeſſed of all the principal places along the ſea-coaſts. Their chief ſettlement is the port of *Columbo*. Candy is the capital of the interior parts of the iſland, which are ſtill poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of the ancient natives, called Cinglaſſes, and who are idolaters. In this iſland is the port and fort of Trincomalé, taken by the Engliſh, and re-taken by the French, during the laſt war.

The Andaman and Nicobar iſles lie at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, to the north of Sumatra, and furniſh refreſhments to ſhipping.

The Sunda iſlands are ſituated between 93 and 120 degrees eaſt longitude, and 8 degrees north and 8 ſouth latitude, and comprehend the iſlands of Sumatra, Java, Borneo, and ſeveral ſmaller ones.

Sumatra is ſeparated from the E. peninſula of India by the ſtrait of Malacca. It is divided into two equal parts by the equator, being 5 degrees N. W. and 5 S. E. of it. This iſland is 1,000 miles long, and 100 broad. It produces ſo much gold, that it is thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the Scriptures; but its trade with the Europeans conſiſts chiefly in pepper, and caſſia. The Europeans give the name of Ophir to its higheſt mountain, which is ſaid to be 13,842 feet above the level of the ſea. The Engliſh Eaſt-India Company have ſeveral ſettlements here, the chief of which are *Bencoolen* and *Fort Marlborough*; and the Dutch have one at *Palembang*. The ſea-coaſts are poſſeſſed by Mahometan princes, of whom the king of *Acheen* is the moſt conſiderable. The interior parts are governed by Pagan princes. The people in the interior parts, between the Dutch and Engliſh ſettlements, write on narrow ſlips of the bark of a tree: contrary to the cuſtom of the eaſtern nations, they write from left to right, and begin at the bottom. Theſe people are cannibals;

and eat ſuch of their enemies as they take priſoners, and hang up their ſkulls in the rooms where the unmarried men and boys ſleep. About 30 leagues from Sumatra lies the iſland of Enganho, ſurrounded by dangerous rocks, and inhabited by tall naked ſavages, who generally go armed, and ſpeak a language different from thoſe uſed in any of the neighbouring iſlands.

Java is S. of Sumatra; from which it is ſeparted by the ſtrait of Sunda. The greateſt part of this iſland belongs to the Dutch. Their capital ſettlement here is *Batavia*, a noble and populous city (lat. 6 deg. S.) having one of the fineſt harbours in the world. Here reſides the governor-general of the Dutch Eaſt-India company, who is attended by his guards, and appears abroad with a magnificence ſuperior to that of any European prince. The number of Chineſe ſettled in Java is about 100,000. 30,000 of theſe people were, in 1740, maſſacred by the Dutch, upon the groundleſs pretence of their conſpiring againſt the government. The reſt of the iſland is divided among three native princes, called the Emperor, the Maſſay, and the Sultan. In the dominions of the firſt-mentioned prince, about 14 leagues from Soura-Charta, his capital, and about 27 from Batavia, in a valley ſurrounded by a circle of high hills, grows the Bohon Upas, a tree producing a moſt virulent poiſon, uſed by the natives in the execution of criminals, and alſo for the purpoſe of dipping in the points of all their warlike inſtruments. This moſt remarkable tree, according to the beſt accounts, is of ſuch a deleterious quality that no animal or ſhrub can long exiſt within 10 miles of it; and the poiſon is only procured by criminals condemned to death, of whom (ſpite of all precautions) ſcarce one in 12 ever returns.

Borneo, one of the largeſt iſlands in the world, is 800 miles long, and 700 broad, ſituated on both ſides the line, and produces rice, cotton, canes, gold, excellent diamonds, and many ſorts of fruits, beſides ſeveral animals unknown to the Europeans. The inhabitants on the ſea-coaſts are Mahometans; but the reſt are Pagans. The capital town is *Borneo*, on the N. ſide of the iſland. The Ouran-Outang, a monkey as big as a man, and of all brute creatures reſembling him the moſt, is a native of this iſland. Some attempts have been made to bring them to Europe; but they have always died when they came into the colder regions. On the north of Borneo lies

ſies the iſland of Balambangan, where the Engliſh East-India company endeavoured to make a ſettlement.

Celebes or *Macaſſar* (ſituated under the equator) is 160 leagues diſtant from Batavia, being 500 miles long, and 200 broad. Its chief product is gold, pepper, and opium. The Dutch have a fortification on this iſland; but the internal part of it is governed by three kings, the chief of whom reſides at *Macaſſar*, the capital.

The *Moluccas* or *Spice* iſlands (ſituated in 125 degrees E. longitude, and between 1 degree ſouth and 2 north latitude) produce vaſt quantities of cloves, mace, and nutmegs, which are monopolized by the Dutch: the largeſt of them is *Ternate*, which is only 30 miles in circumference.

The Banda iſles (ſituated between 127 and 128 degrees eaſt longitude, and 4 and 5 ſouth latitude) are five in number: Lantor, where is the capital of the ſame name; Poleron, Roſinging, Poolaway, and Gonapi. Theſe iſlands are ſubject to the Dutch, and produce nutmegs and cloves.

Amboyna, ſometimes reckoned one of the Moluccas, is ſituated between 3 and 4 degrees ſouth latitude; being about 70 miles in circumference; is valuable for the cloves it produces, and was formerly poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Dutch: but in 1622 the Dutch murdered all the Engliſh on the iſland, and have been ſuffered to poſſeſs it ever ſince.

The *Philippines*, ſaid to be 1,100 in number, are N. E. of Borneo. *Manilla*, or *Luconia*, the chief of them, is 400 miles long, 200 broad, and ſubject to the Spaniards. No country in the world appears more beautiful, there being a perpetual verdure; buds, bloſſoms, and fruit, are found upon the trees all the year round, as well on the mountains as in gardens that are cultivated. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the hills, and found mixed with the ſand of their rivers. But theſe iſlands being hot and moiſt, produce abundance of venomous creatures, and poiſonous herbs and flowers. Theſe iſlands have volcanos, and are very ſubject to earthquakes. A tree called Amet, and a ſort of cane, which grows in the mountains, are ſaid to contain within them a quantity of fair water. Moſt of the other iſlands are governed by petty princes or ſultans of their own. The ſultan of Mindanao, the largeſt iſland next to Manilla, is a Mahometan.

The *Mariannes*, or *Ladrones*, ſo called from the pilfering diſpoſition of the inhabitants (in 140 degrees eaſt

longitude, and 14 north latitude) are about 600 leagues E. of China, and very little known. The chief of them is *Guam*. It was at one of these, called *Tinian*, that Lord Anson first touched, after passing the Pacific ocean, in his celebrated voyage round the world.

The *Japan* islands (extending from 130 to 147 degrees E. long. and from 30 to 41 N. lat.) form what is called the empire of Japan. The principal of these islands is *Niphon*, and the chief town *Jeddo*. The soil and productions are much the same as in China; and the inhabitants are famous for their lacquer-ware, known by the name of Japan. The emperor of Japan is a most despotic prince, having an immense revenue, and a very great standing army. The Japanese trade only with the Chinese and the Dutch, and are gross idolaters. Nagasacci, in the island Dezima, is the only place where the Dutch are admitted; and, when there, they are narrowly watched.

AFRICA,

THE third division of the globe, is a large peninsula, situated between 37 degrees N. and 34 S. latitude, and between 17 degrees W. and 52 E. longitude: it is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, which separates it from Europe; on the S. by the Southern ocean; on the N. E. by the isthmus of Suez, which joins it to Asia; on the E. by the Red sea and the Indian ocean; and on the W. by the Atlantic ocean, which separates it from America: it is 4,300 miles long from north to south, and 3,500 broad from east to west. The interior parts of this quarter of the globe contain vast tracts of sandy deserts, and are very little known to Europeans, so that they may almost be ranked with undiscovered countries.

The heat on the western coast of Africa is infinitely greater than in any other part of the globe, owing to the winds first passing over the hot deserts of Arabia, and afterwards the equally burning sands of Africa, so that, when they arrive on the western coast, they are almost intolerable.

tolerable. But the ſame wind, which is felt as a ſuffocating blaſt on the ſhores of Africa, is a refreſhing breeze when it reaches the eaſtern coaſt of America, being cooled in croſſing the vaſt Atlantic ocean. From the great heat of Africa, ſnow is unknown, except at the tops of ſome of the higheſt mountains; and the natives in general treat as fictions the accounts of ſtrangers who ſpeak of ice.

Africa is divided into 15 principal parts: 8 *north* and *north-eaſt*; namely (from W. to E.) Barbary, Biledulgerid, Egypt, Zaara, Nubia, Abyſſinia, Abex, and Ajan: and 7 *ſouth* and *ſouth-weſt*; namely (from N. to S.) Negroland, Guinea, Congo, Monemugi, Zanguebar, Monomotapa, and Caffraria. The principal African iſlands are, the Azores, Madeira, Canaries, and Cape Verd, to the north-weſt; St. Helena, to the ſouth-weſt; Madagaſcar and Mauritius, to the ſouth-eaſt. The principal ſeas, ſtraits, and gulfs near Africa have been treated of already, under Europe and Aſia; except the channel of Moſambique, which is in the Indian ocean, between the S. E. of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar. The principal mountains of Africa are thoſe of Atlas, which extend from the Atlantic ocean (to which it gives that name) to Egypt; the mountains of the Moon, between Abyſſinia and Monomotapa; and Sierra Leona, or mountains of the Lions, which ſtretch from Guinea to Ethiopia.

The moſt noted capes, or promontories, in this country, are, Cape Verd, the moſt weſterly point of Africa, ſo called becauſe the land always appears green; and the Cape of Good Hope, ſo denominated by the Portugueſe, when they firſt went round it, in 1498, and diſcovered a paſſage by ſea from Europe to the Eaſt Indies. The rivers of moſt note are the Nile and the Niger, both of which overflow periodically the banks of the countries through which they paſs.

The ancients were only acquainted with thoſe parts of Africa called Barbary and Egypt; moſt of the other parts now known were diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in their attempts to find a paſſage to the Indies.

BARBARY,

SITUATED between 12 degrees weſt and 30 eaſt longitude, and 28 and 37 degrees north latitude, extends itſelf along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, from the Atlantic ocean weſt, to Egypt in the eaſt: it includes the kingdoms of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli.

Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the north and weſt by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth by Tafilet; and on the eaſt by Segelmeſſa and Algiers; being 500 miles long, and 480 broad. The chief towns are, 1. *Morocco*, which was formerly the capital: 2. *Fez*, 1,250 miles S. of London: 3. *Sallee*: 4. *Mequinez*, which is now the capital: 5. *Tangier*: 6. *Ceuta*: 7. *Tetuan*. Tangier formerly belonged to the crown of England, being part of the marriage-portion of Catharine of Portugal, ſpouſe to Charles the Second; but that prince abandoned it, after having demoliſhed the fortifications, in 1685. Ceuta is well fortified, and now in the poſſeſſion of Spain. Tetuan and Sallee are noted for the piracies of the inhabitants.

Algiers (which lies along the Mediterranean) is bounded by that ſea on the north; by Mount Atlas on the ſouth; by Tunis on the eaſt; and by Morocco and Tafilet on the weſt; being 480 miles long, and between 40 and 100 broad. It has a capital of the ſame name, 1000 miles S. of London, ſurrounded by a wall 12 feet thick, and 30 feet high: in 1688 it was terribly bombarded by the French; and in 1783 and 1784 by the Spaniards, with no great effect. The number of inhabitants amount to 100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2,000 Chriſtian ſlaves. They ſubſiſt chiefly by their piracies, for they make prize of the ſhips belonging to all the Chriſtian powers that do not buy peace of them. The other chief towns are Conſtantina and Oran, both ſtrongly fortified by nature and art, the laſt of which is a ſea-port in poſſeſſion of the Spaniards.

Tunis (bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and eaſt; by Tripoli and Biledulgerid on the ſouth; and by Algiers on the weſt; being 220 miles long, and 170 broad) is the moſt poliſhed of all the Barbary ſtates. It contains the remains of many noble cities, ſome of them ſtill in good condition. *Tunis*, the capital, is ſituated 1,000 miles S. E. of London, about 30 miles from the place where the famous city of Carthage ſtood. It is ſaid that in this city alone there are above 3,000 clothiers and weavers: but, as well as Algiers and Tripoli, it is diſtreſſed for want of freſh water. The town of Sfax, in this ſtate, was twice bombarded by the Venetians, in the years 1785 and 6, but to very little purpoſe.

Tripoli, including Barca, is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north; by the country of the Beriberies on the ſouth; by Egypt on the eaſt; and by Tunis, Biledulgerid,

dulgerid, and the country of the Gadamis, on the weſt; extending along the ſea-coaſt 1,100 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. Tripoli was once the richeſt, moſt populous, and opulent of all the ſtates on the coaſt; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are ſaid to be above 400,000, have all the vices of the Algerines. The capital is *Tripoli*, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 1,320 miles S. E. of London; and the capital of Barca is called *Tolemata*. The air of this country is mild, except in July and Auguſt. The ſoil, though but little cultivated, is fruitful in corn, wine, oil, dates, figs, apples, cherries, plums, oranges, citrons, pomegranates, &c. with plenty of roots and herbs for the uſe of the kitchen.

Algiers produces ſalt-petre; and in ſome parts lead and iron have been found. The deſerts of Barbary abound with lions, tigers, leopards, hyænas, bears, monſtrous ſerpents, ſcorpions, venomous ſpiders, and vipers. The beaſts of burthen are camels, dromedaries, aſſes, mules, and kumrahs, an animal between an aſs and a cow, beſides a fine breed of horſes. Here are porcupines, foxes, apes, ſheep, goats, hares, cameleons, and all ſorts of reptiles; eagles, hawks, partridges, quails, capſa ſparrows, which are remarkable both for the beauty of their feathers and the ſweetneſs of their notes, and great variety of wild fowl, with the fineſt and moſt delicious fiſh in the ſea. The exports conſiſt of leather, fine mats, carpets, ivory, wax, gum-arabic, oſtrich-feathers, &c.

When the natives traverſe their extenſive deſerts, they are forced to load one half of their camels with water, to prevent their periſhing with drought and thirſt: and there is ſtill a more dangerous enemy, and that is the ſand itſelf; when the winds riſe, the caravan is perfectly covered with duſt; and there have been inſtances, both in Aſia and Africa, where whole caravans, and even armies, have been buried alive in the ſands. There are likewiſe hot winds, which blow over a long tract of burning ſand, equal almoſt to the heat of an oven, and often deſtroy great numbers of merchants and pilgrims.

The military force of the emperor of Morocco amounts to 100,000 men, 80,000 of which conſiſt of negroes, who are brought young to Morocco, and trained up to be miniſters of his tyranny. The other ſtates keep up a force in proportion to their abilities. Their naval force conſiſts in ſmall veſſels, with which they ſeize on ſuch ſhips as they can maſter, and carry the crews into ſlavery: they

often pay but little regard to what nation the ſhips belong, but have generally been at war with the Spaniards ſince the year 1492, when the Moors were driven out of Spain. In Morocco, government cannot be ſaid to exiſt. The emperors have for ſome ages been parties, judges, and even executioners, in all criminal matters. Nor is their brutality more incredible, than the ſubmiſſion with which their ſubjects bear it. One of their emperors commonly cut off the head of the ſlave that held the ſtirrup when he mounted his horſe; and, as it was imagined that thoſe who died in this manner went immediately to paradiſe, it frequently happened, that ſeveral would crowd about him, in order to obtain ſo ſignal a favour; and the emperor, the better to diſplay his great generoſity, would ſometimes cut off two heads, inſtead of one. Theſe emperors acknowledge the Grand Signior to be their ſuperior, and pay him a diſtant allegiance, as the chief repreſentative of Mahomet. The other ſtates of Barbary are governed by deys choſen by the ſoldiery, who murder them on the ſlighteſt pretences, and then the moſt powerful candidate ſucceeds to the throne. The religion profeſſed here is Mahometaniſm of the worſt ſort: but the inhabitants of the inland parts have in every reſpect a much better character than thoſe on the ſea-coaſt. This country, which, in the time of the Carthaginians, was the ſeat of the arts, and the center of commerce, is, by the ravages of the Saracens and Turks, reduced to the loweſt degree of barbariſm and ignorance.

BILEDULGERID,

A LARGE country, bounded by Barbary on the north, and Zaara ſouth, extends from the Atlantic ocean W. to Egypt E.; being about 2,500 miles long, and 350 broad: the principal town is Dara, 1,565 miles S. of London. This country produces plenty of barley, and vaſt quantities of dates, in which the inhabitants trade. In Biledulgerid are ſeveral kingdoms, of which Sus, Tafilet, Geſula, and Segelmeſſa, are ſubject to the emperor of Morocco. Taradant is the capital of Sus, and the country produces ſugar-canes. Tafilet, a mountainous ſandy country, has a capital of the ſame name, and is divided into three provinces, Dras, Saro, and Toulet. Geſula abounds in barley and ſheep, and contains mines of iron and copper, which the natives are principally employed in working. Zeb, partly tributary

to

to Algiers, wants both corn and water, the natives feeding upon dates, camels fleſh, and camels milk. Proper Biledulgerid, from whence the whole country has its name, is tributary to Tunis. The natives, particularly the Beriberies, who are deſcendants of the original inhabitants, are deſcribed to be a harmleſs, hoſpitable people, and live in tents. The productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Barbary, and the religions profeſſed here are Paganiſm and Mahometaniſm.

EGYPT,

SITUATED between 20 and 32 degrees north latitude, and 28 and 36 eaſt longitude, is bounded by the Mediterranean ſea, north; by the iſthmus of Suez, and the Red ſea, eaſt; by Nubia, ſouth; and by deſerts and unknown parts of Africa, on the weſt: being 600 miles in length, and 250 in breadth. It is divided into Lower Egypt to the north, and Upper Egypt ſouth. The chief towns are, *Alexandria*, on the moſt weſterly branch of the river Nile: this city, built by Alexander the Great, was formerly very magnificent; but it is now much decayed, though there are ſtill ſome remains of its ancient ſplendor: many of the materials of the old city have been uſed in building *New Alexandria*, commonly called *Scanderoon*. *Roſetta*, or *Raſchid*, 25 miles north-weſt of Alexandria. *Cairo*, the capital, near the eaſtern banks of the Nile, a large and populous city, 2,224 miles S. E. of London. *Damietta*, anciently called *Peluſium*. *Seyd*, the ancient *Thebes*, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Nile, 200 miles ſouth of Cairo. And *Suez*, on the iſthmus of that name.

The only river in Egypt is the Nile, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and, bending its courſe north, enters Egypt, and runs from ſouth to north the whole length of the kingdom, falling into the Levant ſea by ſeveral channels. The Nile begins to riſe in the latter end of May, and continues to riſe till September or October, when the banks are cut, and it is let into the grand canal, which runs through Cairo, and from thence is diſtributed to their fields and gardens. It uſually riſes to twenty-four feet in September, and from that time it continues to fall till the latter end of May the following year, when the flood returns. The day the Nile riſes to its proper height is ſolemnized by a feſtival and fire-works, and all other marks of public joy; and numberleſs canals are opened

to

to convey it to all parts of the country. The air of this kingdom is hot and unwholeſome, being infeſted with vapours which aſcend from the mud and ſlime left by the Nile. In April and May, the inhabitants are greatly tormented by drifts of ſand. The Nile no ſooner begins to overflow its banks, than all infectious diſtempers (even the plague, which viſits them once in ſix or ſeven years) ceaſe. It ſeldom rains in Egypt. The ſoil of this country, as far as the flood extends, has been formed by the mud which the Nile carries with it. As ſoon as the waters retire, the huſbandman has little more to do, than to harrow his corn and other ſeeds into the mud: in ſix weeks afterwards, the fields are covered with all manner of grain, peaſe, beans, and other pulſe. The north part of Egypt is all a ſea at the height of the flood, and only the tops of the foreſts and fruit-trees appear, intermixed with towns and villages built upon natural and artificial hills; and on this very ſpot, in the dry ſeaſon, are ſeen beautiful gardens, corn-fields, and meadows well-ſtocked with flocks and herds; figs, grapes, and palm-trees, from which wine is drawn; oranges, lemons, dates, plantanes, ſugar-canes, melons, &c. In this country grows the papyrus, a ſort of ruſh of which paper was anciently made. The common people live part of the year on cucumbers, and find no inconvenience from that kind of food. Though the Egyptians have plenty of horſes and camels, they will ſuffer the Chriſtians to ride on nothing but aſſes, which are here of a remarkable breed; a traveller hires the owner of the beaſt (or his ſervant) as well as the aſs, who trots after the beaſt, and pricks him forwards with a kind of goad. Here are black cattle in abundance, tygers, hyænas, antelopes, apes with heads like dogs; cameleons, hippopotami, crocodiles, and ichneumons, a kind of rats, which deſtroy the crocodiles: here are alſo eagles, hawks, pelicans, oſtriches, variety of water-fowl, and the ibis, a ſort of duck, which deſtroys ſerpents and venomous inſects. The hippopotamus, or river-horſe, common in Upper Egypt, is larger than an ox; in its hinder parts is very like one, and its head reſembles that of a horſe; it has thick large feet with claws, and a tail like an elephant: it is an amphibious animal; comes out of the river, and feeds on the graſs in the meadows. The crocodile, or alligator, is common in the rivers of moſt warm countries: this too is an amphibious animal of a great length (ſome of them are twenty feet long) of the ſhape of a lizard, with four ſhort feet or claws: his back is clothed with a kind of impenetrable

impenetrable ſcales like armour: they wait for their prey in the ſedge, and under cover on the ſides of rivers, and, pretty much reſembling the trunk of an old tree, ſometimes ſurpriſe the unwary traveller: it is an oviparous animal, and lays a vaſt number of eggs, which are frequently deſtroyed by other animals, or the country would ſwarm with them. The oſtrich is the largeſt fowl known, and ſo heavy that it cannot fly; but runs, by the help of its wings, as faſt as a horſe; oſtriches are ſometimes hunted like other game, and are ſo ſtrong, that the Arabs ride upon their backs. The Egyptians export flax, thread, cotton, leather, callicoes, wax, ſal ammoniac, ſaffron, ſugar, ſenna, caſſia, &c.

Egypt has more curioſities and antiquities than perhaps any other part of the world. Its pyramids are prodigious piles of building of great extent. The baſis of the largeſt covers 11 acres of ground, and its perpendicular height is 500 feet. The original uſe of theſe pyramids is ſtill unknown. The labyrinth, in Upper Egypt, is a curioſity more wonderful than the pyramids; is partly under ground, and cut out of a ſolid rock, containing 12 palaces, and 1000 houſes, the intricacies of which occaſion its name. There are alſo in this country pits, from which are dug mummies, or embalmed bodies of the ancient Egyptians, ſome of which are ſtill perfect, though they have been buried above 3,000 years. The ſubterraneous vaults containing theſe bodies are of a prodigious extent. The ſphynx is a rock, about thirty feet high, near one of the pyramids, formed by art into the ſhape of the head and part of the ſhoulders of a woman. At Cairo is a curious well 300 feet deep, called Joſeph's well; and in many parts are granaries, ſaid to have been erected by that patriarch.

The Egyptians hatch chickens in an oven, covered and heated with horſe-dung to the degree of the hen's warmth.

From this country comes the vagrant race called gypſies, who are diſperſed in every kingdom of Europe and Aſia, and are the deſcendants of the ancient inhabitants. Thoſe who remain in Egypt are called Coptis, and ſtill keep themſelves a diſtinct people: they call themſelves Chriſtians, have preſerved their ancient language, and in general are excellent accountants.

Though the people of Egypt are now ſunk in the groſſeſt ignorance, yet they were formerly the moſt enlightened people in the world; and it was from this country

try that the Greeks derived thoſe arts and ſciences which rendered them ſo famous. Egypt is governed by a Turkiſh baſhaw, and under him are 24 ſubordinate governors, called ſangiacs or beys, who when united are in fact the ſovereigns of Egypt; for if the baſhaw either attempts to violate their privileges, or acts contrary to their opinion, he is compelled to retire, and the Grand Signior appoints another. The ſangiacs, who are abſolute in their own diſtricts, appoint one of their own body to be ſcheick bellet, whoſe office is to control the authority of the baſhaw; but the greateſt part of Upper Egypt is poſſeſſed by the Bedouins or wandering Arabs, who have a number of petty princes called ſcheicks, with whom the baſhaw endeavours to be on good terms. The language of the country is Arabic, and Mahometaniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion.

ZAARA, *or the Deſert*,

BOUNDED by Biledulgerid on the north; Negroland ſouth; unknown parts eaſt; and the Atlantic ocean weſt; lies directly under the tropic of Cancer, and is 2,400 miles long, and 660 broad. The principal town is called Tegeſſa, 2,100 miles ſouth of London. This country conſiſts principally of barren burning ſands, in paſſing over which, the caravans are ſometimes 8 days without meeting with any water. From the month of Auguſt till winter it rains continually, which cauſes ſome graſs to grow out of the ſand, for the ſupport of the cattle. Mahometaniſm is profeſſed in all parts of this country; but the generality of the natives are either pagans, or live without any religion at all.

NUBIA,

BOUNDED by Egypt on the north; by Abyſſinia, ſouth; by the Red ſea and Abex eaſt; and by the kingdoms of Tagua, Gaoga, and deſert of Gorham, on the weſt; is 940 miles long from north to ſouth, and 600 from eaſt to weſt. The principal places in this kingdom are, Nubia, 2780 miles S. E. of London, the reſidence of the king, which lies near the river Nile, and is very large; but the houſes are only one ſtory high, and covered with reeds; Dangola, alſo near the Nile; and Sennar, on the frontiers of Abyſſinia. The air of Nubia is very hot in the day-time, but cool in the night. Along the Nile it

is

is pretty well inhabited and fruitful; but the inland country is full of deſerts, which harbour abundance of lions, tygers, elephants, &c. The deſert of Bahouda, lying to the weſt of the Nile, is five days journey over, and is the uſual road from Egypt to Abyſſinia. The commodities of this kingdom are ſugar, civet, ſandal wood, ſlaves, linen, ivory, and black horſes. This country produces a ſubtle and incurable poiſon; one grain of which is ſaid to be ſufficient to kill ten men in half an hour: an ounce of it is ſold for an hundred ducats. Here is alſo found gold, and gold ſand in the rivers. Nubia is governed by its own independent king, who is reckoned a very powerful prince. The inhabitants are Mahometans, or groſs idolaters; and in general are a ſtupid, debauched ſort of people.

ABYSSINIA,

BOUNDED by Nubia on the north; by the Red ſea and Abex eaſt; by Gorham and Gingiro weſt; and by Alaba and Ommo Zaide ſouth; is 900 miles long, and 800 broad. According to the accounts the Portugueſe have given of this country, it contains 30 kingdoms, beſides 22 more, which formerly belonged to it, but are now governed by their own kings; and the eaſtern parts near the ſea, now in poſſeſſion of the Turks. There are 18 nations more, which are alſo reckoned in Abyſſinia. It affords no places of great note, and there is ſeldom found a town of above 1000 houſes. The capital is Gondar, 3336 miles ſouth-eaſt of London. The land is fertile, and the air hot, except in the rainy ſeaſon, when, for ſome months together, the extraordinary quantities of rain cauſe the Nile, whoſe ſource is in this country, to riſe and overflow the north part of Egypt. Here are mines of all ſorts of metals, except tin; but the inhabitants reap very little advantage from them. This country is governed by a ſovereign king, called the Negus, whoſe ſubjects are treated like ſlaves; and he is held in ſuch veneration among them, that at the very mention of his name they bow their bodies, and touch the ground with one of their fingers. By ſome authors he is called Preſter John, or Preſbyter John, becauſe he is the high-prieſt of his religion, as well as king. His arms are a lion rampant, with the following motto; "The Lion of the Tribe of Judah is victorious." He can raiſe 600,000 men in time of war. The natives are

of

of a colour nearly approaching to black; and traveller give them the character of a brisk, sensible, and civ people. They are lovers of learned men, who are hel in great reverence and respect. Their religion is a mix ture of Christianity, Judaism, and Paganism; and the have two universities, one at Axum and another Embie. At Axum is a fine library, which belongs the king, and is esteemed a great treasure; and at Emb is another, in which, as they say, are manuscripts Enoch, Solomon, and Esdras, written with their ow hands.

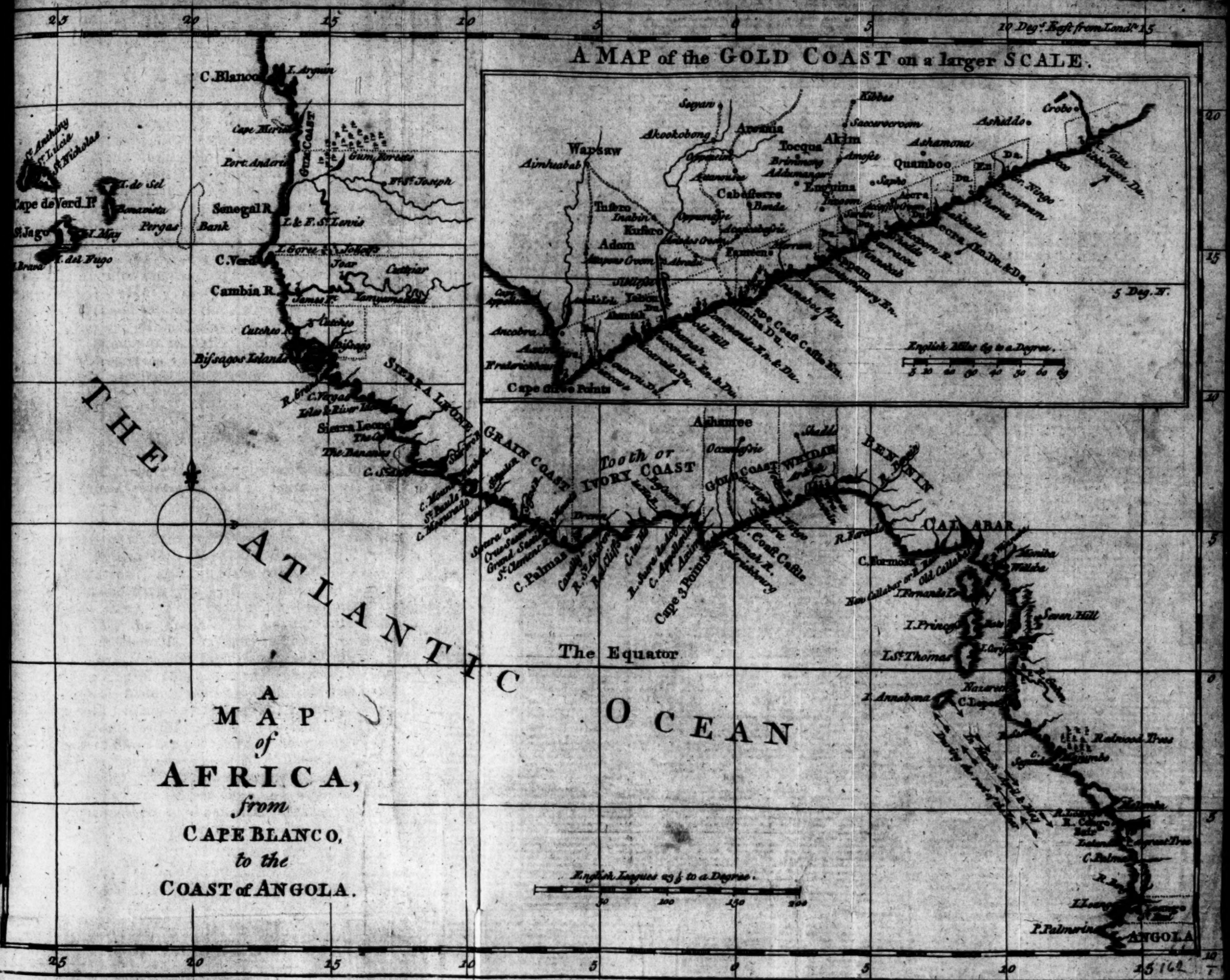
ABEX,

BOUNDED by Egypt on the north; Ajan south the Red-sea east; and Abyssinia and Nubia on t west, is about 540 miles long, and 130 broad. T country is destitute of water, sandy, and barren; mo inhabited by wild animals than men; and the climate excessive hot and unwholesome. The produce is chie ebony wood. The northern parts are subject to the Tu and Arabs. The capital, and residence of the Turki Beglerbeg, or governor, is Suaquem, which has a fi harbour. The south part is called Doncala, from t capital, 3,822 miles south-east of London, and its own king. The inhabitants are Mahometans Pagans.

AJAN,

LYING between 40 and 50 degrees east longitud and the equator and 10 degrees north latitude, bounded by the Red sea, and straits of Babelmande on the north; Zanguebar on the south; the Indian oce east; and Abyssinia on the west; being about 900 mi long, and 300 broad. Brava, the capital 4,239 mi south-east of London, is subject to the Portuguese. M gadoxa is an independant kingdom, the capital of whi is situated near the mouth of a river, both of them the same name with the country, which has likewise t advantage of a good harbour. The kingdom of Ad the capital of which is Zeila, borders upon Abyssini and is a fruitful country, abounding with wheat, mi let, frankincense, and pepper, and sheep, the tails which weigh above 20 pounds each. The natives of t two last-mentioned kingdoms are Mahometans.

NEGRO


A MAP of the GOLD COAST on a larger SCALE.
10 Degs. East from Londn.
5 Deg. N.
English Miles 69 to a Degree.
C. Blanco
I. Arguin
Cape Merick
Port Anderis
Gum Coast
Gum Forests
Ft. St. Joseph
Senegal R.
Bank
Pergas
I. & F. St. Lewis
Cape de Verd Is.
St. Jago
I. May
I. del Fugo
C. Verd
Cambia R.
Cutcheo
Bissagos Islands
Sierra Leone
The Bananas
Grain Coast
Tooth or Ivory Coast
Gold Coast
Whydah
Benin
Calabar
C. Formosa
I. Fernando Po
I. Princess
I. St. Thomas
I. Annabona
Seven Hill
Redwood Trees
C. Palmas
Cape 3 Points
Coast Castle
Cape Coast Castle En.
Cape Three Points
Warsaw
Aimhuabab
Akookobong
Arcania
Tocqua
Akim
Kibbes
Saccerocroom
Ashamona
Quamboo
Ashaddo
Crobo
Cabesterre
Enguina
Tufero
Kufero
Adom
Ancobra
Frederickbourg
Ashantee
The Equator
THE ATLANTIC OCEAN
A MAP of AFRICA, from CAPE BLANCO, to the COAST of ANGOLA.
English Leagues 23½ to a Degree.
ANGOLA
P. Palmerina
C. Palma
I. Loango
Malemba
Great Tree
25
20
15
10
5
0
5
10
15

NEGROLAND,

IS bounded on the north by Zaara; on the ſouth, by Guinea, from which it is ſeparated by the mountains of Sierra Leona, which extend as far as Abyſſinia; on the eaſt by Abyſſinia and Nubia; and on the weſt by the Atlantic ocean; being about 2,200 miles long, and 840 broad. This country is divided into many kingdoms, of which little more than their names are known to Europeans, who ſeldom go far from the coaſt, where they have factories, and trade for oſtrich-feathers, gums, amber, gold duſt, elephants teeth, ſlaves, &c. Madinga is eſteemed the principal town, 4,850 miles ſouth of London. The river Niger overflows and fertiliſes this country, as the Nile does Egypt. The air is very hot, and the ſoil rich, which produces plenty of rice, Indian and Guinea corn, cattle, and variety of fruits. The numerous inhabitants of this vaſt country are either Mahometans or groſs idolaters; and ſome, in the midland provinces, live without any ſign of religion at all.

GUINEA,

SITUATED between 15 degrees eaſt, and 15 weſt longitude, and between 4 and 10 degrees north latitude, is bounded by Negroland, on the north; Congo, and the Atlantic ocean, ſouth; unknown lands eaſt; and the Atlantic on the weſt; being 1,800 miles long, and 360 broad; and divided into the Grain-coaſt, the Tooth-coaſt, the Gold-coaſt, and the Slave-coaſt. The Grain-coaſt has its name from the great quantities of Guinea corn produced there. That part which lies near Cape Palmas, is called the Tooth-coaſt, on account of the trade carried on there in elephants teeth. The Gold-coaſt is ſo called from the Gold ſand found there, in the rivers: the Engliſh coin called a Guinea, was ſo named, as being firſt made of gold brought from this country. This coaſt belongs to the Engliſh, French, Dutch, and Danes. And the Slave-coaſt, from being the principal part where ſlaves are purchaſed; though all the diviſions produce ſome of each article. That part called Malaguette, is not much frequented by the Europeans; the ſhore is called the Pepper-ſhore, on account of the pepper that grows there in abundance. Benin is a large kingdom,

kingdom, where Europeans carry on a conſiderable trade, but have no ſettlements. It produces pepper, cotton, honey, wax, ambergris, &c. Benin, the capital, ſituated on the river Formoſa, 3,127 miles ſouth of London, is the principal city in Guinea. Whidaw was one of the moſt populous, rich, and civiliſed countries of Guinea, but about 50 years ago was, together with Great Ardra, conquered and ruined by the king of Dahomé, an inland prince. Very little of any part of Guinea, beyond the ſea-coaſt, is known to the Europeans.

The air of Guinea is extremely hot, and very unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers, who generally live but a ſhort time after their arrival in it. The ſoil in many places is extremely fertile, and in ſome parts very barren. The natives are reckoned to have very little religion or honeſty among them.

CONGO,

SITUATED between the equator and 18 degrees of ſouth latitude, and 10 and 20 degrees eaſt longitude, is bounded by Benin on the north; Matamon and Caffraria on the South; the inland parts of Africa on the eaſt; and the Atlantic ocean on the weſt. The whole country was formerly governed by one king, but has ſince been divided into four kingdom, viz. Loango, Congo, Angola, and Benguela; all which are at preſent dependent on the Portugueſe; who have converted many of the natives to Chriſtianity, though great part of them ſtill continue idolaters, and worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars; beſides ſnakes, and other animals, and, in ſhort, every thing that appears wonderful to them. The trade of theſe countries is open to all nations. In *Loango*, which is 400 miles long, and 300 broad, the land is ſo fruitful that they have three crops of millet in a year; and there is a great number of trees, from whence they draw palm-wine. Their principal trade conſiſts in elephants teeth, copper, tin, lead, iron, and ſlaves. The capital town is called Loango, 3,800 miles ſouth of London. *Congo* is above 500 miles long, and 400 broad; it is intolerably hot, eſpecially in the ſummer months. The river Zaire, which riſes in Macaco, and divides this kingdom from Loango, contains crocodiles, ſea and river horſes, whoſe teeth are prodigiouſly large. There are many deſert places within land, in which are elephants, tygers, leopards, monkeys, and monſtrous ſerpents: but, near the coaſt,

coaſt, the ſoil is more fertile; and there are fruits of many kinds, beſides palm-trees, from which they get wine and oil. The principal town is *St. Salvador*, 4,000 miles ſouth of London. *Angola*, divided among ſeveral petty princes, is about 350 miles long, and 250 broad, and produces Indian corn, beans, oranges, lemons, and ſeveral other fruits. The inhabitants are very lazy, and generally idolaters. The principal town is Loando, 4,309 miles ſouth of London. Benguela is 430 miles long, and 180 broad; the capital is St. Philip de Benguela, 4,500 miles ſouth of London, ſituated on the river Benguela.

The Jages, or Giages, who border upon Monemugi, lie within the coaſt of Congo, and are cannibals, who commonly devour their firſt-born children, and will kill and eat their parents: whoever dies a natural or accidental death, is eaten by his relations. Macaco is a kingdom behind Loango, directly under the equator. The people are called Anricans, and are likewiſe cannibals; their king has 12 petty princes under him. They worſhip the ſun, moon, and ſtars. The king's reſidence is Monſol, where men's fleſh is ſold in the open market; and, if the account may be credited, they kill daily 100 men for the king's table, which are either criminals, priſoners, or ſlaves; and this is not done on account of the ſcarcity of other meat, of which they have plenty, but becauſe human fleſh is looked upon as a delicious diſh.

MONEMUGI,

BOUNDED on the north by Abyſſinia, on the ſouth by Monomotapa, on the weſt by Congo, and on the eaſt by Zanguebar, is about 900 miles long, and 650 broad. The capital is Chicova, 4,934 miles ſouth of London. The little Europeans know of this country, has been communicated by the Portugueſe, who making an irruption into it from Zanguebar, erected a fort, called St. Martial, on an iſland in the middle of the river Zambece, which flows through this country and Zanguebar. The natives are tall and well made, and are in general idolaters. In the midſt of this country is the great lake of Zambre, or Maravi. The principal productions of Monemugi are gold and ſilver, copper, and elephants teeth.

ZAN-

ZANGUEBAR,

BOUNDED by Ajan on the north, undiſcovered parts on the ſouth, the Indian ocean eaſt, and by Monemugi and unknown parts on the weſt, (which is 1400 miles long, and 350 broad) lies on the eaſtern coaſt, between 3 degrees of north latitude, and 18 ſouth. The principal territories of this country are, Mombaza, Melinda, Quiloa, Terra de Raphel, Mozambique, and Sofola, (each of them with capitals of the ſame names, except Terra de Raphel, whoſe principal town is Montagnate) of which the principal one is Melinda, containing 200,000 inhabitants, 5,143 miles ſouth-eaſt of London; where the Portugueſe have built 17 churches, and 9 convents, and always keep a ſtrong garriſon. They have likewiſe built forts, and ſettled ſeveral colonies in all the capital towns, and trade with the negroes for ſlaves, ivory, gold, oſtrich-feathers, wax, and drugs. The inhabitants, except thoſe converted by the Portugueſe, are all Mahometans or idolaters.

MONOMOTAPA,

BOUNDED on the north by Monemugi and Zanguebar, on the eaſt by the eaſtern ocean, and on the other parts by unknown countries, is 960 miles long, and 660 broad; and lies on the ſea-ſhore, in the ſouthern part of Africa, between 15 and 23 degrees of ſouth latitude. The principal town is Monomotapa, 5,212 miles ſouth-eaſt of London. The air is temperate, and the ſoil fertile in rice and ſugar-canes. There are a great many oſtriches and elephants, with ſeveral mines of gold, but no horſes. The inhabitants are negroes, and their religion is paganiſm.

CAFFRARIA,

EXTENDS from the tropic of Capricorn to the 34th degree of ſouth latitude, being 780 miles long, and 660 broad. It is the moſt ſouthern country of Africa, at the extremity of which is ſituated the *Cape of Good Hope*, poſſeſſed by the Dutch; who have, by their great induſtry, produced from a ſoil generally barren, all the neceſſaries and many of the luxuries of life, in great abundance. They have built a very handſome town, well fortified,

tified, called Cape Town, 6,000 miles ſouth of London: and their ſettlements extend a conſiderable way up the country. Moſt of the India ſhips, belonging to the different nations in Europe, put in here for refreſhment. The moſt remarkable mountains near the Cape are, the Table mountain, Devil's head, Lion's head, or Sugar-loaf, and Lion's tail. Beſides the port where ſhips uſually anchor, there are ſeveral others, frequented in bad weather, the principal of which are, Falſe, Table, and Saldanha bays. In the diſtrict called Hottentots Holland, there is a warm bath. In the parts not much frequented are elephants, rhinoceroſſes, lions, tyger-wolves, wild dogs, zebras, buffaloes, ſea-cows, with great variety of other animals.

All Caffraria, except what is in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch, is inhabited by Hottentots and wild beaſts. The Hottentots are divided into many nations or tribes, whoſe villages, compoſed of huts, are called Kraals; very few of the tribes are known further than by name, though travellers have penetrated ſome hundred miles into the country. They may be juſtly deemed the moſt brutiſh of all reaſonable creatures, having nothing but the ſhape of men to entitle them to that noble character. Their bodies are uſually beſmeared with common greaſe mixed with ſoot, or ſome worſe ſtinking ſtuff, and perfumed with the powder of an herb they call Bucku, which occaſions a very loathſome ſmell. Their ordinary habit is ſheep-ſkins juſt as pulled off from the carcaſe, on which they frequently feed, when ſcarce of freſh proviſions. In winter they turn the woolly or hairy ſide next their backs, and in ſummer the other: this ſerves them for a bed at night, and is their winding-ſheet or coffin after death. They wear one ſkin over their ſhoulders, the ends of it croſſing each other before, and leaving their necks bare; another ſkin is faſtened round their middle, and reaches down to their knees. The men wear, as a kind of ornament, the tails of wild beaſts they have killed, faſtened to their girdles, as a trophy of their valour. Both ſexes ornament their legs with rings made of leather, and ſometimes, among the richer ſort, interſperſed with ſome of copper, iron, or braſs. The women who are ambitious to pleaſe, adorn themſelves with necklaces of ſhells: for even in this barbarous and naſty country, the ſex have their charms, which they endeavour to heighten by arts peculiar to themſelves: to this end they greaſe their faces, necks, and all the naked parts of their bodies, with

with mutton ſuet, in order to make them ſhine: they alſo braid or plait their hair, to give themſelves an additional elegance. An Hottentot lady, thus bedizened, has exhauſted all the arts of her toilette; and, however unfavourable nature may have been to her, with regard to ſhape and ſtature, her pride is wonderfully flattered, while the ſplendor of her appearance gives her the higheſt degree of ſatisfaction. Even among the Hottentots there are ſome tribes leſs civilized than others. Thoſe people, who are denominated Boſhieſmen, lead quite a ſavage life; uſe poiſoned weapons; live principally upon herbs, roots, berries, and inſects, and are generally killed, or made ſlaves of, by the Dutch, wherever they can be met with.

Africa, from the topic of Cancer to the Cape of Good Hope, is in a manner very little known, except the ſea-coaſts. The diviſions of the various empires and kingdoms, the boundaries and government of each, and even the names of various nations, are uncertain. The productions, manners, and complexions of the people, agree in many material circumſtances. In thoſe countries where there is ſufficient moiſture, the heat of the ſun cauſes amazing fertility, and theſe where the ſtreams and lakes of water are few and ſmall, are barren deſerts. The wild beaſts of Africa are more in number, larger, and fiercer, than thoſe of any other part of the globe; their names, together with ſome of the principal productions of this quarter of the world, have been already mentioned.

The manner of hunting elephants at the Cape of Good hope, is as follows:—The elephant is generally ſought for by two or three horſemen, well mounted; one of whom alights, flings the bridle over his arm, and, in order to take ſurer aim, fixes his ram-rod in the ground, on which he reſts, and fires at the animal; then directly remounts, and gallops off. The elephant purſues till his attention is diverted by a freſh wound from another hunter, which cauſes him to neglect his firſt antagoniſt, and purſue the ſecond; when the third perſon draws him off from the purſuit of the ſecond by the ſame means as the ſecond diverted him from that of the firſt. In the mean time, he loſes a vaſt quantity of blood, which the fury and agitation he is put into, cauſe to flow in great abundance. If he ſurvives theſe three attacks, the firſt hunter wounds him again: and thus is the poor beaſt engaged by their ſucceſſive aſſaults, till, wearied out, and ſpent with the loſs

of

of blood, he falls to the ground. In this ſituation there is no danger in approaching this formidable animal, and ſawing off his teeth, whoſe length is proportioned to his age and ſtrength. Sometimes a ſingle man, well mounted, will attack an elephant, and weary out the animal by the fleetneſs of his horſe; and ſometimes the hunters attack the elephants on foot in the woods, which is a very hazardous attempt.

Of the AFRICAN ISLANDS.

THE African Iſlands lie ſome in the Atlantic, and ſome in the Indian ocean. Of thoſe in the former. The *Azores*: for the account of which, ſee Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are three iſlands ſituated in 32 degrees 27 minutes north latitude, and between 18 and 20 degrees weſt longitude, in a fine climate; they are ſubject to the Portugueſe. The largeſt, called Madeira, is 75 miles long and 60 broad; the capital town is Funchal: the ſecond, is called Port Santo, about 8 miles in compaſs, and very fertile: the third is a barren rock. Theſe iſlands were diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in the year 1519, and produce excellent wine, particularly that which bears the name of the largeſt iſland, Malmſey, and Tent; of all which, the inhabitants make and ſell prodigious quantities.

The *Canaries* (anciently called the Fortunate Iſlands) lying between 12 and 19 degrees weſt longitude, and 27 and 29 degrees north latitude, are 7 in number: their names are, Grand Canaria, Hiero, Fuertaventura, Gomera, Langarote, Palma, and Teneriffe. *Grand Canaria*, which gives name to the whole, is 150 miles in circumference; the principal town is Canary, or Cividad di Palmas. The next in ſize is *Teneriffe*, 120 miles in circumference; the capital is St. Chriſtoval de la Laguna. This iſland contains one of the higheſt mountains in the world, called the Peak of Teneriffe, 15 miles in circumference, and near 3 miles in perpendicular height. This mountain is a volcano, and occaſions frequent earthquakes. In the year 1704 there happened a dreadful eruption of ſulphur and melted ore, which ran down like a river, and deſtroyed ſeveral conſiderable towns, ſpoiling the richeſt lands in the iſland, and converting them into a barren deſart. Theſe iſlands enjoy a pure temperate air, and the ſoil is exceeding fertile, having generally two harveſts in a year in the iſland Canaria. They abound

in delicious fruits, eſpecially grapes, which produce thoſe rich wines that obtain the name of Canary, of which great quantities are annually brought to England in time of peace: and from hence originally came thoſe beautiful ſinging-birds called Canaries. The Canaries were firſt diſcovered and planted by the Carthaginians; but after the overthrow of that ſtate were quite neglected, and were again diſcovered, in the year 1405, by the Spaniards, who now poſſeſs them.

The *Cape Verd* iſlands, ſituated between 23 and 26 degrees weſt longitude, and 14 and 18 north latitude, being about 300 miles W. of Cape Verd, were diſcovered in the year 1460, by the Portugueſe, to whom they ſtill belong. Their number is about twenty; but ſome of them are barren rocks, not worth notice. The air of theſe iſlands is generally hot, and in ſome of them very unwholeſome, eſpecially in St. Jago, the largeſt and chief of them all, which is 150 miles in circumference, and contains the capital, called St. Domingo. The iſland of Fuego is ſo called, as being a noted volcano, continually ſending up ſulphureous exhalations; and ſometimes the flames break out in ſuch a terrible manner, and vomit forth ſuch a number of pumice-ſtones, that it annoys all the adjacent parts. Theſe iſlands produce ſugar, cotton, wine, Indian corn, cocoa-nuts, oranges, &c. plenty of garden-ſtuff, hogs, poultry, and green monkeys with black faces; in the iſland of *Mayo* great quantities of ſalt are made by the heat of the ſun from the ſea-water. This iſland likewiſe abounds with aſſes. Many cargoes both of ſalt and aſſes are fetched from hence every year for the uſe of the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands. *Senegal* and *Goree*, from whence the valuable drug Gum Senegal is exported, lie oppoſite to the Cape Verd iſlands, on the coaſt of Negroland. They are both poſſeſſed by the French, and are ſituated at the mouths of the rivers Senegal and Gambia, both which are branches of the Niger, and overflow the country periodically, at the ſame time, and in the ſame manner as the Nile.

St. Thomas, Anaboa, Prince's Iſland, and Fernando Po, are ſituated in the gulf of Guinea, and furniſh veſſels with freſh water and proviſions. They all did belong to the Portugueſe; but in the year 1778, Anaboa and Fernando Po were ceded to the Spaniards.

St. Matthew is a ſmall iſland, lying in 6 degrees 1 minute weſt longitude, and 1 degree 30 minutes ſouth latitude. Aſcenſion is ſituated in 7 degrees 40 minutes

ſouth latitude, and about 20 miles in circumference; they are both uninhabited. Eaſt India ſhips often touch at the latter, to furniſh themſelves with turtles, ſome of which weigh 100 pounds.

St. Helena (ſituated in 6 degrees 4 minutes weſt longitude, and 16 degrees ſouth latitude) is a high and ſteep rock, about 21 miles in circumference, and only acceſſible at the landing-place, which is well defended by batteries. The iſland is inhabited by about 200 families, deſcended from Engliſh parents, and contains many ſmall fruitful vallies, which produce potatoes, yams, figs, grapes, plantanes, bananas, cabbage-trees, kidney-beans, Indian corn, horned cattle, hogs, ſheep, goats, rabbits, poultry, and variety of wild fowl; which the natives exchange for all ſorts of manufactures, and other neceſſaries. The greateſt part of the flour uſed here, is brought from Europe, as the rats, which are very numerous, burrow in the rocks like rabbits, and often deſtroy all the corn. The air of this iſland is very wholeſome, and people taken ſick at ſea, on their arrival here, ſoon recover. It is a place of retreat and refreſhment for the Engliſh Eaſt India Company's ſhips homeward bound: but is ſo very ſmall, and the wind ſo much againſt them outward bound, that they very ſeldom ſee it then; and if a ſhip overſhoots the iſland, and falls to leeward, it is very difficult to recover it again. This iſland was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, on the feſtival of the Empreſs Helena, mother of the emperor Conſtantine the Great; and was firſt ſettled in the year 1600, by the Engliſh Eaſt India Company, who built a ſtrong fort there, called James Fort, and have poſſeſſed it ever ſince, excepting part of the year 1673, when it was ſurpriſed by the Dutch, but was ſoon retaken by captain Munden.

The following are in the Indian ocean:

Madagaſcar (ſituated between 43 and 51 degrees eaſt longitude, and 10 and 26 ſouth latitude) is the largeſt of all the African iſlands, being near 1,000 miles long, and about 280 broad. The principal town is by Europeans called St. Auſtin. This is a pleaſant fertile country, watered with numerous rivers, well ſtored with fiſh, and abounding with all manner of cattle; as alſo corn, ſugar, honey, variety of excellent fruits, gums, precious ſtones, ſome ſilver, iron, copper, and tin. The inhabitants are of different complexions and religions; ſome white, ſome black; ſome Mahometans, and ſome Pagans. This iſland is divided into a great many little kingdoms

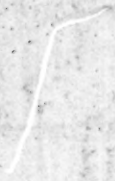
and ſtates, and is remarkable for having been the rendezvous of ſeveral celebrated pirates; and was firſt diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in the year 1506; in 1642 the French made a ſettlement here, but in 1651 they were driven out by the natives, who have had the ſole poſſeſſion of the iſland ever ſince.

Mauritius, or *Maurice* (ſituated in 56 degrees eaſt longitude, and 20 ſouth latitude) 150 miles in circumference, about 400 miles eaſt of Madagaſcar, is the principal French ſettlement in this part of the world, and has a capital of the ſame name. The climate is healthy, and here are mountains ſo high, that their tops are covered with ſnow. This iſland produces the fineſt ebony, beſides ſeveral other kinds of valuable wood, plenty of tobacco, rice, fruits, and all ſorts of cattle; and lately, ſome of the moſt valuable ſorts of ſpices have been cultivated here, with ſucceſs. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh. Mauritius was diſcovered by the Portugueſe, in 1595, who called it Cigne, that is, Swan iſland; but, three years after, the Dutch brought it under their ſubjection, and called it, in honour of the prince of Naſſau, by his name, which was Maurice. The French have given it the name of the iſle of France.

Bourbon (ſituated in 54 degrees eaſt longitude, and 21 ſouth latitude) is 90 miles in circumference, and has a capital of the ſame name. At the ſouthern extremity of the iſland is a terrible volcano. The French, after this iſland was abandoned both by the Portugueſe and Dutch, ſent thither a colony in 1672, who ſettled there, and gave it the name of Bourbon: when they grew better acquainted with the fertility of the ſoil, they gave it the name of Eden, or the terreſtrial Paradiſe. There are, however, ſeveral diſtricts, eſpecially northwards, which are barren; but that part which the French inhabit, is a perfect pleaſure-garden. Throughout the year there is a continual ſpring: the trees are always green, and loaded with the fineſt fruit, pleaſant to the taſte, very wholeſome, and medicinal for thoſe who come ſick on ſhore. This ſpot of ground produces alſo very good coffee, tobacco, aloes, white pepper, ebony, gums, benzoin, cattle of all ſorts, plenty of wild-fowl, &c. The rivers are well ſtocked with fiſh, the coaſt with land and ſea tortoiſes, and on the ſhore are found ambergris and coral. To balance all, the iſland is ſubject to moſt dreadful hurricanes.

The Comora Iſlands are ſituated between 10 and 14 degrees ſouth latitude, and 41 and 46 eaſt longitude.

The



NORTH SEA
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Gulf of Mexico
New Mexico
Navarre
Pilkin
Sonora
Quivira
Labrador
New Britain
Jaquete
Great Fishing Bank
Flores
Western I.
Bay of Biscay
Dublin
Ireland
Brest
Calais
Orkney
Longit. E. from London
Sandwich S.d
Remedios Port
Port Bucarelly dis.d by the Spanyards
P. William's Land
New N. Wales
Eskimaux
Hudson's Bay
Jamaica
Cuba
Bahama
Antilles
Barbuda
Mexico
Panama
Cinaloa
Cuba
Mexico
Guadalupe
St. Christoval
C. Blanco
C. Mendocino
C. Fortune
Drake's Harbour
Albion
Pt. de la Concepcion
C. Blanco
Guadalupe
St. Christoval
C. Corrientes
La Roca Partida
Mexico
Bay of

A New
and
Accurate MAP,
of
AMERICA,
from the latest
Discoveries
PACIFIC
OCEAN
NORTH SEA
SPAIN
TIERRA
FIRMA
SOUTH
AMERICA
BRASIL
PARAGUAY
GREAT SOUTH SEA
Equinoctial Line
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTHERN
OCEAN

The principal island is Joanna, which is about 30 miles long, and 15 broad, and has a capital of the same name. The natives are negroes, of the Mahometan religion, and furnish provisions to the East-India ships.

Babelmandel (situated in 44 degrees 30 minutes east longitude, and 12 north latitude) is a little barren island, not five miles in circumference; and is only worth notice because it gives name to, and commands the entrance of the straits into the Red-sea; on the last account, the sovereignty of it was formerly contended for, by the Arabians and Abyssinians; but, since the discovery of a passage to India by the Cape of Good Hope, this island is of little importance.

Zocatra (situated in 53 degrees east longitude, and 12 north latitude) is 80 miles long, and 54 broad. The capital is Calansia. It is a populous plentiful country, and produces frankincense, gum tragacanth, and aloes. The natives are Mahometans, of Arab extraction, and furnish shipping with provisions.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF AMERICA.

AMERICA extends from the north pole to the 56th degree of south latitude, and from the 35th to the 136th degree of west longitude, being near 9,000 miles in length, and 3,700 in breadth, and about 2,300 miles west of England. It has two summers and a double winter, and enjoys all the variety of climates which the earth affords. To the eastward it has the Atlantic ocean, which divides it from Europe and Africa; to the west it has the Pacific ocean, or great South Sea, by which it is separated from Asia. It it composed of two vast continents, one on the north, the other upon the south, which are joined by the isthmus of Darien, which is only 60 miles over.

This diviſion of the globe was firſt diſcovered in 1492, by Chriſtopher Columbus, a native of Genoa, in the ſervice of Spain, who afterwards made three different voyages, and eſtabliſhed a colony in Hiſpaniola. The honour, however, of giving a name to the New World, has been unjuſtly obtained by Americus Veſpucius, a merchant of Florence, who did not ſail thither till ſome time after the firſt voyage of Columbus. In the year 1497, Sebaſtian Cabot, a merchant of Briſtol, ſet ſail from that port, and directing his courſe weſtward, diſcovered the north-eaſt coaſt of Canada, Nova Scotia, and the other more ſouthern provinces of North America.—America has the greateſt mountains in the world. The Andes, or Cordeleiras des Andes, run from north to ſouth along the coaſt of the Pacific ocean, 4,300 miles in length. In North America we know of none conſiderable, but that long ridge called the Apalachian mountains, which, on one ſide, have a great declivity, but on the other are nearly of a level with the reſt of the country. America, without compariſon, is that part of the world which is the beſt watered. In North America, the great river Miſſiſippi, riſing from unknown ſources, runs 4,500 miles from north to ſouth, and receives the tribute of the Ohio, the Illinois, the Miſaures, and other rivers, ſcarcely inferior to the Rhine or the Danube, navigable almoſt to their very ſources, and laying open the receſſes of this vaſt continent. Near the heads of theſe are five great lakes, communicating with each other, and all communicating with the ocean by the river St. Lawrence, which paſſes through them. Many parts are ſo interſected with navigable rivers and creeks, that the planters may be juſtly ſaid to have each a harbour at his own door.

South America, in this reſpect ſtill more fortunate, can boaſt of having by far the two largeſt rivers in the world, the river of Amazons, and the Rio de la Plata; the firſt, riſing in Peru, not far from the South Sea, paſſes from weſt to eaſt, almoſt quite through the continent of South America, in a courſe of more than 3,000 miles, and receives into its boſom a prodigious number of rivers, all navigable. The other, riſing in the heart of the country, ſhapes its courſe to the ſouth-eaſt, and pours an immenſe flood into the ſea, that taſtes freſh a great many leagues from the ſhore; to ſay nothing of the Oroonoko, which might rank the foremoſt among any but the American rivers.

North

NORTH AMERICA is divided into three parts:

1st. Countries but little known, situated near Hudson's Bay; and likewise those at the back of the European settlements.

2d. Colonies established by the English and French, from the 50th degree of north latitude to the tropic of Cancer.

		Chief Towns.	
	Canada, or Province of Quebec,	Quebec,	belonging to England.
	Nova Scotia,	Halifax,	
	New Brunswick,	Shelburne,	
United States, E. Coast,	New England,	Boston.	
	New York,	New York.	
	New Jersey,	Burlington, Perth Amboy.	
	Pensylvania,	Philadelphia.	
	Maryland,	Annapolis.	
	Virginia,	Williamsburgh.	
	The Carolinas,	Charles Town.	
	Georgia,	Savannah.	

3d. Countries belonging to Spain:

Florida, E. and W.	St. Augustine and Pensacola.	
Mexico, including California,	Mexico, St. Juan.	
Louisiana,	New Orleans.	

SOUTH AMERICA is triangular, and contains the following countries:

		Chief Towns.	*Belong to*
2 W.	Peru,	Lima,	— — Spain.
	Chili,	St. Jago,	
5 E.	Terra Firma,	Panama,	
	Guiana,	Surinam and Cayenne,	Dutch and French.
	Amazonia, little known to the Europeans.		
	Brasil,	St. Salvador,	— Portugal.
	Paraguay, or La Plata,	Buenos Ayres,	— Spain.
1S.	Terra Magellanica, or Patagonia, little known.		

AMERICAN ISLANDS *in the Atlantic ocean.* Near the eaſt coaſt of North America (from north to ſouth) are Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John's, in the gulf of St. Lawrence; Bermudas, or Summer Iſlands; and Bahamas, or Lucayos.

The Weſt Indies, between North and South America, comprehend the Great Antilles, the chief of which are Cuba, Jamaica, Hiſpaniola, and Porto Rico. Caribbee iſlands, the chief of which are Antigua, Guadaloupe, Martinico, and Barbadoes. Little Antilles, the chief of which are Margarita and Curaſſou.

In the South Seas, Falkland Iſlands, Juan Fernandes, Gallipagoes, &c.

Countries near HUDSON'S BAY, *and the Back of the different European Settlements.*

NEW BRITAIN, or the country of the Eſquimaux, lying about Hudſon's Bay, and including Labrador, and new North and South Wales, is bounded by unknown lands and frozen ſeas about the Pole, on the north; by the bay and river of St. Lawrence, and Canada, on the ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt; and by unknown lands on the weſt, being about 800 miles ſquare. Towards the north are prodigious high mountains, always covered with ſnow; and, as the wind blows nine months in the year from that point, it makes their long winter almoſt intolerably cold. The rivers, bays, and ſtraits are very numerous, and generally take their names from the Engliſh commanders who firſt diſcovered them. The country is extremely barren; to the northward of Hudſon's Bay the earth is incapable of any better production than ſome miſerable ſhrubs. The winter reigns with an inconceivable rigour for nine months in the year; the other three are violently hot, except when the north-weſt wind renews the memory of the winter. Every kind of European ſeed, committed to the earth in this inhoſpitable climate, has hitherto periſhed. All this ſeverity and long continuance of winter, and the barrenneſs of the earth, which ariſes from thence, is experienced in the latitude of 51, parallel to the temperate climate of Cambridge in England. According to the moſt accurate obſervations, America is from 10 to 15 degrees colder than Europe. This is ſuppoſed to be partly owing to the country being in a great meaſure over-run with woods, ſwamps, and moraſſes, and by that means rendered incapable

pable of reflecting the rays of the ſun; and partly to the land running much farther north in America than it does in Europe. In the former continent, it probably runs all the way to the pole; whereas in Europe, it does not reach beyond the 72d degree of latitude.

This country has all the beaſts, birds, and fiſh peculiar to the northern parts of Europe, in amazing quantities; there have been taken in one ſeaſon, at Port Nelſon, 90,000 partridges, as large as hens, and 25,000 hares, beſides great variety of other animals. It is remarkable, that all the native quadrupeds of America are of a much ſmaller ſize than thoſe of the ſame kind in the old world. Animals carried from other parts of the globe into America, often degenerate, but never improve: in proportion as they grow leſs, they become more prolific. The goat, in America, bears five or ſix, or even ſometimes ſeven kids at a time; whereas in Europe, from whence the breed was originally brought, it ſeldom bears more than one or two. All the animals of theſe countries are clothed with a cloſe, ſoft, warm fur. In ſummer there is here a variety in the colours of the ſeveral animals; when that is over, they all aſſume the livery of winter, and every ſort of beaſts, and moſt of their fowls, are of the colour of the ſnow. But what is yet more ſurpriſing, the dogs and cats from England, that have been carried into Hudſon's Bay, on the approach of winter have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, ſofter, and thicker coat of hair than they had originally. The people of the country ſhew a great deal of ingenuity in their manner of kindling a fire, in clothing themſelves, and in preſerving their eyes from the ill effects of that glaring white, that every where ſurrounds them for the greateſt part of the year; in other reſpects they are very ſavage. In their ſhapes and faces, they do not reſemble the Americans who live to the ſouthward; they are much more like the Laplanders and Samoiedes of Europe, from whom they are probably deſcended. The other Americans ſeem to be of a Tartar original.—The little that is known of theſe countries, was acquired by the attempts of Frobiſher, Davis, Hudſon, Ellis, and other navigators, to diſcover a north-weſt paſſage to China and the Eaſt-Indies. In 1670, a charter for the excluſive trade to Hudſon's Bay, was granted to a company. They have four forts, viz. the Prince of Wales's fort on Churchill-river, and the forts Nelſon, Severn, and Albany, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the bay. They trade with the natives

for ſkins and furs, to their own great emolument, but very little to the advantage of the public, owing to the confined and intereſted manner in which the trade is carried on.

The countries yet undiſcovered, or which are but little known, ſituated at the back of the European ſettlements, comprehend the greateſt part of North America, and extend quite acroſs that continent to the North Pacific ocean, the ſea of Kamtſchatka, and the ſtraits which ſeparate this diviſion of the globe from the northern ſhores of Aſia. The little knowledge that Europeans have acquired of the interior parts of theſe immenſe regions, is owing to traders who penetrate the foreſts in order to traffic with the Indians, and partly to the enterprizes of the French; when poſſeſſed of Canada and Louiſiana, they ſent parties acroſs the lakes, and up the great river Miſſiſippi, almoſt to its ſource. The Spaniards had explored ſome little of the ſea-coaſt beyond California; but the world is principally indebted to the exertions of Captain Cook, for the diſcovery of the greateſt part of the ſhores of this very extenſive country, which, from its ſituation, is generally imagined to be equal in fertility to the cultivated colonies on the Atlantic ocean, and is inhabited by innumerable tribes of Indians, ſome of whom uſed to reſort, from the diſtance of 1000 miles, to the great fair at Montreal, when that town was in the hands of the French.

CANADA,

SITUATED between 61 and 81 degrees weſt longitude, and 45 and 52 north latitude, is about 800 miles long, and 200 broad, and contains 100,000 ſquare miles. Quebec, on the north-weſt ſide of the river St. Lawrence, 320 miles from the ſea, is the capital town. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1759, under the command of General Wolfe, who loſt his life in the battle, having firſt had the ſatisfaction to know that the Engliſh troops were victorious. The river, which from the ſea thither is 10 or 12 miles broad, narrows all of a ſudden to about a mile wide. The town is divided into an upper and a lower; the houſes in both are of ſtone, and built in a tolerable manner. The number of inhabitants is ſuppoſed to amount to 15,000. Trois Rivieres, a town about half way between Quebec and Montreal, ſituated at the conflux of three rivers, carries on a great trade with the Indians. *Montreal* ſtands on an iſland in the river St. Lawrence,

rence, about 170 miles ſouth-weſt of Quebec, to which in ſize it is very little inferior. It is agreeably ſituated, and forms an oblong ſquare, divided by regular ſtreets.

The principal river is that of *St. Lawrence*, the largeſt river in North America, proceeding from the lake Ontario, from which it runs north-eaſt a courſe of 700 miles, and is navigable for large veſſels above 400 miles from the ſea. After receiving in its progreſs ſeveral ſtreams, this great river falls into the Atlantic ocean at Cape Roſiers, in the gulf of St. Lawrence, where it is 90 miles wide. The other rivers of Canada are numerous, and many of them large and deep; the principal are the Outtauais, St. John's, Seguinay, Deſprairies, and Trois Rivieres, all which fall into the St. Lawrence. Here are five lakes, the ſmalleſt of which is a piece of ſweet water greater than any in the other parts of the world: this is the lake of Ontario, which is not leſs than 200 leagues in circumference; Erie, or Oſwego, longer, but not ſo broad, is about the ſame extent. That of the Hurons ſpreads greatly in width, and is in circumference not leſs than 300 leagues; as is that of Michigan; though, like lake Erie, it is rather longer, and conſiderably narrower: but the lake Superior, which contains ſeveral large iſlands, is 500 leagues in circuit. All theſe are navigable by any veſſels, and communicate with one another, except that the paſſage between Erie and Ontario is interrupted by the ſtupendous cataract of Niagara, half a mile wide, where the water tumbles down a precipice of 25 fathoms high, and makes in its fall a thundering noiſe, which is heard all round the country at the diſtance of 15 miles.

This country, which borders upon Nova-Scotia, New-England, and New-York, is of a climate not altogether different from them; but, as it is further from the ſea, and more northerly than a great part of thoſe provinces, it has a ſeverer winter, though the air is generally clear. The ſoil is various. The French had ſettlements where the land is equal in goodneſs to that in any of the colonies. It yields Indian corn in moſt parts very well, and in ſome very fine wheat, barley, rye, &c. All ſorts of garden-ſtuff which grow in Europe flouriſh here. But the French never raiſed any ſtaple commodity to anſwer their demands upon Old France; their trade with the Indians produced all their returns for that market. Theſe were the furs of the beavers principally, and thoſe of foxes and raccoons, with deer-ſkins, and all the branches

of the peltry. Canada contains extenſive foreſts, which produce great variety of large trees, ſome of which, when made into canoes, will contain 20 people; beſides the vinegar-tree, the cotton-tree, and many others equally curious. The foreſts abound with great variety of animals of the ſame kinds as in the northern parts of Europe, beſides buffaloes, elks, mooſe deer, which have horns near five feet long; ferrets, flying ſquirrels, goats, muſk rats, the carcajou, an animal of the cat kind, with an amazing long tail; wolves, which afford a fine fur, and will climb the talleſt trees; black and ſilver-coloured foxes; polecats, all white, except the tip of the tail; wood-rats, of a ſilver colour; porcupines, &c. The birds to be found in Canada are very numerous; the moſt noted of them are eagles, falcons, goſhawks, tercels, grey, red, and black partridges with long tails, which they can ſpread out in the manner that the peacock does; ravens and owls, whoſe fleſh is as good as a pullet's; 22 ſpecies of ducks; turkies, ſwans, geeſe, cranes, and other large water-fowl; wood-peckers with beautiful plumage; a ſhowy ſong-bird, called the white bird, which announces the return of ſpring: but the fly-bird, ſo called from making a noiſe with his wings, like the humming of a large fly, excels all others in beauty, and is, with its feathers on, no bigger than a cock-chafer. The rattle-ſnake is the only reptile worth mentioning; ſome of them are five feet long, and as thick as a man's leg: the age of this animal is known by the number of the rattles or rings on its tail, one of which grows every year. The bite of this ſnake is mortal, unleſs a remedy is immediately applied, which is an herb called rattle-ſnake herb, that may be found in all places where this reptile is bred; the root of which, when pounded or chewed, and applied like a plaiſter to the wound, is a certain antidote. The rivers and lakes abound with fiſh and amphibious animals, as ſea-wolves, ſome of which weigh 2,000 pounds, and are valuable for their ſkins, and the oil they yield; ſea-cows, larger than the ſea-wolves, and whoſe teeth are like ivory; beavers, valuable for their furs; the lencornet, a fiſh of an oval figure, ſome of which are as large as an hogſhead; the goberque, ſea-plaiſe, ſalmons, turtles: the chaouraſou, a large fiſh of a ſilver grey colour, is covered with ſcales which are dagger proof; under his mouth grows a long, ragged, bony ſubſtance, which he raiſes above the water to decoy birds, who, miſtaking it for a withered reed, perch upon it, and then are ſuddenly ſwallowed by the fiſh:

fiſh: gilt-heads, tunnies, conger eels, ſturgeons, &c. and in ſome of the rivers is found a ſpecies of the crocodile.

This country was firſt colonized by the French, who included within the boundaries of it all the back country beyond the Apalachian mountains, as far as Louiſiana, and likewiſe many parts of the Britiſh colonies in North America; to ſupport which claim, they not only aſſiduouſly cultivated the friendſhip of the Indian nations, whom they furniſhed with arms, and incited againſt the Britiſh, but alſo built a chain of forts, and endeavoured to confine the Britiſh colonies within the bounds they had thought proper to preſcribe to them; theſe encroachments brought on a war, which began in 1755, and, after various ſucceſs, ended in the total expulſion of the French from Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA, *or* NEW SCOTLAND, *including* NEW BRUNSWICK,

SITUATED between 43 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 60 and 67 weſt longitude, is bounded by the river St. Lawrence on the north, by the Atlantic ocean ſouth, by the ſame ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence eaſt, and by Canada and New England weſt; being 350 miles long, 250 broad, and contains 57,000 ſquare miles. The chief town formerly in this province was called Annapolis Royal; a ſmall place, wretchedly fortified, and worſe built and inhabited. Though this place never flouriſhed, it ſtood upon one of the beſt harbours in North America. In 1749 a ſettlement was eſtabliſhed upon Chebucto bay, rather better ſituated than Annapolis for the fiſhery; the town is called *Halifax*, from the earl of that name. Three thouſand families were tranſported into this country at once, and three regiments ſtationed there to protect them from the Indians, who always ſhewed themſelves implacable enemies to the colony. The town is large, has a good dock-yard for ſhipping, and is well built; it has a good intrenchment of timber, ſtrengthened with forts of the ſame materials. St. John's is a new ſettlement, at the mouth of the river of that name; and in 1783 another town, called Shelburne, was built by the loyal American refugees, at Port Roſeway. This town, now the capital of the province of New Brunſwick, is ſituated about 8 miles from the ſea, on a moſt excellent harbour; it has increaſed to a very conſiderable ſize, extending

ing two miles in length by the water ſide, and one mile in breadth, conſiſting of 15 ſtreets in right lines from north to ſouth, and thirty from eaſt to weſt, croſſing the former at right angles, all regularly built; and contains 13,000 inhabitants. Oppoſite to Shelburne, at the diſtance of a mile, on the other ſide of a ſmall river, lies Birch town, peopled by about 1,400 negroes from New York, who are of infinite ſervice to their white neighbours in many reſpects. Upon the river St. Croix, at the entrance into the bay of Fundy, is another handſome new town, called St. Andrew's, of near 700 houſes, and 3,000 inhabitants. The principal rivers are, St. Lawrence, the Riſgouche, and Nipiſiguit, which fall into the bay of St. Lawrence; St. John, Paſſamagnadi, Penobſcot, and St. Croix, which fall into the bay of Fundy. The lakes are very numerous, but have not yet received particular names.

Though this country lies within the temperate zone, yet it is intenſely cold during four or five months in the year, to which gradually ſucceeds a ſummer of a heat as violent as the cold; and is wrapt in the gloom of a continual fog, even after the ſummer ſeaſon has commenced. In many parts the ſoil is thin and poor, the corn it produces of a ſhrivelled kind, like rye, and the graſs intermixed with a cold, ſpungy moſs. However, it is not uniformly bad; as there are tracts which do not yield in fertility to the beſt land in New England: and, ſince the country has been better inhabited, the lands in many parts are greatly improved by cultivation. The productions of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of Canada; and the ſeas, rivers, and lakes ſwarm with fiſh. On the *Cape Sable* coaſt is a continual range of cod-fiſhing banks, and excellent harbours. Nova Scotia was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in the time of James I. who granted lands here to his ſecretary Sir William Alexander; ſince which time it has frequently paſſed from one private proprietor to another, and from the Engliſh to the French alternately, till it was confirmed to the former nation by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, in whoſe poſſeſſion it has continued ever ſince; and, till the cloſe of the late war, was thinly inhabited; but now, owing to the multitude of loyaliſts who have fled to this formerly reputed inhoſpitable climate, in order to live free from oppreſſion, it contains at leaſt 50,000 people.

UNITED

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
comprehending 13 Provinces, viz.

New England.
- NEW HAMPSHIRE,
- Maſſachuſets Bay,
- Rhode Iſland, and Providence Plantation,
- Connecticut,
- New York,
- New Jerſey,
- Penſylvania,
- Delaware,
- Virginia,
- Maryland,
- North Carolina,
- South Carolina,
- Georgia.

Beſides 10 others, not acknowledged by Congreſs; the principal of which are, Vermont, on the back of New England and New York, between them and Canada; and another in the country beyond Virginia, bounded by the Ohio, the Miſſiſippi, and the Lakes; the reſt are formed of the more diſtant and detached parts of ſeveral of the 13 ſtates, which, from the weakneſs of their internal government, and diſtracted ſituation of their public councils, have been encouraged to ſeparate, and for various reaſons ſet up for themſelves. Vermont was formed during the war, the reſt have ſtarted ſince the peace.

Theſe provinces were colonized by Britiſh ſubjects, and formed part of the Britiſh empire. But taking up arms in 1775, in order to defend what they conſidered as their natural and unalienable rights, a war unhappily broke out between them and the mother country, which, after continuing, with various ſucceſs, for the ſpace of eight years, was at laſt terminated by a full acknowledgment, on the part of Great Britain, that theſe were free and independent ſtates. What form of government, however, they will finally eſtabliſh, is as yet uncertain; the authority of Congreſs, to which, during the war, they intruſted the ſole direction of their public councils, being now diſputed in many particulars.

NEW ENGLAND,

SITUATED between 41 and 49 degrees north latitude, and 67 and 74 weſt longitude, is bounded by Nova Scotia on the north, New York on the ſouth, the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt, and Canada on the weſt; being 550 miles long, and 200 broad; containing 700,000 inhabitants, and 87,000 ſquare miles.

This

This country is divided into

			Chief Towns.
North,	New Hampſhire,	—	Portſmouth.
Middle,	Maſſachuſets Bay,	—	Boſton.
South,	Rhode Iſland, &c.	—	Newport.
Weſt,	Connecticut,	—	New London and Hertford.

Boſton, the capital of Maſſachuſets Bay, and the firſt city of New England, is 2,760 miles weſt from London, and ſituated on a peninſula, at the bottom of a fine, capacious, ſafe harbour, which is defended from the ſea by a number of iſlands and rocks which appear above water. Within the harbour, which is well defended at the entrance by a regular fort, there is room for 500 ſail of ſhips. At *Cambridge*, four miles from Boſton, is an univerſity, conſiſting of two colleges. The other remarkable places in New England are, Newbury Port, Salem, Marblehead, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and the iſland of Nantucket.

The principal rivers are, Connecticut, Thames, Merimac, Patuxent, Piſcataway, Penobſcot, Saco, and Caſco.

Though this country is ſituated almoſt ten degrees nearer the ſun than England, yet the winter begins earlier, laſts longer, and is incomparably more ſevere. The ſummer again is extremely hot, and more fervently ſo than in places which lie under the ſame parallels in Europe. The temperature of the ſky, however, both in ſummer and winter, is generally very ſteady and ſerene, and the climate healthy. The land near the ſea is generally low; but farther up the country there are a few hills, and the north-eaſt part is rocky and mountainous. The ſoil is various, but beſt to the ſouthward, and affords excellent meadows in the low grounds, and very good paſture almoſt every where. It is not very favourable to any of the European kinds of grain; the wheat is ſubject to be blaſted, the barley is an hungry grain, and the oats are lean and chaffy: but the Indian corn, which makes the general food of the loweſt ſort of people, flouriſhes; and large quantities of hemp and flax are raiſed. The other productions are, a great variety of valuable timber for ſhip-building, principally maſts and yards; likewiſe pitch, tar, and turpentine; all ſorts of proviſions, beef, pork, butter, and cheeſe, in large quantities; horſes, and live cattle; peaſe, cyder, and apples. Apple and peach trees,

eſpecially, thrive here ſo well, that ſeven or eight hundred fine peaches may ſometimes be gathered from one tree; and a ſingle apple-tree has been known to produce ſeven barrels of cyder in a ſeaſon. There is a very noble cod-fiſhery upon the coaſt, and alſo ſeveral ſorts of whales; and at the mouth of the Penobſcot is a mackarel fiſhery. All ſorts of European cattle multiply here amazingly. The ſheep are but few, their wool is of a ſtaple ſufficiently long for manufacturing, though not near ſo fine as that of England. The wild animals are, elks, mooſe deer, hares, ſquirrels, beavers, otters, monkies, martens, raccoons, bears, wolves, ounces, minks, ſabbs, &c. though in general wild and uncommon animals are not ſo numerous here as in the neighbouring ſtates. The wild and tame fowls conſiſt of turkies, geeſe, partridges, ducks, dappers, ſwans, herons, ſtorks, vaſt flights of pigeons, cormorants, ravens, owls, &c. And the reptiles are, rattle-ſnakes, frogs, and toads. Some rich iron mines have been diſcovered here, and worked with great ſucceſs; and before the late diſturbances, the New Englanders diſtilled great quantities of ſpirits from the molaſſes they got from the Weſt Indies, and which they ſold under two ſhillings a gallon: they likewiſe built great numbers of ſhips, from the productions of their own foreſts, which they freighted to ſome port in the Mediterranean, and there diſpoſed both of ſhip and cargo. Their oaks, however, are inferior to thoſe of England; but the fir-trees, eſpecially in New Hampſhire, grow to an amazing bulk, and uſed to furniſh maſts for the royal navy. They are almoſt the only people of the United States who have much of the woollen and linen manufactures. Of the former they have nearly as much as ſuffices for their own cloathing: it is a cloſe and ſtrong, but a coarſe and ſtubborn ſort of cloth. New England is the beſt peopled and cultivated of any part of North America: there is not one of the United States which can be compared to it in the abundance of people, the number of conſiderable and trading towns, and the manufactories that are carried on in them. The moſt populous and flouriſhing part of England hardly makes a better appearance.

The government eſtabliſhed here, is veſted in a governor, ſenate, and aſſembly, or houſe of repreſentatives, all of them to be choſen annually. The perſons veſted with the judiciary power, are to continue in office for ſeven years. The ſecretary, treaſurer, receiver-general, notaries public, and naval-officers, are choſen annually by

by the ſenators and repreſentatives. The governor has a negative on bills ſent to him for his aſſent, but has no concern in the choice of officers. In order to ſave unneceſſary repetitions, it may be proper to remark, that nearly the ſame form of government is eſtabliſhed in all the provinces. This country was firſt ſettled by the nonconformiſts, about 1621, who at firſt perſecuted every other ſect, and would not ſuffer them to enjoy any poſts or places under their government, but are now more tolerant in their principles; and lately thoſe of the church of England have had one of their divines conſecrated as their biſhop, by the epiſcopalian church in Scotland. During the troubles in the time of Charles the Iſt, the number of inhabitants was greatly encreaſed by refugees from England, who, in proceſs of time, were formed into four diſtinct governments, confederated together. Here was formed the firſt oppoſition to the Britiſh government, and here commenced the firſt hoſtilities. The inhabitants of Vermont, or the back ſettlements on the lakes between New England, New York, and Canada, inſiſt on being conſidered as a ſeparate ſtate, making the 14th in the union, but their demand is not yet granted by Congreſs. Nothing certain is yet known concerning the extent of Vermont; and the produce, &c. differs nothing from the countries above-mentioned.

NEW YORK,

SITUATED between 40 and 46 degrees north latitude, and 72 and 76 weſt longitude, is bounded on the north-weſt by Canada; on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Hudſon's and Delaware rivers, which divide it from New-Jerſey and Penſylvania; and on the eaſt and north-eaſt by New England and the Atlantic ocean; being 300 miles long, and 150 broad: containing 200,000 inhabitants, and 24,000 ſquare miles. This province, including the iſland of New York, Long-Iſland, and Staten-Iſland, is divided into the following counties: New-York, Albany, Ulſter, Ducheſs, Orange, Weſt-Cheſter, King's, Queen's, Suffolk, and Richmond. The city of New-York, ſituated on the iſland of that name, contains 15,000 inhabitants. It is well and commodiouſly built, extending a mile in length, and one third of a mile in breadth. In the courſe of the late unhappy war, one fourth of it was burnt by ſome incendiaries, upon the king's troops taking poſſeſſion of it. The other towns

towns of conſequence are, Orange, Jamaica, Southampton, Richmond, and Albany; which laſt is ſituated upon the river Hudſon, about 150 miles from New-York, and is a town of much note for the great trade carried on there with the Indians; who take off a great quantity of coarſe woollen goods, guns, hatchets, knives, hoes, kettles, powder and ſhot; beſides ſhirts and cloaths ready made. Here it is that the treaties and other tranſactions with the Iroquois Indians are negotiated. This nation, or rather combination of five nations, by their unanimity, firmneſs, military ſkill, and policy, have raiſed themſelves to be the greateſt and moſt formidable power in all America; they have reduced a vaſt number of nations; but they have not increaſed their ſubjects in proportion. As their manner of carrying on war is to the laſt degree barbarous, they reign the lords of a prodigious deſert, inhabited only by a few inſignificant tribes. And, though they have always uſed the policy of incorporating with themſelves a great many of the priſoners they made in war, yet they are now in a very declining condition, owing partly to the vices and diſeaſes introduced among them by their commerce with Europeans.

The principal rivers are, the Hudſon, the Rariton, and the Mohawk; on the latter, at a part where it is a quarter of a mile wide, is a celebrated cataract called the Cohoes, the water of which falls 70 feet perpendicular. Here, as in all North America, the land near the ſea is in general low, flat, and marſhy; at a conſiderable diſtance from the ſea it ſwells into little hills, and then into great ones, which hold their courſe, for the moſt part, north-eaſt and ſouth-weſt. The ſoil is in general fruitful, abounding not only in Indian corn, but European grain; as, wheat, barley, rye, oats, &c. The productions, animal and vegetable, of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of New England, though, as lying in a warmer climate, many kinds of fruit and vegetables flouriſh here, which will not grow in Old or New England without forcing. Long-Iſland, which lies to the ſouth of Connecticut, is inferior to no part of America in excellent paſture for horſes, oxen, and ſheep, or the plentiful produce of every ſort of grain. The commodities in which the Yew-Yorkers trade, are wheat, flour, barley, oats, Indian corn, peaſe, beef, pork, cheeſe, butter, cyder, beer, flax, hemp and flax ſeed, linſeed-oil, furs, deer-ſkins, ſtaves, lumber, and iron.

At New York is a college, formed upon a contracted plan,

plan, and never contained more than about 20 ſtudents. Formerly, in this country, all religious denominations, except Jews, and Papiſts, enjoyed equal privileges: Jews were tolerated, but Papiſts were not. Preſbyterians were, and ſtill are, by far the moſt numerous ſect; thoſe who are deſcended from the Dutch are ſubordinate to the claſſes of Amſterdam, whither their ſons intended for the miniſtry are ſent to be ordained. But it has lately been enacted, that the free exerciſe and enjoyment of religious profeſſion and worſhip ſhall for ever be allowed, within that ſtate, to all mankind: and the epiſcopal clergy, in the year 1786, choſe one from their own body as a proper perſon to ſend to England to be conſecrated biſhop of New York. New York belonged formerly to the Dutch, from whom many of the beſt families are deſcended. It formed part of what was called the New Netherlands; but was conquered by the Engliſh in 1664, during the reign of Charles II. who granted it by letters patent to his brother James duke of York, who gave his name to it.

NEW JERSEY,

SITUATED between 39 and 43 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 76 weſt longitude, is bounded by the ſound which ſeparates Staten-Iſland from the continent, and Hudſon's river, on the north; by Delaware river and bay on the weſt and ſouth-weſt; and by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt; being 160 miles long, and 60 broad; contains 130,000 inhabitants, and 10,000 ſquare miles. It is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey; which are ſubdivided into 13 counties, viz. Middleſex, Monmouth, Eſſex, Somerſet, and Bergen, on the eaſt; Burlington, Glouceſter, Salem, Cumberland, Cape May, Hunterdon, Morris, and Suſſex, to the weſt. The principal towns are, *Burlington*, the capital, ſituated on the river Delaware, in the county of the ſame name; and *Perth-Amboy*, in Middleſex, a ſea-port, 25 miles ſouth-weſt of New-York, having a very fine harbour, that will contain many large ſhips, yet carries on very little trade, as the people of New Jerſey have been uſed to ſend their produce to the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. The other towns are, Elizabeth, Newark, Bergen, Glouceſter, Salem, Hopewell, Trenton, and Morris.

The principal rivers are, the Delaware, Rariton, and Paſſaick; on the latter is a cataract, where the water falls

70 feet perpendicular, at a part where the river is 80 yards broad. The ſoil, climate, and productions of this country are ſimilar to thoſe of New-York. In Eaſt Jerſey there is a rich copper mine at Bergen.

At Princeton a college was eſtabliſhed by Governor Belcher, in 1746, which has a power of conferring the ſame degrees as Oxford or Cambridge, and is in good repute. The ſtate of religion in this ſtate is the ſame as in New-York.

This country was part of the New Netherlands granted to the duke of York, who ſold it to lord Berkley and Sir George Carteret; who gave it the preſent name, and afterwards diſpoſed of it to others, who in 1702 ſurrendered it up to the crown.

PENSYLVANIA (*including* DELAWARE)

SITUATED between 39 and 44 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 81 weſt longitude, is bounded by the country of the Iroquois, or Five Nations, on the north; by Maryland on the ſouth and weſt; and by Delaware river, which divides it from the Jerſeys, on the eaſt; being 300 miles long, and 240 broad; contains 350,000 inhabitants, and 15,000 ſquare miles. This ſtate is divided into 12 counties, viz. Philadelphia, Cheſter, Bucks, Berks, Northampton, Lancaſter, York, Cumberland, Bedford, Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex. Bedford lies upon the Ohio, on the weſt ſide of the mountains, and was firſt eſtabliſhed only in 1771. Newcaſtle, Kent, and Suſſex, form a ſeparate government, have an aſſembly of their own, and compoſe that of the United States called the Lower Counties on the Delaware.

Penſylvania abounds with good towns, many of them ſuperior to the capitals of ſome other provinces. The chief town is *Philadelphia*, which excels all others in the United States for ſize, beauty, regularity, and populouſneſs. It is ſituated 100 miles from the ſea, between the rivers Delaware and Schuylkill, and is built according to the plan of the famous Penn, the founder and legiſlator of this colony. The town, when the original plan can be fully executed, will be as follows:—In the centre is a ſquare of 10 acres, round which are the public buildings; the high ſtreet is 100 feet wide, and runs the whole breadth of the town; parallel to it are 19 others, which are croſſed at right angles by eight more, two miles long, and all 30 feet wide, and communicating with canals from the two rivers; moſt of the houſes have ſmall gardens

dens before them; few of the ſtreets are named, as in other towns, but are generally called firſt, ſecond, or third ſtreet, and ſo on. The quays are ſpacious; the principal one is 200 feet wide, and to this a veſſel of 500 tons may lay her broadſide. The warehouſes are large, numerous, and commodious, and the docks for ſhip-building every way well adapted to the purpoſe. A great number of veſſels have been built here; twenty have been upon the ſtocks at a time. This city, during the war, was the chief reſidence of the Congreſs. It contains upwards of 30,000 inhabitants, and a flouriſhing academy, in great repute. The other towns are, Cheſter, Newtown, Reading, Eaſton, Lancaſter, York, and Carliſle; and the capitals of the three counties on the Delaware are, Newcaſtle, Dover, and Lewes. The principal rivers are, the Delaware, wich is a mile broad at Philadelphia, the Schuylkill, and the Suſquehanna. The ſoil, climate, and productions of this country do not differ materially from thoſe of New York, though, if any thing, this country has the advantage; and even here the winters are ſo cold, that the river Delaware is often frozen over.

This province formed part of the New Netherlands, and was granted by king Charles II. to the celebrated Quaker Mr. William Penn, ſon of the admiral who had conquered Jamaica. The reputation of this celebrated Quaker is deſervedly very great. Civil and religious liberty, in the utmoſt latitude, was laid down by that great man as the only foundation of all his inſtitutions. Chriſtians of all denominations might not only live unmoleſted, but have a ſhare in the government. No laws could be made but by the conſent of the inhabitants. Mr. Penn's benevolence and generoſity extended alſo to the Indian nations. For, notwithſtanding the grants made him by king Charles II. and the duke of York (in 1680) he purchaſed of theſe people the lands he had obtained by his grant, judging that the original property was veſted in them. The Quakers, who at that time were perſecuted, followed him in great numbers, and in a few years Penſylvania was in a very flouriſhing condition.—The government of this province has one ſingularity:—two perſons are to be choſen annually by each county and city, who form "The Council of Cenſors," appointed to examine into the conduct of the legiſlative and executive powers. The Penſylvanians are an induſtrious and hardy people; they are moſt of them ſubſtantial, though but a few of the landed people can be conſidered

ſidered as rich. The trade of Philadelphia is very great: the goods imported into it, in 1784, were eſtimated at above 3,000,000, ſterling.

This province, and Maryland, have been by Congreſs wreſted out of the hands of the proprietors, who have been compelled to receive a compenſation very inadequate to their value.

MARYLAND,

SO called from Mary, queen to king Charles I. ſituated between 37 and 40 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 80 weſt longitude; is bounded by Penſylvania on the north; by Virginia on the ſouth; by Penſylvania, and the Atlantic ocean, eaſt; and by the Apalachian mountains weſt: being 140 miles long and 135 wide, containing above 220,000 inhabitants, and 12,000 ſquare miles. Maryland is divided into two parts (eaſt and weſt) by the bay of Cheſapeak, viz. the counties of Worceſter, Somerſet, Dorſet, Talbot, Cecil, Queen Anne's, and Kent, on the eaſt; St. Mary's, Charles, Prince George, Calvert, Arundell, Harford, Baltimore, and Frederick, on the weſt. *Annapolis*, in the county of Arundell, is the ſeat of government: it is a ſmall, but beautifully-ſituated town, upon the river Severn. The other principal towns are, Princeſs Anne, Snowhill, Dorcheſter, Oxford, Queen's Town, Cheſter, St. Mary, Briſtol, Maſterkout, Abington, and Baltimore. In 1782 a college was founded at Cheſter, and named Waſhington College. The chief rivers are, the Patowmac, Pocomoac, Patuxent, Cheptonk, Severn, Saſſafras, Wicomoca, and St. George. The products of this country are tobacco, hemp, and corn.

This province was firſt planted in the reign of Charles I. by lord Baltimore, a Catholic, who obtained a grant of it in 1632, and in the following year embarked with about 200 Popiſh families, which were ſoon encreaſed by numbers who fled from England on account of the troubles in the latter part of king Charles's reign. Lord Baltimore eſtabliſhed a perfect toleration in religious matters; but in time the Proteſtants, being moſt numerous, excluded the Catholics from all offices of truſt and power, and even adopted the penal laws of England againſt them.

The late lord Baltimore was governor and proprietor of this country, and the council was appointed by him. Congreſs have deprived his heir of this province, and in lieu

lieu of it, granted a very diſproportionate equivalent; and now the power is veſted in a governor, ſenate, and houſe of delegates choſen annually by the freeholders.

The eſtabliſhed religion is that of the church of England; and every male white perſon, above the age of 16, pays an annual tax of 40 pounds weight of tobacco, or the value in money, for the ſupport of the clergy.

VIRGINIA,

SITUATED between 36 and 40 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 90 weſt longitude, is bounded by Maryland on the north-eaſt; by Carolina on the ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean on the eaſt; and by the river Miſſiſippi on the weſt: being 750 miles long, and 240 broad; and contains about 600,000 inhabitants, near half of whom are negroes, and 80,000 ſquare miles.

This province is divided into 24 counties; namely, Northumberland, Lancaſhire, Weſtmoreland, Richmond, and Stafford, N.; Eſſex, Middleſex, King and Queen, King William, New Kent, Elizabeth, Warwick, York, and Princeſs Ann, in the middle; Norfolk, Nanſamund, Iſle of Wight, Surry, Prince George, Charles, Henrico, and James, S.; and Acomac, E.: but the great commodiouſneſs of navigation, and the ſcarcity of handicraftſmen, have rendered all attempts to eſtabliſh towns in Virginia ineffectual. *James Town*, the firſt town built by the Engliſh in North America, and which was anciently the capital, is dwindled into an inſignificant place of about 100 houſes; and *Williamſburg*, the preſent capital (and which contains a college in good repute, founded by Mr. James Blair, a Scotch clergyman, in the reign of William and Mary, whoſe name it bears) is yet but a ſmall town, conſiſting of about 60 houſes, beſides the public buildings.

In ſailing to Virginia or Maryland, it is neceſſary to paſs a ſtrait between two points of land, called the Capes of Virginia, opening a paſſage into the bay of Cheſapeak, one of the largeſt and ſafeſt bays in the world; which enters the country near 300 miles from the ſouth to the north, and is about 18 miles broad for a conſiderable way, and ſeven where it is narroweſt, the water in moſt places being nine fathom deep. Through its whole extent it receives a vaſt number of fine rivers, both from Maryland and Virginia; from the ſide of the latter it receives James river, York river, the Rappahannock, and the

the Potowmac, and many others of leſs note, which are all not only navigable themſelves, for very large veſſels, a prodigious way into the country, but have ſo many creeks, and receive ſuch a number of ſmaller navigable rivers, as renders the communication of all parts of this province infinitely more eaſy than that of any country, with ut exception. The planters load and unload veſſels of great burthen each at his own door. The whole face of this country is ſo extremely low towards the ſea, that even within fifteen fathom ſoundings land can hardly be diſtinguiſhed from the maſt-head. The trees appear as if they roſe out of the water, and afford a very uncommon view. The heats in ſummer are exceſſively great, but not without refreſhing ſea-breezes. The weather is changeable, and the changes ſudden and violent: the froſts come on without the leaſt warning; after a warm day towards the end of ſummer, ſo intenſe a cold often ſucceeds, as to freeze over the broadeſt and deepeſt rivers in one night. Theſe froſts, as well as the rains, are rather violent than of long continuance. They have frequent and violent thunder and lightning, but it ſeldom does any miſchief. In general the ſky is clear, and the air thin, pure, and penetrating. The ſoil, in the low grounds of Virginia, is a dark fat mould, which for many years, without any manure, yields plentifully whatever is committed to it. The ſoil further up becomes light and ſandy, is ſooner exhauſted than the low country, but which, helped by a kindly ſun, yields tobacco and corn extremely well. There is no better wheat than what is produced in this province, and Maryland; but the culture of tobacco employs all their attention, and almoſt all their hands. The foreſts are full of lofty timber-trees of all kinds, without any ſhrubs or bruſhwood, ſo that the inhabitants ride through them with eaſe; and the plains are covered, for almoſt the whole year, with a prodigious number of flowers, and flowering ſhrubs, of colours ſo rich, and of a ſcent ſo fragrant, that they occaſioned the name of FLORIDA to be originally given to this country.

Horned cattle and hogs have multiplied here almoſt beyond belief, though at the firſt ſettlement the country was utterly deſtitute of theſe animals. The animals natural to this country are, deer, of which there are great numbers, a ſort of panther or tyger, bears, wolves, foxes, raccoons, ſquirrels, wild cats, and one very uncommon animal, called the opoſſum, which is about the

ſize of a cat, and, beſides the belly which it has in common with all others, has a falſe one beneath it, with a pretty large aperture at the end towards the hinder legs. Within this bag, on the uſual parts of the common belly, are a number of teats; upon theſe, when the female of this creature conceives, the young are formed, and there they hang, like fruit upon the ſtalk, until they grow in bulk and weight to their appointed ſize; then they drop off, and are received in the falſe belly, from which they go out at pleaſure, and in which they take refuge when any danger threatens them. They have all ſorts of tame and wild fowl, with a vaſt number of birds of various kinds, valuable for their beauty or their notes. The large white owl, is of a bright ſilver-coloured plumage, except one black ſpot upon his breaſt; the nightingale, whoſe feathers are crimſon and blue; the mocking-bird, thought to excel all others in his own note, and imitates the notes of all others; the rock-bird, very ſociable, and agreeable by the ſweetneſs of his muſic; the humming-bird, one of the ſmalleſt and the moſt beautiful of all the winged ſongſters, being arrayed in ſcarlet, green, and gold: this bird, which is ſaid to live by licking off the dew which adheres to flowers, is too delicate to be brought alive to Europe.

The ſea-coaſts and rivers of Virginia abound not only in ſeveral of the ſpecies of fiſh known in Europe, but in moſt of thoſe kinds which are peculiar to America. The reptiles are many: it would be tedious to enumerate all the kinds of ſerpents bred here; of which the rattle-ſnake is the principal. The great ſtaple commodity of this country, and Maryland, is tobacco. Beſides that, both provinces produce naval ſtores, flax, and hemp; and in Virginia is found ſnake-root, ginſeng, ſilk-graſs, &c.

The inhabitants are a chearful and hoſpitable people; for the moſt part, of the eſtabliſhed church of England, nor, until lately, did they tolerate any other; now they have ſome few meeting-houſes of Preſbyterians and Quakers. The dues of the clergy are paid in tobacco, after the ſame manner as in Maryland; and, in imitation of the New Englanders, they have elected a biſhop. The uſe of tobacco was firſt introduced into England by Sir Walter Raleigh, who, as he was one day ſmoking in his cloſet, had a flaggon of ale poured over him by a ſervant, who imagined he was on fire. Weſtward of Virginia, on the banks of the Ohio, about 700 miles up the country, is a ſpot abounding with

ſalt-ſprings, called, by the Indians, the Great Licking-place, to which prodigious numbers of buffaloes and deer reſort, to lick the earth, and ſaline water. Near this licking-place are found the bones of a ſpecies of animals now ſuppoſed extinct, which, from all appearance, muſt have been larger than elephants: bones of a ſimilar kind have frequently been diſcovered in the northern parts of Europe and Aſia, by the natives imagined to have belonged to a ſubterraneous animal.

In the province of Virginia, there has lately been diſcovered a mineral ſpring, that may be ſet on fire, and will burn till the water is all dried up; which, ſome little time after the fire has gone out, will bubble up again, and run as before.

This country was firſt ſettled in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who called it Virginia, in honour of the queen. The three firſt colonies periſhed through diſeaſes, or were cut off by the Indians; the fourth, after many difficulties, ſucceeded, under the prudent conduct of lord Delaware, and laid the foundation of its preſent flouriſhing ſtate.

NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, *and* GEORGIA.

SITUATED between 30 and 37 degrees north latitude, and 76 and 91 weſt longitude, are bounded by Virginia on the north; by Florida ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean eaſt; and by the Miſſiſippi weſt; being 700 miles long, and 380 broad, and containing 110,000 ſquare miles, and above 40,000 inhabitants.

North Carolina conſiſts of the counties of Albemarle, Bath, and part of Clarendon, whoſe principal towns are Edenton and Wilmington. South Carolina contains the other part of Clarendon, Craven, Berkley, Colleton, and Granville; the capitals are St. James, Chriſt-Church, Charles Town, and Port Royal. The ſouthernmoſt part is Georgia, divided into the counties of Richmond, Effingham, Chatham, Camden, Wilkes, Glynn, Burke, and Liberty; and whoſe towns are, Savannah, Auguſta, Frederica, and Puriſburgh. None of the towns in either of the Carolinas are of any great conſequence, except *Charles-Town*, ſituated at the confluence of two navigable rivers, and which is one of the firſt towns in North America for ſize, beauty, and traffic. Its harbour

is good, but is rendered inacceſſible to large ſhips by a bar, which prevents the entrance of any above 200 tons burthen. The town is regular, and pretty ſtrongly fortified both by nature and art; the ſtreets are well laid out; the houſes large and well built, and rent extremely high. The church is ſpacious, and executed in a very handſome ſtile, exceeding every thing of that kind in North America. The town contains about 1,000 houſes, and is the ſeat of the governor, and the place of meeting of the aſſembly. GEORGIA has two towns already known in trade; *Savannah*, the capital, which ſtands very well for buſineſs, about 10 miles from the ſea, upon a noble river of the ſame name, which is navigable 200 miles further for large boats, to the ſecond town, called *Auguſta*: this ſtands upon a ſpot of ground of the greateſt fertility, and is commodiouſly ſituated for the Indian trade. The Indian nations on the borders are, the Creeks, the Chickeſaws, and the Cherokees, who are ſome of the moſt numerous and powerful tribes in America. The trade of ſkins and furs with theſe people is very conſiderable.

The principal rivers are, the Roanoke or Albemarle, Pamtico, Neus, Cape Fear or Clarendon, Pedee, Santee, Savannah, Allatamaha or George river, and St. Mary's, all which fall into the Atlantic ocean; the back parts are watered by the Cherokees, Yaſous, Mobile, Apalachicola, the Pearl river, and many others, which fall into the Miſſiſippi and the Gulf of Mexico. About 100 miles from the ſea there are falls in moſt of the great rivers, which, nearer their ſources, become more frequent. This is the caſe of almoſt all the American rivers: thoſe who navigate them, land their goods, carry them beyond the cataracts on horſes or waggons, and then reſhip them.

The climate and ſoil of theſe countries do not conſiderably differ from thoſe of Virginia; but where they do, it is much to their advantage. The heat in ſummer is very little greater than in Virginia, but the winters are milder and ſhorter; and the weather, though ſubject to ſudden changes, does not come to the ſame violent extremities. Though the winters are ſharp, eſpecially when the north-weſt wind prevails, yet they are ſeldom ſevere enough to freeze any conſiderable water, affecting only the mornings and evenings; ſo that many tender plants, which do not ſtand the winter of Virginia, flouriſh in theſe countries. The vegetation of every kind of plant is almoſt incredibly quick;

quick; for there is ſomething ſo kindly in the air and ſoil, that, where the latter has the moſt barren and unpromiſing appearance, if neglected for a while, it naturally produces an immenſe quantity of thoſe various plants, and beautiful flowering-ſhrubs and flowers, for which this country is ſo famous. The whole country is in a manner one foreſt, where the planters have not cleared it: the trees are almoſt the ſame in every reſpect with thoſe in Virginia, and of a ſize much ſuperior to European trees. Some of them are free from branches to the height of 60 or 70 feet, and frequently above 36 feet in circumference. Of the trunks canoes are formed, ſo large as to carry 40 barrels of pitch at a time. The ſoil in ſome parts is very rich, and in others very barren. This laſt ſort is favourable to one of the kinds of indigo. The land which lies low and wet, upon the banks of ſome of their rivers, is called ſwamp, and is, in ſome places, in a manner uſeleſs; in others it is far the richeſt of all their grounds: it is a black, fat earth, and bears their great ſtaple, rice, which muſt have a rich moiſt ſoil. The air is pure and wholeſome, and the ſummer heats much more temperate, at about 100 miles diſtance from Charles-Town, where it begins to grow hilly, than in the flat country; for Carolina is all an even plain for 80 miles from the ſea, no hill, no rock, ſcarce even a pebble to be met with. But nothing can be more pleaſant to the eye than the back country, and its fruitfulneſs is almoſt incredible. Wheat grows extremely well there, and yields a prodigious increaſe. Silkworms were reared with ſucceſs, and different ſorts of vines planted, before the commencement of the civil war. The animals of this country are in general the ſame with thoſe of Virginia; but there is yet a greater number and variety of beautiful fowls. All the animals of Europe are here in plenty; black cattle are multiplied prodigiouſly; to have 2 or 300 is very common, ſome have 1,000. Theſe ramble all day at pleaſure in the foreſts; but their calves being ſeparated, and kept in fenced paſtures, the cows return every evening to them. The hogs range in the ſame manner, and return like the cows, by having ſhelter and ſome victuals provided for them; theſe are vaſtly numerous, and ſeveral quite wild. Many horned cattle, and horſes too, run wild in their woods, though at their firſt ſettlement there was not one of theſe animals in the country.

The trade of Carolina, beſides honey and lumber, proviſions, and the like, which it yields in common with the

reſt of America, has three great ſtaple commodities, indigo, rice, and the produce of the pine—turpentine, tar, and pitch. The two former commodities South Carolina has entirely to itſelf; and, taking in North Carolina, this part of America yields more pitch and tar than all the reſt of the ſtates.

In theſe countries is a tree from which runs an oil of great virtue for curing wounds, and another which produces a balm little inferior to that of Mecca.

The Carolinas were firſt ſettled in the reign of Charles II. after whom they were called. Georgia was firſt ſettled in 1732, by the late General Oglethorpe, and was ſoon put upon a reſpectable footing.

FLORIDA,

SITUATED between 25 and 32 degrees north latitude, and 80 and 91 weſt longitude, is bounded by Georgia north; by the Gulf of Mexico ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean eaſt; and by the Miſſiſippi, which divides it from Louiſiana, weſt: being 500 miles long, and 440 broad. It is divided into Eaſt and Weſt Florida. *St. Auguſtine*, the capital of Eaſt Florida, ſituated near the frontiers of Georgia, is of an oblong form, divided by four regular ſtreets. The town is well fortified, and defended by a caſtle called Fort St. John. The harbour has two entrances, which have only eight feet water at low tides. *Penſacola*, the capital of Weſt Florida, is ſituated at the mouth of a river on the Gulf of Mexico, on a ſandy ſhore, within a bay of the ſame name. The town can only be approached by ſmall veſſels; but the road is reckoned the beſt in all the Gulf of Mexico, being ſheltered againſt every wind. Mobille, on the banks of the river ſo named, lying to the weſtward of Penſacola, is a very unhealthy place.

The principal rivers are, the *Mobille*, the *Apalachicola*, *St. John's*, *Savannah*, *Alatamaha*, and the *Miſſiſippi*, which runs a courſe of 4,500 miles; and, though it has not above 17 feet water over the bar, yet within it is 100 fathoms deep, and navigable almoſt up to its ſource. The air of Florida is pure and wholeſome, and, though warm, is tempered by cool breezes from the ſea; the inhabitants live to a great age, and the native Indians greatly exceed their neighbours in ſize, vigour, and longevity. The ſoil is amazingly fruitful, for even the land round St. Auguſtine, reckoned the worſt in the province, produces two

crops

crops of Indian corn in a year. All the fruits, vegetables, &c. common to Georgia and the Carolinas, flouriſh naturally in the inland parts; oranges and lemons grow wild to a larger ſize, and produce finer fruit than in Spain and Portugal. Specimens of excellent cotton, ſugar, wine, and ſilk, have been ſent to Europe. The other products of this country are, rice, indigo, ambergris, cochineal, amethyſts, turquois ſtones, pearls, lapis lazuli, &c. copper, quickſilver, coal, iron, and mahogany, together with a pearl-fiſhery on the coaſt.

The animal creation here are ſo numerous and cheap, that a good ſaddle-horſe may be purchaſed for goods of five ſhillings value, prime coſt, and even ſometimes for a ſingle hatchet.

This province, firſt ſettled by the Spaniards and the French, was ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of peace in 1763, chiefly on account of its being a barrier to the other colonies. In 1781 Weſt Florida was conquered by the Spaniards; and at the peace of 1783 it was, together with Eaſt Florida, ceded to them.

MEXICO,

IS divided into two parts; 1. Old Mexico, or New Spain; and 2. New Mexico, including California.

Old Mexico (ſituated between 8 and 30 degrees north latitude, and 83 and 110 weſt longitude) is bounded by New Mexico on the north; by the Gulf of Mexico north-eaſt; by Terra Firma, in South America, ſouth-eaſt; and the Pacific ocean ſouth-weſt; being 2,000 miles long, and 600 broad: and is divided into three audiences, viz. Galicia, or Gaudalajarra, which has a capital of the latter name; Mexico Proper, the chief towns of which are Mexico, Acapulco, Vera Cruz, and Campeachy, the neighbourhood of which is famous for cedar-trees and logwood; and Guatimala, whoſe capital of the ſame name, together with 8,000 families which it contained, was ſwallowed up by an earthquake on June the 7th, 1773: ſince then, New Guatimala has been erected, at ſome diſtance from the place where the old town ſtood. In this laſt-mentioned province are ſituated the port and fort of Omoa, ſo celebrated in the laſt war; and likewiſe the Gulf of Honduras, whither, as well as to the Bay of Campeachy, the Engliſh from Jamaica reſort in order to cut logwood and mahogany, which gives great offence to

the Spaniards, and has often cauſed diſputes between the two nations. The principal rivers are, the North river, Panuco, Alvarado, Tobaſco, Xagua, and Yara, which fall into the Gulf of Mexico; and Roſario, Tegoantipeque, and Lempa, that run into the South ſea. The lakes of moſt note are thoſe of Mexico and Nicaragua; to the latter of which the Engliſh penetrated during the late war.

The ſeaſons here, as in all countries within the tropics, are divided into wet and dry. The former laſts from May to September; the latter from September to May. Their proper ſummer, therefore, that is, their fair weather, is when the ſun is at the greateſt diſtance. The climate is exceſſively hot; and on the eaſtern coaſt, where the land is low, marſhy, and conſtantly flooded in the rainy ſeaſon, it is extremely unwholeſome and unpleaſant, being incumbered for the moſt part with almoſt impenetrable woods of mangrove-trees, which extend into the water for a conſiderable way. The inland country affords a more agreeable proſpect, where the air is much better: here the tropical fruits grow in great abundance, and the land would produce any ſort of grain, if the induſtry of the inhabitants was any way proportioned to the goodneſs of the ſoil. Few countries enjoy more of the benefits of nature, or produce ſpontaneouſly more of the neceſſaries of life; but, like all the tropical countries, it abounds more in fruits than grain: pine-apples, pomegranates, oranges, lemons, citrons, figs, and cocoa-nuts, are here in the greateſt plenty and perfection; and, towards the Gulf of Mexico, an immenſe quantity of ſugar is produced. But what forms the principal riches, and firſt induced the Spaniards to ſettle in this country, are its gold and ſilver mines. The chief mines of gold are in Veragua and New Granada, bordering upon Darien and Terra Firma. Thoſe of ſilver, which are much more rich and numerous, are found in ſeveral parts, but in none ſo much as the province of Mexico: all the mines, whether of gold or ſilver, are generally found in the mountains and barren parts, nature often making amends one way for her deficiency in another. The mines of Mexico are ſaid to yield 24 millions ſterling annually.

The products of this country, next in value to the mines, are cochineal and cacao. The firſt is of the animal kind, and of the ſpecies of gall-inſects; it adheres to the plant opuntia, and ſucks the juice of the fruit, which is of a crimſon colour, from whence it acquires the qualities which

which make it valuable in medicine and manufactures. The cacao grows upon a tree of a middling ſize, which bears a fruit about the ſize and ſhape of a cucumber, wherein are contained a number of nuts, which have a rough ſhell, and within this is the oily rich ſubſtance of which chocolate is made. This fruit is often confounded with the cocoa-nut, which is a ſpecies wholly different.

The moſt remarkable animals are, the pecarree, a little, black, ſhort-legged quadruped, reſembling a pig, with his navel on his back; the ſloth, which is ſomewhat like a monkey, of a moſt wretched appearance, that lives on leaves and fruit. This beaſt never quits a tree while any verdure remains; then, to ſave trouble, collects itſelf into a heap and drops to the ground, and is ſo many days in travelling from one tree to another, that it often grows lean on the journey; no blows will quicken its pace, and ſeveral minutes are ſpent in moving a leg; every motion is attended with a diſagreeable howl, which is its only defence, and affrights even beaſts of prey; beſides the opoſſums, guanoes, mooſe-deer, armadilloes, raccoons, ounces, tortoiſes, and others common to North America.

The trade of Mexico conſiſts of three great branches: the trade with Europe by Vera Cruz, with the Eaſt-Indies by Acapulco, and with South America by the ſame port.

Mexico, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, the capital of the kingdom, the reſidence of the viceroy, the ſeat of the firſt audience or chamber of juſtice, and an archbiſhopric (ſituated 6,950 miles S. W. from London) is one of the richeſt and moſt ſplendid cities in the world: though no ſea-port-town, nor communicating with the ſea by any navigable river, it has a prodigious commerce, and is the centre of all that is carried on between America and Europe on one hand, and between America and the Eaſt-Indies on the other; for here the principal merchants reſide, and the greateſt part of the buſineſs is negociated, with reſpect to the goods that paſs from Acapulco to Vera Cruz, or from Vera Cruz to Acapulco. Hither all the gold and ſilver come to be coined; here the king's fifth is depoſited; and here is wrought all that immenſe quantity of utenſils and ornaments in plate, which is yearly ſent into Europe. Every thing has the air of the greateſt magnificence and wealth: the ſhops glitter on all ſides with gold, ſilver, and jewels. The negro-girls, who run by the coaches of the ladies, wear bracelets of gold, pearl necklaces, and jewels in their ears; and the black foot-

boys are covered with lace and embroidery. The number of inhabitants in this city amounts to 80,000. The city itſelf is well and regularly built, though the houſes are not lofty; the monaſteries are numerous, and richly endowed, and the churches extravagantly rich in their ornaments. The neareſt port is upwards of 200 miles diſtant from the capital, and is called Acapulco, one of the deepeſt, ſecureſt, and moſt commodious harbours in the South ſea; the entrance is defended by a caſtle of tolerable ſtrength. About the month of December, the great galleon, which makes the whole communication that is between America and the Philippines, arrives here loaded with the rich commodities of the Eaſt. At the ſame time the annual ſhip from Lima (the capital of Peru in South America) comes in, and is computed to bring not leſs than two millions of pieces of eight in ſilver, beſides quickſilver, and other valuable merchandizes, to be laid out in the purchaſe of the rich produce of the Eaſt-Indies. One of theſe ſhips was taken by Commodore Anſon in 1743. Several other ſhips, from different parts of Chili and Peru, meet upon the ſame occaſion; and, beſides the traffic for the Philippine commodities, this cauſes a very large dealing for every thing theſe countries have to exchange with one another, as well as for the purchaſe of all ſorts of European goods. From the port of *Vera Cruz*, the great wealth of Mexico is poured out upon the whole world; and it is by this port alone that ſhe receives in return the numberleſs luxuries and neceſſaries which Europe affords. To this place comes the annual fleet from Cadiz, called the Flota, conſiſting of 14 large merchant-ſhips, and about three men of war as a convoy. They are loaded with almoſt all ſorts of goods, which Europe produces, for export; but Spain itſelf ſends out little more than wine and oil. When all the goods are diſpoſed of, the fleet takes in the plate, precious ſtones, cochineal, ſugar, &c. which are their returns for Old Spain. The greateſt part of the money, which is brought back by the flota, belongs to the merchants of Great Britain, Holland, France, and other commercial ſtates; and, ſuch is the honour of the Spaniſh nation, that the juſt diſtribution of this money has always taken place, even in the midſt of the moſt inveterate wars.

Mexico was the firſt country which the Spaniards conquered upon the continent of America, and which ſtill continues to be their principal colony. They ſubdued it with a force of no more than 700 men, commanded by Hernando

Hernando Cortez; under whoſe authority they were guilty of cruelties, which, though probably exaggerated, yet appear to have been ſo great, as to have fixed an indelible ſtigma on the Spaniſh name. Mexico at that time was a great empire, the inhabitants of which had made ſome progreſs towards civilization.

NEW MEXICO, *including* CALIFORNIA,

SITUATED between 23 and 43 degrees north latitude, and 94 and 126 weſt longitude (bounded by unknown lands to the north; by Old Mexico and the Pacific ocean, ſouth; by Louiſiana, eaſt; and the Pacific ocean, weſt; being 2,000 miles long, and 1,600 broad) is divided into New Mexico Proper, to the north-eaſt; Apacheira, ſouth-eaſt; Sonora, ſouth; and California, weſt: the capitals of theſe diviſions are, Santa Fé, 5,000 miles S. W. from London, St. Antonio, Tuape, and St. Juan. The face of the country is in general very pleaſant, abounding with plains, rivers, and gentle eminences covered with trees. It has a moſt delightful climate, a ſoil productive of every thing for profit or delight, rich mines of ſilver, and ſome of gold, which are worked more and more every day; and produces precious ſtones of ſeveral kinds. The Spaniſh ſettlements here are every day increaſing, in proportion as they diſcover mines, which are not inferior to any in other parts of America.

The dew which falls in California, and lights on the roſe-leaves, candies and becomes hard like manna, having the ſweetneſs of refined ſugar, without its whiteneſs; and in the middle of the country are plains of ſalt, firm and clear as chryſtal.

California is a peninſula, finely ſituated for trade, and has a pearl-fiſhery of great value. It was firſt diſcovered by the great conqueror of Mexico, Ferdinando Cortez. The famous Engliſh admiral, Sir Francis Drake, landed, and took poſſeſſion of it in 1578; and the principal cacique, or king, formally inveſted him with the ſovereignty: but the Britiſh government have not hitherto attempted to vindicate this title.

LOUISIANA,

IS bounded by unknown lands to the north; by the Gulf of Mexico, ſouth; by Florida, eaſt; and New Mexico, weſt; but as the country is thinly inhabited by

Europeans, the length and breadth are yet undetermined. New Orleans, the capital, built by the French during the regency of the duke of Orleans (ſituated 4,726 miles S. W. from London) is not large or rich, but is well fortified, and laid out regularly in a fine ſituation on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, which ſeparates Louiſiana from Florida. This is, in all reſpects, a fine country, in a delicious climate, capable of bearing almoſt any thing, from the temperature of the ſky, and the goodneſs of the ſoil, fertilized by a multitude of long, deep, and beautiful rivers, moſt of which are navigable for hundreds of miles into the country. The principal of theſe is the Miſſiſippi, whoſe head is unknown; but it almoſt goes quite through America, and at certain ſeaſons overflows its banks for a vaſt way on both ſides. The face of the country is almoſt wholly plain, covered with ſtately trees, or ſpread into very fine meadows; and particularly the northern part is, in all reſpects, a moſt deſirable place, though there is no ſufficient reaſon to believe that it contains any rich metals, which gave the greateſt influence to the famous Miſſiſippi ſcheme in 1717, which was as fatal to France, as the South Sea ſcheme was to England. The Spaniards ſettled in Louiſiana raiſe ſome indigo, a good deal of cotton, ſome corn, and rice; but the colony is not in a very flouriſhing ſtate, on account of the ſhoals and ſands with which the mouth of the river Miſſiſippi is in a manner choaked up, and which deny acceſs to veſſels of any conſiderable burthen: this keeps the inhabitants from growing rich, but contributes to their ſecurity. This country, together with Florida, of which it was formerly reckoned a part, was firſt diſcovered in 1512, by Juan Ponce de Leon, as he was rambling in ſearch of Bimini, one of the Bahama Iſles, which was ſaid to contain a fountain that reſtored thoſe who drank of it to their priſtine youth and vigour. The French were the firſt Europeans who ſettled in it, and, according to their diviſion of North America, Louiſiana was made to extend through the interior parts as far as Canada, and even to include ſome part of Carolina. In the year 1769 they ceded Louiſiana to the Spaniards; and in the year 1786 a great many families from France went to ſettle in it, ſoon after which the king of Spain iſſued out an edict, in which he declared that Louiſiana and the Floridas would ſpeedily be ceded to the French, and New Orleans prolaimed a free port.

SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU,

SITUATED between the equator and 25 degrees ſouth latitude, and 60 and 81 weſt longitude, bounded by Terra Firma on the north; by Chili ſouth; by a ridge of very high mountains, called the Cordeleiras des Andes, which divide it from Amazonia, eaſt; and by the Pacific ocean weſt; being 1,800 miles long, and 600 broad; is divided into three provinces, viz. Quito, north; Lima, or Los Reyes, in the middle; and Los Charcos, ſouth. The principal towns in the firſt diviſion are, Quito and Payta; in the ſecond, Lima, the capital, and Cuſco; and in the laſt, Potoſi and Porco. *Quito* is an inland town, ſituated in the moſt northern part of Peru, equal, if not ſuperior, to Lima in populouſneſs; and, having no mines near it, is ſupported by its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which ſupply the conſumption over all Peru. The city and province of Quito form a government diſtinct from the reſt of Peru, and not under the authority of the viceroy. *Lima*, the reſidence of the viceroy, the capital of Peru, and of the Spaniſh empire in South America, founded by Pizarro, ſtands about two leagues from the ſea, upon the river Rimac, 5,520 miles S. W. from London; and extends in length about two miles, and in breadth about one and a quarter. The houſes are built low, and of light materials, to avoid the conſequences of earthquakes, which always threaten, and have ſometimes actually befallen them. This is a place of amazing wealth and trade, and contains about 60,000 inhabitants, 10,000 of which are whites. In 1747 a moſt tremendous earthquake overthrew three-fourths of Lima, and entirely deſtroyed Callao, the ſea-port belonging to it; out of 3,000 inhabitants thereof, only one eſcaped, and he by a providence the moſt ſingular and extraordinary. This man was on the fort that overlooked the harbour; he perceived the ſea to retire to a conſiderable diſtance, and then, ſwelling mountains high, return with great violence. The inhabitants ran from their houſes in the utmoſt terror and confuſion: he heard a cry of *miſerere* riſe from all

parts, and immediately all was ſilent; the ſea had entirely overwhelmed this city, and buried it for ever: but the ſame wave, which deſtroyed the city, drove a little boat by the place where the man ſtood, into which he threw himſelf, and was ſaved. On the 13th of May, 1784, a dreadful earthquake deſtroyed, in about 5 minutes, all the town of Arequiba, except the Recollet's convent, but fortunately very few people periſhed. Great quantities of land were moved to a conſiderable diſtance, without any damage to the trees and plants growing thereon. Many diſtricts, before dry, had, after the earthquake, ſuch a number of ſprings, that they formed navigable rivers. *Cuſco*, the ancient capital, is ſtill a very conſiderable city; it is at a good diſtance from the ſea, and ſituated in the mountainous part of the country; it has not leſs than 40,000 inhabitants, three parts Indians, who are very induſtrious and ingenious in manufacturing baize, cotton, and leather. *Potoſi* is a rich and populous town, having the beſt ſilver mine in America: but the country about this place is ſo barren, that the inhabitants are obliged to get their proviſions from the neighbouring provinces. The manners of the Spaniards and Creolians of Peru reſemble thoſe of Mexico, excepting that they are of a more liberal turn.

The principal mountains are the Andes, which run the whole length of South America; and, on account of their height, the air at the ſummits is ſo ſubtile and piercing, that no animals can breathe in it without great difficulty, ſo that they are uninhabited even by wild beaſts. Great numbers of people have ſuddenly dropped down dead in endeavouring to paſs theſe mountains; others, that have eſcaped with life, loſt ſome of their fingers and toes, which dropped off without the leaſt pain. Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point of the Andes, is near four miles in height; and the ſummit of this mountain is perpetually covered with ſnow for 2,400 feet from the top downwards.

The principal rivers are, the Granada or Cagdalena, Oroonoko, Amazon, and Plata, which riſe in the Andes. In this country are ſome petrifying waters, and fountains of liquid matter, called coppey, reſembling pitch and tar, and uſed for the ſame purpoſes. Here are ſome lakes, the principal of which is Titicaca, in the province of Los Charcos. One of the rivers in Peru is as red as blood, owing to the colour of the ſoil through which it flows.

The

The climate is not ſo hot as in other tropical countries, owing to the South Sea being on one ſide, and the Andes on the other; and, though this country lies under the line, none of the original natives are black, like the African negroes. They are all of an olive, or, at moſt, of a copper-colour. Nothing ſurpriſed them more than the ſight of the negroes, whom the Spaniards brought with them. They could not believe the complexion to be natural; and requeſted leave to waſh off the *black paint*, which they imagined was the cauſe of that colour.—No rain ever falls in this country, though the ſky is generally cloudy; but that defect is remedied by a refreſhing dew, which falls regularly every night.

The principal commodities of this country are, gold, ſilver, wine, oil, brandy, wool, jeſuits bark, and Guinea pepper, beſt known by the name of Cayenne pepper. The wool is remarkable; not leſs for its fine long ſtaple, than for the ſingularity of the animals it grows on, which are called lamas and vicunnas. The lamas have ſmall heads, reſembling both an horſe and ſheep; the upper lip is cleft like that of a hare, through which, when enraged, they ſpit a ſort of envenomed juice, which, if it falls on the ſkin, cauſes an inflammation. The neck is long, like that of a camel; the body reſembles that of a ſheep, but the legs are longer in proportion. This animal has a diſagreeable ſmell, but the fleſh is good; and it is extremely uſeful, not only for the wool, but as it is a beaſt of burden, ſtrong, patient, and kept at an eaſy expence. It ſeldom carries above 70 pounds weight, but then it carries that weight a vaſt way without tiring, eats very little, and never drinks. The vicunna differs but little from the lama, except in being ſmaller and ſwifter, and in producing bezoar-ſtones, which are antidotes to poiſon. There are here a great number of fruits, plants, and trees not known in Europe; however, ſome of their phyſical drugs are brought over, which are well known, particularly Peruvian balſam, and the jeſuits bark. This laſt is the bark of a tree which grows principally in the mountainous parts, and that moſt and beſt in the province of Quito. It is ſaid to have been diſcovered by an Indian's drinking, in a fever, of the water of a lake into which ſome of theſe trees had fallen, and by which he was cured. Guinea pepper is uſed, all over Spaniſh America, in almoſt every thing they eat, and grows in great abundance in the vale of Arica, in the ſouth of Peru. This country alone, of all Spaniſh America, produces quickſilver, an article of very

very great uſe in ſeparating gold and ſilver from the ore. The principal mine of this extraordinary ſubſtance is at a place called Guancavelica, where it is found in a whitiſh maſs, reſembling brick ill burnt; this, after being pounded, and volatiſed by fire, riſes in ſteam, and flows into a combination of glaſs veſſels, where it condenſes, by means of a little water at the bottom of each, into which the quickſilver falls in a pure heavy body.

This country, formerly an empire richer than Mexico, was conquered by Pizarro, with a body of men ſcarce exceeding 300. The Peruvians, as well as the Mexicans, had made ſome progreſs towards civilization before the arrival of the Spaniards. They manufactured cloth of wool, flax, and cotton, and had learned the art of dying it of various colours. They were governed by a race of princes, called incas; and the twelfth, in regular ſucceſſion, ſat upon the throne at the time of Pizarro's invading the kingdom.

CHILI,

SITUATED between 25 and 45 degrees ſouth latitude, and 65 and 85 weſt longitude, bounded by Peru on the north; Patagonia, ſouth; by Paraguay, or La Plata, eaſt; and the Pacific ocean, weſt; being 1,200 miles long, and 500 broad; is divided into two parts by the Andes; Chili Proper on the eaſt ſide, and the province of Cuyo or Cutio on the weſt ſide: the principal towns of the firſt are St. Jago, Baldivia, and Imperial; and of the latter, St. Juan de Frontieræ. *St. Jago*, the capital, 6,600 miles S. W. of London, is a handſome and conſiderable town, with a good harbour, ſituated in a large and beautiful plain, and abounds with all the neceſſaries of life. On the coaſt is the iſland of Chiloe, which has a governor, and ſome well-fortified harbours.

The principal lakes are thoſe of Tagatagua, near St. Jago, and that of Paren; beſides ſeveral ſalt-water lakes, which, during the winter, communicate with the ſea, and in the ſummer the water evaporates, leaving a cruſt of fine ſalt a foot thick. The ſoil, climate, and products of this country, differ very little from thoſe of Peru. The exports are, corn, hemp, hides, tallow, and ſalt proviſions. Of the firſt article, a great quantity is annually exported to Peru, ſufficient to maintain 60,000 people; and gold is found in almoſt every river. Chili is but thinly peopled. The Spaniards do not amount to above 20,000;

and

and the negroes, mixed people, and original natives, who in a great meaſure are ſtill independent, are not eſtimated at more than 60,000. It was firſt diſcovered, and in part conquered, by Almagro, the friend and aſſiſtant of Pizarro in the conqueſt of Peru; who loſt many of his men by cold in croſſing the Andes.

TERRA FIRMA, *or* CASTILE DEL ORO,

SITUATED between the equator and 12 degrees north latitude, and 60 and 82 weſt longitude; bounded by part of the Atlantic ocean (called the North Sea) on the north; by Amazonia and Peru, ſouth; by the North Sea and Surinam, eaſt; and by the Pacific ocean and Mexico, weſt; being 1,400 miles long, and 700 broad; is divided into nine provinces, viz. Terra Firma Proper, or Darien, Carthagena, St. Martha, Rio de la Hacha, Venezuela, Comana, New Andaluſia or Paria, to the north; and New Granada and Popayan ſouth. The principal towns in Terra Firma Proper are, Panama, Porto-Bello, and Carthagena, each containing ſeveral thouſand inhabitants; in New Andaluſia, St. Thomas; and in New Granada, Santa Fe de Bagota: the other provinces have capitals of their own names. The city of *Panama* (4,650 miles S. W. of London) is ſituated upon one of the beſt harbours in the South ſeas. Ships of burden lie ſafe at ſome diſtance from the town; but ſmaller veſſels come up to the walls. The town ſtands upon a dry and tolerably healthy ground, and has a great and profitable trade with Peru, Chili, and the weſtern coaſt of Mexico. *Porto-Bello* is a ſea-port on the northern coaſt of the iſthmus of Panama, with a very large, ſecure, and commodious harbour. This was taken in 1740, by Admiral Vernon, who abandoned it again, after he had demoliſhed the fortifications. *Carthagena* ſtands upon a peninſula, that incloſes one of the ſafeſt and beſt-defended harbours in all Spaniſh America. The galleons on their voyage from Spain put in here firſt, and diſpoſe of a conſiderable part of their cargo. This place was attacked by Vernon in 1741; but, after loſing about 20,000 of his men, chiefly through the unwholeſomeneſs of the climate, he was obliged to abandon the enterprize. At theſe three towns are held annual fairs, for American, Indian, and European commodities.

The provinces of Terra Firma contain many exceeding high

high mountains, particularly in the province of St. Martha, where the Andes commence.

The climate is extremely hot, and the country is difficult to paſs in the rainy ſeaſon, on account of the torrents which fall from the mountains, and ſometimes riſe ſo conſiderably in a night's time, that travellers are obliged to get upon trees to ſave themſelves from being drowned. The great quantity of vapours raiſed from the water by the exceſſive heat, renders the country very unwholeſome, more eſpecially about Porto-Bello and Popayan. The coaſts are ſandy and barren, but the ſoil in the inland parts is extremely fertile, producing corn, all kinds of tropical fruits, guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, &c. No country abounds more in rich and luxuriant paſtures; the trees are cloathed with a perpetual verdure, and ſome grow to a vaſt ſize, as the caobo, the cedar, maria, and balſam-tree. The manchineel-tree bears a fruit like an apple, which contains a moſt ſubtle poiſon; it is even dangerous to ſleep under its ſhade. On the contrary, the Habella de Carthagena, a ſpecies of the willow, bears a fruit reſembling an almond, the kernel of which is a moſt excellent antidote to the bite of ſerpents, with which this country ſwarms. Here is likewiſe found that lazy animal the ſloth, and monkies are extremely numerous; they go in bodies of 20 or 30, and are ſo miſchievous, that it is dangerous for a ſingle perſon to enter the woods. The coaſts afford rich pearls, particularly in the bay of Panama, in diving for which, the negroes are often devoured by the ſharks. The mines formerly yielded great quantities of gold, but at preſent they are neglected or exhauſted. Silver, iron, and copper mines have been opened; and this country produces alſo emeralds, ſapphires, and other precious ſtones.

Notwithſtanding the ſettlements of the Spaniards here, there are a great number of native Americans, who have preſerved their independency. Beſides Indians, reſembling thoſe of the other parts of America, there is in Terra Firma a race or nation called Moon-eyed Indians, becauſe they ſee beſt by moon-light; they are fairer, of a ſmaller ſtature, and weaker, both in body and mind, than the other tribes of Indians; they have large blue eyes, which are not ſtrong enough to endure the light of the ſun without pain.

GUIANA,

GUIANA,

SITUATED between the equator and the 8th degree of north latitude, is bounded on the north by the river Oroonoko, which ſeparates it from Terra Firma; on the ſouth, by the river of the Amazons, which divides it from Amazonia and Brazil; by the Atlantic ocean, eaſt, and by unknown lands between it and Peru, on the weſt; being about 800 miles long, and 500 broad. This country may be divided into three parts, Guiana Proper, Surinam, and Cayenne. The inland parts are inhabited by various tribes of Indians, and are almoſt entirely unknown to Europeans. The other parts are poſſeſſed by the Dutch and French. Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, lies between 5 and 7 degrees north latitude, and extends 100 miles along the coaſt, from the mouth of the river Oroonoko to the river Maroni, which ſeparates it from Cayenne; the Dutch have extended their plantations about 30 leagues up the country, and their capital town, ſituated on the river Surinam, is of the ſame name. They likewiſe have two ſettlements on the coaſt, called Demerary and Iſequibo, which were taken by the Engliſh during the laſt war, and retaken by the French. The climate is very unwholeſome near the ſea-coaſt, as the land lies low, and is generally marſhy. The progreſs of the colony is alſo greatly retarded by the runaway negroes, who have retired to the woods, elected chiefs, and often make incurſions on the Dutch ſettlements. Cayenne, or Equinoctial France (ſituated between the equator and 5th degree of N. latitude, and between 50 and 55 weſt longitude) extends about 240 miles along the coaſt, and near 300 miles up the country; and is bounded by Surinam, north; by Amazonia, ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean, eaſt; and Guiana, weſt: the chief town is Cayenne, 3,840 miles S. W. from London, built on the banks of a river of the ſame name, at the mouth of which lies the iſland of Cayenne, about 45 miles in circumference, and, though an unhealthy ſpot, is ſettled by the French, on account of the goodneſs of its harbours.

The climate of Guiana is generally unwholeſome, and great part of the coaſt is low and marſhy; up the country there are ſome fine riſing grounds, proper for ſettlements. Surinam is in a more flouriſhing ſituation than Cayenne. The products of both conſiſt of ſugar, cotton, coffee, tobacco, flax, ſkins, and drugs for dying; likewiſe

wiſe great numbers of beautiful birds; aſtoniſhing numbers and variety of ſnakes, one of which was killed a few years ago, meaſuring 33 feet in length and 3 in circumference, at the thickeſt part; torporific or electrical eels, which, when touched, give a ſhock reſembling electricity; and the laubba, a ſmall amphibious animal, about the ſize of a pig, covered with fine ſhort hair.

Surinam was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh, and ceded to the Dutch in exchange for New York.

AMAZONIA,

A Very large country, but little known to Europeans, lying between 1 and 15 degrees north latitude, and 50 and 70 degrees weſt longitude; is 1,200 miles long, and 1,000 broad. It extends from Brazil, quite acroſs the continent, to Peru, and is almoſt every where navigable, by means of the great river Maranon, or of the Amazons, and its branches. This great river, which riſes in Quito, including all its windings, runs near 5,000 miles, and is generally two or three leagues broad; there are upwards of 100 rivers fall into it, and at its mouth 'tis 50 leagues in breadth. Though the country is very little known, yet moſt of the rivers have been explored, at different times, by various adventurers, the firſt of which was Orellana, who, about the year 1539, ſoon after the conqueſt of Peru, embarked on one of the branches of the great river, and ſailed quite through the country to the ſea; he landed ſeveral times to get proviſions, and had often conflicts with the natives; and, at his return to Spain, reported that he had diſcovered and fought with a nation of Amazons, from which the river and country obtained their preſent names; though, after the ſtricteſt enquiry poſſible, there is not the leaſt reaſon to give credit to the account. This country abounds in all the productions neceſſary for ſuſtenance, which are common in the neighbouring European colonies, yet, as no gold has been found, neither the Spaniards nor Portugueſe have thought proper to make any ſettlements in it.

BRAZIL,

COMPREHENDS the moſt eaſtern part of South America, and is ſituated between the equator and 35 degrees ſouth latitude, and 35 and 60 degrees weſt longitude;

longitude; bounded by the mouth of the river Amazons, and the Atlantic ocean, north; by the mouth of the river La Plata, ſouth; by the Atlantic ocean, eaſt; and on the weſt by a chain of mountains, which divide it from Amazonia and Paraguay; being 2,500 miles long, and 700 broad. On the coaſt are three ſmall iſlands, Fernando, St. Barbara, and St. Catherine's, which furniſh ſhips with proviſions.

Rio de Janeiro (or *St. Sebaſtian*) 6,000 miles ſouth-weſt from London, at the ſouthern extremity of the colony, is a rich and populous city, built about two leagues from the ſea, on a bay formed by a river of the ſame name. It has an excellent port, which is more reſorted to than any other in Brazil, on account of the gold and diamonds found in this and the neighbouring provinces. *St. Salvador*, or Bahia, the moſt populous, magnificent, and gay city of Brazil, and reſidence of the viceroy, commands a noble, ſpacious, and commodious harbour, called the Bay of All Saints; it is built upon an high ſteep rock, having the ſea upon one ſide, and a lake, forming a creſcent, inveſting it almoſt wholly, ſo as nearly to join the ſea, on the other. This ſituation makes it by nature in a manner impregnable, and they have, beſides, added to it very ſtrong fortifications. *Fernambucco*, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, in the north part, is the next town in point of conſequence.

Many fine rivers have their ſources in the mountains which divide this country from Paraguay, ſome of which fall into the rivers Amazons and La Plata, and others, after running quite acroſs the country, fall into the Atlantic.

The climate of this country, in the northern parts, about the equator, is variable, hot, boiſterous, and unwholeſome; the country there, and even in the more temperate parts, is annually overflowed; but to the ſouthward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more ſerene and wholeſome air, refreſhed with the ſoft breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool air of the mountains on the other. Hither ſeveral people from Portugal retire for their health, and protract their lives to a long and eaſy old age. The ſoil is extremely fruitful, and was found very ſufficient for the comfortable ſubſiſtence of the inhabitants, till the mines of gold and diamonds were diſcovered. Theſe, with the ſugar-plantations, occupy ſo many hands, that agriculture is neglected. The chief commodities

which

which this country yields for a foreign market are, ſugar, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanha, balſam of copaibo, and Brazil wood, from which the country acquired its name. The trade of Brazil is very great, and is increaſing every year: it is the richeſt, moſt flouriſhing, and moſt growing eſtabliſhment in all America. The Portugueſe annually import into it between 40 and 50,000 negroes from their ſettlements on the coaſt of Africa. They were a conſiderable time poſſeſſed of their American empire, before they diſcovered the treaſures of gold and diamonds, which have ſince made it ſo conſiderable. The gold alone amounts annually to four millions ſterling, and of the diamonds 130,000l. worth are ſent to Europe. The ſugar is finer than any produced in the Engliſh, French, or Spaniſh colonies; the tobacco is remarkably good, great part of which is exported to Africa, where they not only ſell it directly to the natives, but ſupply the ſhips of other nations, who find it neceſſary to carry on their trade. The trade of this country with Europe is not carried on by ſingle ſhips, but in the Spaniſh method, by means of fleets or flotas, three of which are ſent out every year. The uninhabited parts of Brazil abound in horned cattle. Theſe are hunted for their hides, of which no leſs than 20,000 are ſent annually to Europe. Not the fiftieth part of the imports are the produce of Portugal; but conſiſt of different kinds of goods from England, France, Holland, and Germany.

The Portugueſe in America are a people ſunk in the moſt effeminate luxury, and practiſing the moſt ſhocking vices; of a diſſembling, hypocritical temper; of little honeſty in dealing, or ſincerity in converſation; lazy, proud, and cruel; they are poor and penurious in their diet, not more through neceſſity than inclination; for, like the inhabitants of moſt ſouthern climates, they are much more fond of ſhow, ſtate, and attendance, than of the joys of ſocial life, or the pleaſures of the table; yet their feaſts, whenever they are made, which indeed is but ſeldom, are ſumptuous to extravagance. Scarce any perſon of faſhion will appear abroad otherwiſe than in a ſerpentine, which is a ſort of cotton hammock, reſembling the palanquins uſed in the Eaſt Indies, and, by the help of bamboos, about 12 feet long, carried on the negroes ſhoulders.

This country was firſt diſcovered by Veſputius, in 1498; two years afterwards, the Portugueſe admiral Alvarez Cabral,

ral, ſtanding out to ſea, to avoid the calms on the coaſt of Africa, was driven by a ſtorm upon the coaſt of Brazil. On his return he made ſo favourable a report of the land diſcovered, that the court reſolved to ſend a colony thither; accordingly one was ſent out in 1549, by which St. Salvador was built. This ſettlement met with ſome interruption from the court of Spain; however, matters were accommodated by a treaty, in which it was agreed, that the Portugueſe ſhould poſſeſs all that tract of land which lies between the river of the Amazons and the river Plata. When their right was thus confirmed, the Portugueſe purſued the ſettlement with great vigour, till 1580, when Don Sebaſtian, one of their greateſt princes, in an expedition againſt the Moors, loſt his life; and by that accident the Portugueſe loſt their liberty, being abſorbed into the Spaniſh monarchy. Soon after, the ſame yoke that galled the Portugueſe, grew ſo intolerable to the inhabitants of the Netherlands, that they threw it off. Not ſatisfied with erecting themſelves into an independent ſtate, and ſupporting their independency by a ſucceſsful defenſive war, they purſued the Spaniards into the remoteſt receſſes of their extenſive territories, and grew rich, powerful, and terrible, by the ſpoils of their former maſters. Principally they fell upon the poſſeſſions of the Portugueſe; they took almoſt all their fortreſſes in the Eaſt-Indies, and then turned their arms upon Brazil, unprotected from Europe, and betrayed by the cowardice of the governor of the then principal city: and would certainly have over-run the whole, if Don Michael de Teixeira, the archbiſhop, had not taken arms, and, at the head of his monks, and a few ſcattered forces, put a ſtop to the Dutch conqueſts. By this he ſaved ſeven of the captainſhips, or provinces, out of fourteen, into which Brazil is divided: the reſt fell into the hands of the Dutch, who poſſeſſed them till 1654, when they were entirely driven out, owing to the ill conduct of their Weſt-India company, who, to ſave expence, neglected to keep up forces ſufficient to defend them; but afterwards harraſſing the Portugueſe at ſea, the latter agreed, in 1661, to give them eight tons of gold, if they would relinquiſh their pretenſions to the country.

PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA,

SITUATED between 12 and 37 degrees ſouth latitude, and 50 and 75 weſt longitude, bounded by Amazonia on the north; by Patagonia ſouth; by Brazil eaſt;

east; and by Peru and Chili west; being 1,500 miles long, and 1,000 broad; is divided into the provinces of Paraguay, Parana, Guaira, and Uragua, to the east; and Tucuman and Rio de la Plata to the south. The capital, *Buenos Ayres* (so called on account of its wholesome air) is situated on the south side of the river La Plata, where this river is seven leagues broad, though 50 leagues from the mouth. This town, supposed to contain about 20,000 inhabitants, is the only place of traffic to the southward of Brazil; and the returns are very valuable, consisting chiefly of the gold and silver of Peru and Chili, sugar, and hides. The other capital towns are, St. Jago, Assumption, St. Anne, Cividad Real, and Los Reyes. The principal rivers are, La Plata, Paraguay, Uragua, and Parana, besides a great many small ones, that all fall into La Plata. This country likewise abounds with lakes, of which Xaraya is the largest, and there is another, called Caracoroes, 100 miles long.

This vast territory is far from being wholly subdued or planted by the Spaniards; there are many parts in a great degree unknown to them. Rio de la Plata is the principal province in this vast tract; and, with all the adjacent parts, is one continued level, interrupted not by the least hill for several hundreds of miles any way; extremely fertile in most things; but, contrary to the general nature of America, destitute of woods; this want they endeavour to supply by plantations of every kind of fruit-trees, all which thrive here to admiration. The air here is remarkably sweet and serene, and the waters of the great river are equally pure and wholesome: they overflow their banks periodically, as the Nile does Egypt, and, on their recess, leave the land enriched with a slime, which produces a very great increase of whatever is committed to it. The principal products are, cotton, tobacco, and the herb called *Paraguay*, the infusion of which is used in all the Spanish provinces of South America instead of tea. The plains are covered with innumerable herds of black cattle and horses, which are hunted principally for their hides.

This country was first discovered by the Spaniards in 1515, under the command of Diaz de Solis, who named the river after himself; John Cabot sailed up it in 1526, and called it La Plata, from the quantity of silver he found among the natives; in 1535 Don Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Ayres.

In

In the interior parts of Paraguay an extraordinary ſpecies of commonwealth was founded by the Jeſuits; who, about the middle of the laſt century, repreſented to the court of Madrid, that their want of ſucceſs in their miſſions was owing to the ſcandal which the immorality of the Spaniards never failed to give, and to the hatred which their inſolent behaviour excited in the Indians. They inſinuated, that, if it were not for theſe impediments, the empire of the goſpel might, by their labours, have been extended into the moſt unknown parts of America, and that all thoſe countries might have been ſubdued to his Catholic majeſty's obedience, without expence, and without force. This remonſtrance was liſtened to with attention; the ſphere of their labours was marked out; an uncontrouled liberty was given to the Jeſuits within thoſe limits; and the governors of the adjacent provinces had orders not to interfere, nor to ſuffer any Spaniard to enter into this pale without licence from the fathers. They, on their part, agreed to pay a certain capitation-tax, in proportion to their flock, and to ſend a certain number to the king's works, whenever they ſhould be demanded, and the miſſions ſhould become populous enough to ſupply them. On theſe terms the Jeſuits entered upon the ſcene of action, and opened their ſpiritual campaign. They began by gathering together about 50 wandering families, whom they perſuaded to ſettle, and united them into a little townſhip. This was the ſlight foundation upon which they have built a ſuperſtructure that has amazed the word. From ſuch inconſiderable beginnings their ſubjects amounted to 340,000 families, who lived in towns, were regularly clad, laboured in agriculture, and exerciſed manufactures; ſome even aſpired to the elegant arts: they were inſtructed in the military art, with the moſt exact diſcipline, and could raiſe 60,000 men well armed. To effect theſe purpoſes, they, from time to time, brought over from Europe ſeveral handicraftſmen, muſicians, painters, &c. &c. Some years ago, when part of this territory was ceded by Spain to Portugal, the Indians took up arms, at the inſtigation of their paſtors, who refuſed to be transferred from hand to hand like cattle, without their conſent; but, notwithſtanding their diſcipline, they were eaſily routed, with conſiderable ſlaughter, by European troops; and, at the time of the diſſolution of the ſociety of the Jeſuits, thoſe fathers were ſeized, without any trouble, by parties of ſoldiers ſent for that

purpoſe; and their ſubjects put on the ſame footing as the other inhabitants of the country.

TERRA MAGELLANICA, *or* PATAGONIA,

SITUATED between 37 and 53 degrees ſouth latitude, and 70 and 85 degrees weſt longitude, is bounded on the north by La Plata and Chili; on the ſouth by the Straits of Magellan, which ſeparate it from Terra del Fuego; on the eaſt by the Atlantic; and on the weſt by the Pacific ocean and Chili; being about 700 miles long, and 300 broad, though, as the country has never been explored by Europeans, it is impoſſible to determine its bounds and extent with exactneſs. This region is full of mountains; the principal are the Andes, which run through the middle, and, together with the other mountains, are covered with ſnow all or great part of the year. Patagonia, by ſome erroneouſly reckoned part of Chili, is generally repreſented as barren and unhoſpitable. The inhabitants are a ſavage, barbarous people, who live chiefly upon fiſh and game, and what the earth produces ſpontaneouſly. Many of the tribes are of a gigantic ſtature, near eight feet in height. They are a brave, hardy, active race, and paint their faces and bodies with ſeveral colours. The Spaniards attempted to eſtabliſh a colony here in 1581, at a place ſince called Port Famine, where, out of 400 perſons, 376 periſhed with hunger, 23 went up the country and were never heard of more, and the miſerable ſurvivor was embarked, in 1587, by the Engliſh navigator Cavendiſh.

The moſt remarkable animal is that called guanicoe or ſheep-camel, becauſe in appearance it reſembles a camel without a bunch on its back.

At the ſouthern extremity are ſeveral iſlands, comprehended under the name of *Terra del Fuego*; ſo called from a volcano, which is in the largeſt of them. They are ſeparated from Terra Magellanica by the Straits of Magellan and Le Maire, ſo called from the navigators who firſt diſcovered and paſſed through them, and are all very barren and mountainous. There is no appearance of any ſubordination among the natives, and their mode of life approaches nearly to that of brutes. At the moſt ſouthern part of Terra del Fuego is *Cape Horn*, in ſouth latitude 55° 58′; and weſt longitude 67° 21′: round which ſhips generally now paſs that ſail into the South Sea, whereas formerly they uſed to go through the Strait of Magellan.

AMERICAN

AMERICAN ISLANDS.

NEWFOUNDLAND,

SITUATED to the eaſt of the Gulph of St. Lawrence, between 46 and 52 degrees north latitude, and 53 and 59 weſt longitude, is ſeparated from Labrador by the Straits of Belleiſle, and from Canada by the Bay of St. Lawrence; being 350 miles long and 200 broad. The principal towns are, Bonaviſta, Placentia, and St. John's; but there are not above 1,000 families who remain here during the winter, as it is an inhoſpitable climate, and the air almoſt conſtantly obſcured by fogs, attended with ſnow or ſleet.

The ſoil of this iſland is extremely unfavourable to all kind of vegetation; for the cold laſts long, with great ſeverity; and the ſummer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to make it productive of any thing valuable. The ſoil, in thoſe parts of the iſland which are known, is rocky and barren. However, it has many large and ſafe harbours, and ſeveral good rivers, and produces plenty of timber fit for maſts, yards, and all ſorts of lumber, for the Weſt-India trade. But what at preſent conſtitutes its principal value, is the great fiſhery for cod, which is an excellent nurſery for ſeamen, carried on upon thoſe ſhoals called the Banks of Newfoundland. The ſhare the Britiſh have in this fiſhery, is computed to increaſe the national ſtock 300,000l. a year, in gold and ſilver, remitted for the cod ſold in the north, in Spain, Portugal, Italy, and the Levant. The plenty of cod, both on the great bank and the leſſer ones, which lie to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt of this iſland, is inconceivable; and ſeveral other ſpecies of fiſh alſo are there in abundance; all which are nearly in equal plenty along the ſhores of New-England, Nova-Scotia, and the iſle of Cape Breton.

Newfoundland, after various diſputes, was ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. The French poſſeſs St. Pierre and Miquelon, two little iſlands ſituated to the ſouth of it, where they have a ſmall garriſon and ſome ſtore-houſes; they likewiſe have liberty to fiſh in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between the north-weſt ſhore of this iſland and the continent; but not to cure their fiſh any where but at St. Pierre and Miquelon. The citizens

of the United States of America have liberty to fiſh wherever they pleaſe, and to cure what they catch on any of the unſettled parts of Nova Scotia, the Magdalen Iſland, and Labrador, but not on Newfoundland.

CAPE BRETON,

AN Iſland ſituated between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is about 110 miles long, and 50 broad. *Louiſburgh*, the capital town, has a good harbour, about four leagues in circumference. The ſoil of this iſland is in every reſpect ſimilar to Newfoundland, and was formerly planted and poſſeſſed by the French; but conquered by the Engliſh in 1758, and ceded to them at the peace in 1763.

SAINT JOHN'S,

IS ſituated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, being about 60 miles long, and 40 broad. The capital is Charlotte-Town. This iſland has many fine rivers, and, though lying near Cape Breton and Nova-Scotia, is ſo greatly ſuperior to both in pleaſantneſs, and fertility of ſoil, that when in poſſeſſion of the French, it was ſtiled the granary of Canada. The inhabitants of this iſland, about 4,000 in number, ſubmitted quietly to the Britiſh, immediately after the reduction of Cape Breton; and has been poſſeſſed by them ever ſince.

The BERMUDAS, *or* SUMMER ISLANDS,

SITUATED in 32 degrees north latitude, and 65 weſt longitude, are at a great diſtance from any land; being 300 leagues from Carolina, which is the neareſt part of the continent. *St. George*, the capital town, on an iſland of the ſame name, defended by ſeven forts, and 70 pieces of cannon, contains about 1,000 houſes, a handſome church, and other public buildings. The Bermudas are but ſmall, not containing in all above 20,000 acres, and are very difficult of acceſs, being, as Waller expreſſes it, *walled with rocks*. The air is clear, ſerene, and healthy. Though the ſoil is extremely fruitful, and adapted to the cultivation of vines, yet, the only buſineſs of the inhabitants, who conſiſt of about 10,000 whites and negroes, is the building and navigating

navigating light ſloops and brigantines, built with cedar. Theſe veſſels are as remarkable for their ſwiftneſs, as the wood of which they are built is for its hard and durable quality. Theſe iſlands received their firſt name from Bermudas, a Spaniard, who firſt diſcovered them; and were called the Summer Iſlands, from Sir George Sommers, who was ſhipwrecked on their rocks in 1609, on his paſſage to Virginia, and they have belonged to England ever ſince.

The BAHAMAS, *or* LUCAYOS,

SITUATED to the ſouth of Carolina, between 22 and 27 degrees north latitude, and 73 and 81 weſt longitude, extend along the coaſt of Florida quite down to the iſle of Cuba, and are reckoned to be 500 in number: ſome of them are only mere rocks, but 12 are large, fertile, and in nothing differing from the ſoil of Carolina. *Providence*, in which is ſituated the capital town, called Naſſau, is neither the largeſt nor the moſt fertile, and was formerly a receptacle for the buccaneers or pirates, who, for a long time, infeſted the American navigation; and obliged the Britiſh government to ſend Captain Woodes Rogers, in 1718, to diſlodge them. After effecting this, a fort was erected, and an independent company ſtationed on the iſland; which has not much trade, but is principally enriched by the prizes condemned here in time of war, and in time of peace by the wrecks which are frequent in this labyrinth of rocks and ſhelves. Theſe iſlands were the firſt fruits of Columbus's diſcoveries; but they were not known to the Engliſh till 1667, when captain Seyle, being driven among them, in his paſſage to Carolina, gave his name to one of them; and being driven on it a ſecond time, called it *Providence*. They were taken by the Spaniards in the late war, but retaken by the Engliſh, after the ſigning the preliminaries in 1783.

CLIMATE, *&c. of the* WEST-INDIES.

THE climate in all the Weſt-India iſlands is nearly the ſame, allowing for thoſe differences, which the ſeveral ſituations and qualities of the lands produce. As they lie within the torrid zone, and as the ſun goes directly or perpendicularly over them, paſſing beyond them to the north, and never retiring farther from any

of them, than about 43 degrees to the ſouth, they are continually ſubjected to extreme heat, which would be intolerable, if the trade winds, riſing gradually as the ſun gathers ſtrength, did not blow in upon them from the ſea, and refreſh the air, ſo as to enable the inhabitants to attend their concerns even under the meridian ſun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows ſmartly from the land towards the ſea, to all points of the compaſs at once. By the ſame remarkable providence, when the ſun has made a great progreſs towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him ſuch a vaſt body of clouds, as ſhield them from his direct beams; and theſe clouds, diſſolving into rain, cool the air, and refreſh the country, thirſty with the long drought, which commonly laſts from the beginning of January to the latter end of May. The rains in the Weſt Indies are by no means what they are in Europe: they are rather floods of water poured from the clouds with a prodigious impetuoſity; the rivers riſe in a moment, new rivers and lakes are formed, and, in a ſhort time, all the low country is under water. Hence it is, that the rivers, which have their ſource within the tropics, ſwell and overflow their banks at a certain ſeaſon; and ſo miſtaken were the ancients in their ideas of the torrid zone, that they imagined every place within it was dried and ſcorched up with a continual and fervent heat, and, for that reaſon, uninhabitable; when, in reality, ſome of the largeſt rivers in the world have their courſe within its limits, and the moiſture is one of the greateſt inconveniences of the climate, in a great number of places. The rains make the only diſtinction of ſeaſons in the Weſt Indies: the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no froſts, no ſnows, and very ſeldom any hail; the ſtorms of hail are however very violent when they happen, and the hail-ſtones great, and heavy. Whether it be owing to this moiſture only, or to a greater quantity of a ſulphureous acid which predominates in the air of this country, metals of all kinds, ſubject to the action of ſuch cauſes, ruſt and canker in a very ſhort time; and this circumſtance, perhaps, as much as the heat, contributes to make the climate ſo unhealthy, that phyſicians and ſurgeons make fortunes faſter than the planters. It is in the rainy ſeaſon, (principally in the month of Auguſt, more rarely in July and September) that they are aſſaulted by hurricanes, the moſt terrible calamity to which they are ſubject: theſe deſtroy the labours

bours of many years, and overthrow the moſt exalted hopes of the planter, often, at the moment when he thinks himſelf juſt out of the reach of fortune. They are ſudden and violent ſtorms of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, attended with a furious ſwelling of the ſea, and ſometimes with an earthquake; in ſhort, with every thing which the elements can aſſemble, that is terrible and deſtructive. Firſt, as the prelude to the enſuing havock, whole fields of ſugar-canes are whirled into the air, and ſcattered over the face of the country. The ſtrongeſt trees are torn up by the roots, and driven about like ſtubble; their windmills are ſwept away in a moment; their works, their fixtures, their ponderous copper boilers, and ſtills of ſeveral hundred weight, are wrenched from the ground, and battered to pieces; their houſes are no protection, the roofs are torn off at one blaſt, whilſt the rain, which in an hour ſometimes riſes five feet, ruſhes in upon them with an irreſiſtible violence. There are ſigns, which the Indians of theſe iſlands have taught the planters, by which they can prognoſticate the approach of an hurricane, which comes on either in the quarters, or at the full or change of the moon.

The principal commodities of the Weſt Indies are, ſugar, molaſſes, rum, cotton, coffee, and ſpices, all which are cultivated by negroes; 230,000 of whom are in the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands alone, and only 90,000 whites, at the higheſt computation. The negroes are ſubſiſted at leſs than two pounds a year, having, in general, a ſmall portion of land allotted to each family; and two days a week (Saturday and Sunday) allowed to cultivate it. Their cloathing conſiſts of a cap, a ſhirt or ſhift, a pair of breeches or petticoat, ſhoes, and ſtockings; but the negroes in the country generally go almoſt naked. Thoſe planters who do not allow a portion of land to the negroes, allow them a certain quantity of Indian corn, and a ſalt herring, or a ſmall piece of bacon or ſalt pork, per diem.—Theſe iſlands lie in the form of a ſemicircle, ſtretching almoſt from the coaſt of Florida north, to the river Oroonoko in the continent of South America; and were called the Weſt Indies by Columbus, as being diſcovered by him, in attempting to find a paſſage that way to the Eaſt Indies. They are divided into Great Antilles, Caribbee Iſlands, and Little Antilles.

GREAT ANTILLES.

CUBA (ſituated between 19 and 23 degrees north latitude, and 74 and 87 weſt longitude) about 25 leagues north of Jamaica, is near 700 miles long, and 70 broad. The capital, called the *Havannah*, contains about 2,000 houſes, and is a ſea-port of great ſtrength and importance. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1762, but reſtored to the Spaniards at the peace in 1763. The other principal towns are, *St. Jago*, which is oppoſite Jamaica, and ſtrongly fortified; and *Santa Cruz*, 30 miles eaſt of the Havannah. A chain of hills runs through the iſland, from eaſt to weſt, and the rivers flowing from them have too ſhort a courſe to be of any conſequence. The ſoil is as good as any in America, and produces ginger, long-pepper, caſſia-fiſtula, maſtic, aloes, and all the other commodities known in the Weſt Indies; but, owing to the lazineſs of the Spaniards, who poſſeſs it, the productions are very far from being in the quantity that might be expected from its ſize and fertility.

Jamaica is ſituated between 17 and 19 degrees north latitude, and 75 and 79 weſt longitude; being 140 miles long, and 60 broad, and contains 25,000 whites, and 90,000 blacks. This iſland is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry, and Cornwall; which are ſubdivided into 20 pariſhes, viz. in Middleſex, the pariſhes of St. Catherine, St. Dorothy, St. John, St. Thomas in the Vale, Clarendon, Vere, St. Mary, and St. Anne; in Surry, are Kingſton, Port Royal, St. Andrew, St. David, St. Thomas in the Eaſt, Portland, and St. George; and in Cornwall, are St. Elizabeth, Weſtmoreland, Hanover, St. James, and Trelawney. The principal towns are, *St. Jago de la Vega*, or *Spaniſh Town*, in St. Catherine's pariſh, which was the capital when the Spaniards poſſeſſed this iſland, and is ſtill the ſeat of government, and place where the courts of juſtice are held. *Kingſton*, in the pariſh of the ſame name, is the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing town in Jamaica, and therefore reckoned the capital. Savanna la Mar, in Weſtmoreland pariſh, is the county town of Cornwall, and was nearly deſtroyed by a hurricane in 1780, which did great miſchief in other parts of the iſland. *Port Royal* was formerly the capital of the iſland; and ſtood upon the point of a very long narrow neck of land, which, towards the ſea, formed part of the border of a very noble harbour of its own name. In this harbour above 1,000 ſail of the largeſt

largeſt ſhips could anchor with the greateſt convenience and ſafety; and the water was ſo deep at the quay, that veſſels of the greateſt burthen could lay their broadſides to the wharf, and unload at little expence or trouble. This conveniency weighed ſo much with the inhabitants, that they choſe in this ſpot to build their capital, though the place was a hot dry ſand, which produced none of the neceſſaries of life, not even freſh water. It continued in a very flouriſhing ſtate till the 9th of June, 1692, when an earthquake, which ſhook the whole iſland to its foundations, overwhelmed this city, ſwallowed up nine-tenths of it, and 2,000 people. This earthquake likewiſe made a terrible devaſtation all over the iſland, and was followed by a contagious diſtemper, which was nearly its ruin. They rebuilt this city after the earthquake, but a terrible fire laid it in aſhes about ten years after. Notwithſtanding this, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it once more; but in the year 1722 a hurricane, one of the moſt terrible on record, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbiſh. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, that ſeemed to mark out this place as a devoted ſpot, by an act of aſſembly they removed the cuſtom-houſe and public-offices from thence, and forbid that any market ſhould be held there for the future. The principal inhabitants went to reſide at the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, where they built the town of *Kingſton*.

This iſland is interſected by a ridge of lofty mountains, called the Blue Mountains; on each ſide of which are chains of leſſer mountains, gradually diminiſhing. The greater mountains are little better than ſo many ſteep rocks tumbled by earthquakes one upon another, in a ſtupendous manner: yet, they are all covered to the very top with a great variety of beautiful trees, flouriſhing in a perpetual ſpring; whoſe roots penetrate the crannies of the rocks, and ſearch out the moiſture which is lodged there by the rains, which fall frequently on theſe mountains, and the miſts that almoſt perpetually brood upon them. Theſe rocks too are the parents of a vaſt number of fine rivulets, which tumble down their ſides in cataracts; the moſt noted of which are, the Roaring and White river caſcades in St. Anne's pariſh, and Y S river caſcade in Elizabeth pariſh. The principal rivers are, the Cobre, which falls into the ſea near Kingſton; and the Black river, which riſes and falls into the ſea in Elizabeth pariſh. In the plains are ſeveral ſalt-fountains;

and in the mountains, near Spaniſh Town, is a hot bath of great medical virtues, which relieves the dry belly-ach.

The air of this iſland is very hot, and unfavourable to European conſtitutions; though on the mountains it is cool, and ſuitable to the production of fruits and herbs common to more northern climates. It lightens almoſt every night, generally without thunder; which, when it accompanies the lightning, is aſtoniſhingly loud. In February and March earthquakes are common. The dry belly-ach, bilious and yellow fevers, make great havock in this country, and carry off numbers, eſpecially Europeans ſoon after their arrival. The face of the country is exceedingly beautiful and fertile. The principal productions are, ſugar and rum, both ſuperior, and in greater quantities, to what is produced in any of the other Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands; molaſſes, coffee, ginger, pimento or Jamaica pepper, cotton, ſome cacao, and indigo; the wild cinnamon-tree, whoſe bark is ſo ſerviceable in medicine; the manchineel, a moſt beautiful tree to the eye, with the faireſt apple in the world, and, when cut down, affording a very fine ornamental wood for the joiners, but the apple, and the juice in every part of the tree, contain one of the moſt powerful poiſons in nature; mahogany, in ſuch general uſe with cabinet-makers; excellent cedars; the cabbage-tree, noted for a ſubſtance, looking and taſting like cabbage, growing on the very top, and no leſs remarkable for the extreme hardneſs of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any tool; the ſoap-tree, whoſe berries anſwer all the purpoſes of waſhing; the palma, from which is drawn a great deal of oil, much eſteemed by the negroes both in food and medicine; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the fuſtic, redwood, and the *logwood*, to the dyers: their foreſts ſupply the apothecaries with guaiacum, ſarſaparilla, caſſia, and tamarinds. No kind of European grain will grow here; they have only maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, and various ſorts of peaſe, all differing from thoſe in Europe. The fruits are, citrons, oranges, lemons, limes, ſhadocks, pomegranates, mamees, ſourſops, papas, cuſtard, ſtar and pine-apples, prickly and allicada-pears, melons, guavas, &c. Within a few years paſt, ſome of the oriental ſpices have been cultivated in this iſland, with great proſpect of ſucceſs, from plants taken on board a French ſhip, by Lord Rodney, during the war. Here is a great variety of both wild and tame

fowls,

fowls, as parrots, parroquets, pelicans, ſnipes, humming-birds, ducks, geeſe, turkies, &c. land and ſea turtles, and alligators: the rivers and bays abound with fiſh; the mountains breed adders and other noxious reptiles; the marſhes produce the guana and gallewaſp. The moſt troubleſome inſect is the ciror, or chegoe, which principally attacks the negroes, and eats into the fleſh, generally the legs or feet, where it will breed, and if not extirpated, which is a work of difficulty, would penetrate to the bone.

This iſland was conquered during the protectorſhip of Oliver Cromwell, who fitted out a fleet and army to ſubdue Hiſpaniola. Penn and Venables, the commanders, failing in that, of their own accord attacked Jamaica, in order to make amends for their ill ſucceſs; and, having taken the capital, ſoon reduced the whole iſland, which has been ſubject to England ever ſince. The Spaniards left moſt of their negroes behind them; whoſe deſcendants, being ſtrengthened by run-away ſlaves from the Engliſh, diſturbed the peace for many years, and at laſt compelled the government to enter into a treaty with, and allow them their liberty, which their poſterity ſtill enjoy, and inhabit towns of their own, ſituated in the inland parts. Columbus, in one of his voyages, was ſhipwrecked here, and, together with his companions, in danger of periſhing for want of food; as the natives, tired out by their long ſtay, with-held the neceſſary ſupplies; but he, ever fruitful in expedients, knowing that a total eclipſe of the moon would happen the next night, ſummoned the principal Indians, and, after threatening them with the vengeance of Heaven for not paying due attention to the Spaniards, who were the peculiar favourites of the Great Spirit, told them that the Deity, as a token of his diſpleaſure, would in a ſhort time cauſe the moon to withhold her light, and appear of a bloody hue. To this prediction the Indians at firſt paid little attention; but, upon ſeeing it fulfilled, came in crowds loaded with proviſions, threw themſelves at the feet of Columbus, and requeſted his interceſſion to avert the wrath of the Supreme Being.

The government of this iſland is, next to that of Ireland, the beſt in the gift of the Britiſh crown, being worth near 10,000 l. *per annum*.

Hiſpaniola, or *St. Domingo* (ſituated between 17 and 21 degrees north latitude, and 67 and 74 weſt longitude) is 450 miles long, and 150 broad, and is divided between

the French and Spaniards; the former poſſeſs the north-weſt parts, and have the moſt conſiderable ſhare, both for ſize and fertility. *St. Domingo*, the capital of the part poſſeſſed by the Spaniards, is a large well-built city, ſituated on a moſt ſpacious harbour, and is the moſt ancient town built by Europeans in America, being founded in 1504, by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral. The French towns are, Cape St. François, by ſome reckoned the capital; Leogane, which, though inferior in ſize, is the ſeat of government; Petit Guaves; and Port Louis; all ſea-ports.—Hiſpaniola, the beſt and moſt fertile iſland in the Weſt-Indies, is ſaid to produce more ſugar than all the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands put together. The face of the country is an agreeable variety of hills, plains, woods, and rivers; the ſoil produces ſugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, caſſava-root, &c. The cattle are ſo numerous, that, as in South America, they are hunted for their hides and tallow only. In the barren parts were formerly mines of gold and ſilver. The exports of the French alone, from this iſland, are commonly eſtimated at 1,200,000l. value.

Porto Rico (ſituated between 18 and 19 degrees north latitude, and 64 and 67 weſt longitude) is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The capital is of the ſame name, on a little iſland, lying to the north of the great one, to which it is joined by a cauſeway. The town is well defended by forts and batteries, and, being the centre of the contraband trade carried on with the Spaniards by the Engliſh, French, and Dutch, is, on that account, a populous place. The climate is unhealthy during the rainy ſeaſon. The face of the country and productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Hiſpaniola. This iſland was ſettled by the Spaniards, to whom it ſtill belongs on account of the gold-mines; but very little of that metal is found here now.

CARIBBEES.

THE *Virgin Iſlands* are eaſt of Porto Rico, and conſiſt of upwards of 30 iſlands and keys (ſituated in about 18 degrees of north latitude, and 63 of weſt longitude) which are poſſeſſed by the Engliſh and Danes. Sir Francis Drake ſailed through them in 1580, and named them the *Virgin Iſlands*, in honour of Queen Elizabeth. The principal iſland belonging to the Engliſh is *Tortola*, formerly inhabited by the Dutch, who built a ſtrong fort in the bay, from which they were expelled by the Engliſh in

in the year 1666. The chief of the Daniſh iſlands is called *Great Virgin*, or Spaniſh Town, having two good harbours. Theſe iſlands produce cotton, ſugar-canes, ginger, indigo, and rum. The inhabitants are a hoſpitable, honeſt, and induſtrious people.

Anguilla (ſituated in 19 degrees of north latitude) being about 30 miles long, and 10 broad, belongs to the Engliſh, is perfectly level, and the climate ſimilar to that of Jamaica. The inhabitants are but few, and apply themſelves to huſbandry, and feeding of cattle.

Deſeada, and *Marigalante*, two ſmall iſlands poſſeſſed by the French, are of little uſe, except in time of war, when they afford ſhelter to a great number of privateers.

St. Bartholomew, lying in 17 degrees north latitude, and 52 weſt longitude, formerly belonged to the French, but was ceded, in the beginning of the year 1785, to the Danes, who have made it a free port. This nation alſo poſſeſs *St. Croix*, or *Santa Cruz*, and *St. Thomas*, two ſmall iſlands, ſituated in 18 degrees north latitude, and 64 weſt longitude, about 15 leagues from one another: the firſt is 30 miles long, and 10 broad; the latter is only 15 miles in circumference; the capital town is Baſſe End in St. Croix. The two laſt-mentioned iſlands were ill managed by the Daniſh Weſt-India company; but the late king of Denmark bought up the company's ſtock, and laid the trade open. Since then, the ſettlement at St. Thomas is very much improved; it produces upwards of 3,000 hogſheads of ſugar, 1,000 weight each, and others of the Weſt-Indian commodities in tolerable plenty, beſides maintaining a profitable trade with the Spaniards; and in time of war it is greatly reſorted to by privateers, in order to ſell their prizes. Santa Cruz, from a perfect deſert a few years ſince, is now tolerably well inhabited, as ſeveral perſons from the Engliſh iſlands, and amongſt them ſome of great wealth, have gone to ſettle there, and have received great encouragement.

St. Euſtatia (ſituated in 17 deg. N. lat. and 63 deg. W. long. 3 leagues N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's) is only a mountain of about 29 miles in compaſs, riſing out of the ſea like a pyramid: but, though ſo ſmall, and inconvenient by nature, the induſtry of the Dutch has made it turn out to very good advantage. The ſides of the mountain are laid out in very pretty ſettlements; and, though they have neither ſprings nor rivers, they never want ſupplies of water from their ponds and ciſterns. They raiſe here ſugar and tobacco; and this iſland, as

well as Curaſſou, is engaged in the Spaniſh contraband trade, and reaps great advantage from its conſtant neutrality. This iſland is the ſtrongeſt of any in the Weſt Indies, as there is only one good landing-place, which can be eaſily defended by a few men, and the haven is commanded by a ſtrong fort. The capital town is called the Bay. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1781, but re-taken by the French in the ſame year.

Saba and *St. Martin's*, two ſmall iſlands near St. Euſtatia, were taken and re-taken along with it.

St. Chriſtopher's, or, as it is more generally called, *St. Kitt's* (lying in 17 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude) is 20 miles long, and 7 broad; the capital is called *Baſſe Terre*. In the S. W. part of the iſland are ſome hot ſulphureous ſprings, at the foot of the mountains, which are high, and abounding with precipices: one of them, called Brimſtone Hill, is ſo ſtrong by nature, that, if properly garriſoned and defended, it would be almoſt impregnable. This iſland had its name from Chriſtopher Columbus, who firſt diſcovered it; but being diſregarded by the Spaniards, it was ſettled by the French and Engliſh in the year 1626, and was entirely ceded to the latter by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Beſides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits, it generally produces near as much ſugar as Barbadoes, and is computed to contain 6,000 whites, and 36,000 blacks. It was taken by the French in 1781, but reſtored at the peace of 1783.

Nevis and *Montſerrat* are two ſmall iſlands, each of about 18 miles in circumference, lying between St. Chriſtopher's and Antigua, and contain about 5,000 whites, and 10,000 blacks. Their capitals are Charles-Town and Plymouth. They belong to the Engliſh, and their principal exports are derived from the ſugar-cane.

Barbuda is a ſmall iſland belonging to the Codrington family, ſituated in 17 degrees of north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude: it is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad, and contains about 1,500 inhabitants, who are chiefly employed in huſbandry, and raiſing freſh proviſions for the neighbouring iſlands.

Antigua (ſituated in 17 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is about 20 miles over every where, and contains 7,000 whites, and 30,000 blacks. The capital, called *St. John's*, is large and wealthy, and the ordinary reſidence of the governor of the Leeward Iſlands. It was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by a terrible fire in 1769. The

ſoil

ſoil in St. Chriſtopher's, Nevis, Montſerrat, and Antigua, is pretty much alike, light and ſandy, but fertile in a high degree. Antigua has no rivulets of freſh water, and very few ſprings; and for this reaſon was a long time deemed uninhabitable; but now they ſave the rain in ponds and ciſterns, and are ſeldom in much diſtreſs for water. This iſland, which was formerly thought uſeleſs, has got the ſtart of all the Leeward Iſlands, increaſing every day in its produce and inhabitants. It has one of the beſt harbours in the Weſt Indies, both for conveniency and ſafety.

Guadaloupe (ſo called by Columbus from the reſemblance of its mountains to thoſe of the ſame name in Spain) is ſituated in 16 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude, being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. The capital is called Baſſe Terre. This iſland is almoſt cut in two by a deep gulf that cloſes the ſides of a narrow iſthmus, which connects the two peninſulas that compoſe it. It is well fortified, very fertile, and flouriſhing, and exports an amazing quantity of ſugar. It was conquered by the Britiſh arms in 1759, and reſtored to the French by the peace of 1763.

Dominica (ſo called by Columbus, becauſe it was diſcovered on a Sunday) lies in 15 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude, being 28 miles long, and 13 broad. It is well ſupplied with rivulets, and the hills bear the fineſt trees in the Weſt Indies; but the ſoil is poor, and more ſuitable for raiſing cotton and coffee than ſugar. This iſland lies between Guadaloupe and Martinico, and has a fine harbour, called Prince Rupert's bay; for which reaſons the French always oppoſed the Engliſh, when they attempted to ſettle it: therefore it was entirely poſſeſſed by the natives and run-away ſlaves, till, by the peace in 1763, it was ceded to the Engliſh. In 1778 it was ſeized by the French, but reſtored at the peace of 1783.

Martinico (ſituated in 14 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude, 40 leagues north-weſt of Barbadoes) is about 60 miles long, and 30 broad. The capital, St. Pierre, is the reſidence of the governor of the French iſlands in theſe ſeas. The hills here are pretty high, eſpecially in the inland parts; from which are poured out on every ſide a number of rivulets, which adorn this iſland, and make it very fruitful. The bays and harbours are numerous, ſafe, and commodious, and ſo well fortified, that the Britiſh always failed in attempting this place, till the laſt war but one, when this, as well as Guadaloupe,

Guadaloupe, &c. yielded to their arms; who, by the peace of 1763, returned this, as well as ſome of the other iſlands, conſiderably improved, inſomuch that the French had no reaſon to regret loſing them.

St. Lucia (ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 60 weſt longitude) is 23 miles long, and 12 broad: it is well watered, and has many well-ſituated harbours; the ſoil is fruitful in the vallies, and the hills abound with fine timber. This iſland received its name from being diſcovered on the day dedicated to St. Lucia, and was firſt ſettled by the Engliſh in 1637, who met with various interruptions both from the natives and the French, till it was at length agreed that this iſland, together with Dominica and St. Vincent, ſhould remain neutral. At the peace in 1763, St. Lucia was ceded to the French, and the two latter to the Engliſh. It was taken by the Engliſh in 1778, but reſtored to the French at the peace of 1783.

St. Vincent (ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 61 weſt longitude) is 24 miles long, and 18 broad: the capital is called Kingſton. This iſland is exceeding fruitful, and in great meaſure poſſeſſed by the deſcendants of the ancient natives, who were treated by the Engliſh with ſo much injuſtice, that they greatly contributed towards enabling the French to conquer it in 1779; but in 1783 it was again reſtored to the Engliſh.

Barbadoes, the moſt eaſterly of the Caribbees (ſituated in 13 degrees north latitude, and 59 weſt longitude) is 21 miles long, and 14 broad. The capital is called Bridgetown, where there is a college, founded and endowed by Colonel Codrington. This iſland is extremely fertile in the productions common to the Weſt Indies; yet, when the Engliſh firſt began to ſettle it, which was ſoon after the year 1625, there was not the leaſt appearance that it ever had been inhabited: there were no beaſts either of paſture or prey; no fruits, herbs, or roots, fit for the ſupport of man, to be found on the iſland: the land was incumbered with trees, which were extremely large, and the wood ſo hard, that it was with great difficulty the firſt ſettlers cleared ground enough to raiſe food for their own ſubſiſtence. But ſuch was the fertility of the ſoil, that in the year 1676, Barbadoes contained 50,000 whites, and 100,000 ſlaves; a degree of populouſneſs altogether unequalled in any part of the world. It then employed 400 ſhips, of about 150 tons burthen. But, for this century paſt, this iſland has been much on the decline, owing partly

partly to the growth of the French ſugar colonies, and partly to the Britiſh eſtabliſhments in the neighbouring iſlands. Barbadoes, however, ſtill contains 20,000 whites, and 100,000 ſlaves. It is fortified naturally by rocks and ſhoals all along the windward ſhore, ſo as to be near two-thirds inacceſſible; on the leeward ſide it has ſeveral good harbours well fortified by art, and can raiſe near 5,000 men of its own militia. This iſland, as well as Jamaica, has ſuffered greatly by hurricanes, fires, and the plague: in 1780 it was almoſt deſtroyed by a dreadful hurricane, that more or leſs affected all the other Weſt-India iſlands.

Granada, the moſt ſoutherly of the Caribbees (ſituated in 12 degrees north latitude, and 62 weſt longitude) is 30 miles long, and 15 broad. A lake on the top of a hill, in the middle of the iſland, gives riſe to many fine ſtreams, which adorn and fertilize it. The iſland has many convenient bays and harbours, and is not very ſubject to hurricanes. It produces ſugar, coffee, tobacco, and indigo. The French had long and bloody conteſts with the natives before they could ſubdue them. In the laſt war but one, the French inhabitants ſurrendered to the Britiſh arms, ſoon after the conqueſt of Martinico and Guadaloupe; and at the peace in 1763, it was ceded to the crown of Great-Britain, together with the *Granadines*, which are ſeveral ſmall iſlands lying to the north of it, and yielding the ſame commodities. In 1779 it was taken by the French, but reſtored at the peace in 1783.

Tobago, the moſt ſoutherly iſland in the Weſt Indies, lies in 11 degrees north latitude, being 32 miles long, and 9 broad. This iſland is well watered by rivulets, and has ſeveral commodious bays and creeks. It is capable of producing every thing common to the Weſt Indies, with the addition (according to the Dutch accounts) of cinnamon, nutmegs, and gum copal. Tobago lies out of the courſe of the hurricanes, ſo fatal to moſt of the Weſt-India iſlands. The poſſeſſion of it was long ſtrenuouſly contended for by the Engliſh, French, and Dutch; in 1748 it was declared neutral; in 1763 was yielded to Great-Britain; in 1781 it was taken by the French, and ceded to them by the peace of 1783.

Trinidad (ſituated in 10 degrees north latitude, and between 59 and 62 weſt longitude) is 90 miles long, and 60 broad, and belongs to the Spaniards. It is ſeparated from Terra Firma by the ſtraits of Paria, which are about three miles over. The ſoil is fruitful, producing ſugar, cotton, indigo,

indigo, ginger, fine tobacco, and fruits; but the air is unhealthy. It was discovered by Columbus, in 1498; and was plundered by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1595, and by the French in 1676.

LITTLE ANTILLES.

MARGARITA (situated in 11 degrees north latitude, and 64 west longitude) is about 40 miles long, and 24 broad, and is possessed by the Spaniards. This island abounds in pastures, produces great quantities of maize and fruit, and had formerly a pearl-fishery on its coast. The inhabitants experience some inconveniences from a scarcity of wood and water.

Curassou (situated in 12 degrees north latitude, 9 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma) is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. The Dutch, to whom this island belongs, have, with great industry, made the harbour one of the best in the West Indies, though naturally it was one of the worst. Every sort of labour is here performed by engines, some of which are so well contrived, that ships are lifted at once into the dock. Upon the harbour is one of the largest, and by far the best-built and most cleanly town in the West Indies. Though this island is naturally barren, it produces a considerable quantity both of sugar and tobacco; and here are besides very great salt-works, which send a good deal to the English islands, and the continent; but the trade, for which this island is chiefly valuable, is that which in time of war is carried on between them, the English, and the French, and the contraband which is carried on between them and the Spaniards at all times. Curassou has numerous warehouses, always full of the commodities of Europe and the East Indies. Here are all sorts of woollen and linen cloths, laces, silks, ribbons, utensils of iron, naval and military stores, brandy, the spices of the Moluccas, and the callicoes of India, white and painted. Hither the Dutch West-India, which is likewise their African company, bring three or four cargoes of slaves annually. To this mart the Spaniards come themselves in small vessels, and carry off not only the best of their negroes, but very great quantities of all sorts of goods. The trade of this island, even in times of peace, is supposed to be worth to the Dutch no less than 500,000 l. sterling annually; but in time of war the profit is far greater; for it then affords a retreat to the ships of all

all nations, and at the ſame time refuſes to none of them arms and ammunition to annoy one another.

Aruba and *Bonaire*, two ſmall iſlands near Curaſſou, are chiefly employed in raiſing freſh proviſions for the principal iſland, and for the refreſhment of ſuch ſhips as uſe thoſe ſeas. The trade of all the Dutch American ſettlements was originally carried on by the Weſt-India company only. At preſent, ſuch ſhips as go upon that trade, pay two and a half *per cent.* for their licences. The company, however, reſerves to itſelf the whole of what is carried on between Africa and the American iſlands.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, which belong to Great Britain, being firſt diſcovered by Sir Richard Hawkins, in 1594, are in the 51ſt degree of ſouth latitude, near the Straits of Magellan, at the utmoſt extremity of South America. They are naturally barren, and ſituated in a cold tempeſtuous climate, yet are however ſerviceable on account of a noble harbour, ſafe from all winds. The French made a ſettlement on theſe iſlands, in the year 1764, but ſoon abandoned it. Though ſcarce any plants or herbs ſucceed here, and even the hardy firs planted by commodore Byron periſhed, yet ſheep, goats, and hogs thrive and increaſe greatly. The ſettlers eſtabliſhed by the Britiſh government, in 1766, were made priſoners by the Spaniards in 1770, which outrage was very near cauſing a rupture between the two nations; and in 1774, the colony was withdrawn, to avoid giving further umbrage.

JUAN FERNANDES, an uninhabited iſland, ſituated in 33 degrees ſouth latitude, and 83 weſt longitude, 300 miles weſt of Chili (viſited by moſt of the Engliſh ſhips that paſs through the South Sea) is of excellent uſe for recovering the ſailors who are ſick of the ſcurvy. Here was a great number of goats, but the Spaniards have diminiſhed them, by putting large dogs on ſhore, who have deſtroyed all thoſe they could come at. This iſland is famous for having given riſe to the celebrated romance called Robinſon Cruſoe. Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left aſhore in this ſolitary place by his captain, and lived here four years and four months alone, till he was diſcovered by captain Woodes Rogers, in 1709. When taken up, he had forgot his native language, and could ſcarcely be underſtood, ſeeming to ſpeak his words

by

by halves. He was dreſſed in goats ſkins, would drink nothing but water, and it was ſome time before he could be reconciled to the ſhip's proviſions. During his abode in this iſland, he had killed 500 goats, caught by running them down; and had marked as many more on the ear, which he afterwards ſet at liberty. Some of theſe were caught, 30 years after, by lord Anſon's people. Selkirk, upon his coming to England, was adviſed to publiſh an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He accordingly put his papers into the hands of Daniel Defoe, who transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinſon Cruſoe, and returned Selkirk his papers again, defrauding him, by this piece of craft, of the benefits he was juſtly entitled to reap from them.

THE GALLIPAGOES are a group of ſmall iſlands, lying under the equator, at the diſtance of 400 miles weſt of Peru, and poſſeſſed by the Spaniards.

BESIDES the continents and iſlands already deſcribed, there are almoſt an innumerable multitude of iſlands ſituated in the Great South Sea, or Pacific ocean, which flows between Aſia and America. Some of theſe iſlands were imperfectly ſeen, and only a ſmall part of their coaſts diſcovered, by navigators in the laſt century; but the greateſt part were either firſt diſcovered, or more thoroughly explored, within the laſt twenty years, by the Engliſh navigators, Byron, Carteret, Wallis, and Cook, though, at the moſt, very little of any of them is known beſides the ſea-coaſt. A ſhort account of theſe diſcoveries may not be unentertaining.—On the 21ſt of June, 1764, commodore Byron ſailed from the Downs, with the Dolphin, and the Tamar, captain Mouat; on July 13th, he anchored in Funchiale bay, at the Madeiras; on the 13th of September, arrived at Rio de Janeiro, in the Brazils; by the 21ſt of November, was at Port Deſire; and on the 21ſt of December, on the coaſt of Patagonia, where he ſaw at leaſt 500 people of a gigantic ſtature, few of them being leſs than 7 feet high. He afterwards viſited, and more particularly examined, Falkland Iſlands, in the month of January, 1765. He next ſteered through the Straits of Magellan; ſtopped at the iſland of Maſafuero, from April 27th to the 30th, and then launched into the Great South Sea; where, on June 7th, he diſcovered ſeveral ſmall iſlands in latitude 14 degrees ſouth, and longitude 145, which he named, the iſlands of Diſappointment,

appointment, as no anchoring-place could be found, nor any refreſhments procured. On June 9th diſcovered two others, which he named King George's iſlands, in latitude 14 ſouth, longitude 149 weſt; where, after ſome ſkirmiſhes with the natives, ſome few refreſhments were procured for the crews of both the veſſels, who were then ill of the ſcurvy. He next diſcovered Prince of Wales's iſland, in latitude 15° ſouth, longitude 151 weſt; the iſlands of Danger, in latitude 10° ſouth, longitude 169 weſt; Duke of York's iſland; Byron's iſland, this laſt in latitude 1° ſouth, longitude 173 eaſt; and on the 31ſt of July, anchored at Tinian, one of the Ladrones, which he quitted on September 30th; landed at Pulo Timoan on the 6th of November, and on the 27th entered the road of Batavia; from whence he ſailed on December 10th. On the 13th of February, 1766, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; which he left on the 7th of March, and landed at Deal on the 9th of May.

In Auguſt 1766, the Dolphin was again ſent out, under the command of captain Wallis, with the Swallow, commanded by captain Carteret, in order to make diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere. Theſe veſſels ſeparated at the weſtern entrance of the ſtrait of Magellan, and returned by different routes to England. On the 6th of June, 1767, being Whitſun-eve, captain Wallis diſcovered an iſland, about four miles long, and three wide, to which he gave the name of *Whitſun-Iſland*, latitude 19° 26′ S. and longitude 137° 56′ W. The next day he diſcovered another iſland, to which he gave the name of *Queen Charlotte's Iſland*; the inhabitants of which are of a middle ſtature, and dark complexion, with long black hair, hanging looſe over their ſhoulders. The men are well made, and the women handſome. Their cloathing was a kind of coarſe cloth or matting, faſtened about their middle, and ſeemed capable of being brought up round their ſhoulders. This iſland is about ſix miles long, and one mile wide, and lies in latitude 19° 18′ S. longitude 138° 4′ W. In the ſpace of a few days after, he alſo diſcovered ſeveral other ſmall iſlands, to which he gave the names of *Egmont Iſland*, *Glouceſter Iſland*, *Cumberland Iſland*, *Prince William Henry's Iſland*, and *Oſnaburgh Iſland*. On the 19th of the ſame month he diſcovered the iſland of Otaheite; and, on the 28th of July 1767, another iſland, about ſix miles long, which he called *Sir Charles Saunders's Iſland*; and on the 30th of the ſame month, another, about ten miles long, and four broad,

broad, which he called *Lord Howe's Iſland*. After having diſcovered ſome other ſmall iſlands, one of which was named *Wallis's Iſland*, he arrived at Batavia on the 30th of November, at the Cape of Good Hope on the 4th of February, 1768, and his ſhip anchored ſafely in the Downs on the 20th of May following.

Captain Carteret, after parting with captain Wallis, paſſed through the Strait of Magellan, and made ſome ſtay at the iſland of Maſafuero; diſcovered, on the 2d of July 1767, an iſland about 5 miles in circumference, to which he gave the name of *Pitcairn's Iſland*. It lies in latitude 25° 2′ S. longitude 133° 21′ W. and about a thouſand leagues to the weſtward of the continent of America. The 11th of the ſame month he diſcovered another ſmall iſland, to which he gave the name of *the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh's Iſland*. The next day, he diſcovered two other ſmall iſlands, which he called the *Duke of Glouceſter's Iſlands*. The following month he diſcovered a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, to which he gave the name of *Queen Charlotte's Iſlands*; and alſo three others, which he named *Gower's Iſland*, *Simpſon's Iſland*, and *Carteret's Iſland*. On the 24th of the ſame month, he diſcovered *Sir Charles Hardy's Iſland*, which lies in latitude 4° 50′ S. and the next day *Winchelſea's Iſland*, which is diſtant about 10 leagues, in the direction of S. by E. He afterwards diſcovered ſeveral other iſlands, and proceeded round the Cape of Good Hope to England, where he arrived in March, 1769.

At the cloſe of the year 1767 it was reſolved, by the Royal Society, to ſend perſons into ſome part of the South Sea, to obſerve a tranſit of the planet Venus over the Sun's diſk, which would happen in the year 1769; and accordingly, by order of his majeſty, the Endeavour, commanded by captain James Cook, was prepared for that purpoſe; and Port Royal harbour, in the iſland of Otaheite, was, agreeable to the opinion of captain Wallis, the place fixt upon for the obſervations. Captain Cook ſet ſail from Plymouth, on the 26th of Auguſt, 1768, accompanied by Joſeph Banks, Eſq. and Dr. Solander. They made no diſcovery till within the tropic, where they fell in with Lagoon Iſland, Two Groups, Bird Iſland, and Chain Iſland; and arrived at Otaheite on the 13th of April, 1769. During their ſtay at that iſland, they had the opportunity of making enquiries relative to its produce and inhabitants; and on the 4th of June, the whole paſſage of the planet Venus over the ſun's diſk

was

was obſerved by them with great advantage. After departing from Otaheite, captain Cook diſcovered and viſited the Society Iſlands and Oheteroa, and thence proceeded to the ſouth, till he arrived in the latitude of 40 degrees 22 minutes; longitude 147 degrees 29 minutes W.; and afterwards made an accurate ſurvey of the coaſt of New Zealand. In November, he diſcovered a chain of iſlands, which he called *Barrier Iſlands*. He afterwards proceeded to New Holland, and from thence to New Guinea; and in September, 1770, arrived at the iſland of Savu, from whence he proceeded to Batavia, and from thence round the Cape of Good Hope, to England, where he arrived on the 12th of June 1771. Soon after his return home, it was reſolved to equip two ſhips, to make farther diſcoveries in the ſouthern hemiſphere. Accordingly the Reſolution and the Adventure were appointed for that purpoſe; the firſt was commanded by captain Cook, and the latter by captain Furneaux. They ſailed from Plymouth Sound, on the 13th of July, 1772; and on the 29th of the ſame month arrived at the iſland of Madeira. From thence they proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope; and in February, 1773, arrived at New Zealand, having ſought in vain for a ſouthern continent. In that month the Reſolution and the Adventure ſeparated, in conſequence of a thick fog, but joined again in Queen Charlotte's ſound, on the 18th of May following. In Auguſt they arrived at Otaheite; and in September diſcovered Hervey's Iſland. On the 2d of October, they came to Middleburgh, one of the Friendly iſlands; and about the cloſe of that month the Reſolution and the Adventure were finally ſeparated. Captain Cook, however, proceeded to make diſcoveries in the ſouthern polar regions, but was ſtopped in his progreſs by the ice, in the latitude of 71 degrees 10 minutes ſouth, longitude 106 degrees 54 minutes weſt. He then proceeded to Eaſter Iſland, where he arrived in March, 1774, as he did alſo in the ſame month at the Marqueſas. He afterwards diſcovered four iſlands, which he named Palliſer's Iſlands; and again ſteered for Otaheite, where he arrived on the 22d of April, made ſome ſtay, and alſo viſited the neighbouring iſles. In Auguſt, he came to the New Hebrides, ſome of which were firſt diſcovered by him; after leaving theſe iſlands, ſteered to the ſouthward a few days, and diſcovered New Caledonia. Having ſurveyed the ſouth-weſt coaſt of this iſland, captain Cook ſteered again for New Zealand, in order to refreſh his crew, and put

his ſhip into a condition to encounter the dangers attending the navigation in the high ſouthern latitudes. Directing his courſe to the ſouth and eaſt, after leaving New Zealand, till he arrived in the latitude of 55 degrees ſix minutes ſouth, longitude 138 degrees 56 minutes weſt, without meeting with any continent, captain Cook gave up all hopes of diſcovering any in this ocean; and therefore came to a reſolution to ſteer directly for the weſt entrance of the Strait of Magellan, with a view of coaſting and ſurveying the outermoſt or ſouth-ſide of Terra del Fuego. Keeping accordingly in about the latitude of 53 or 55, and ſteering nearly eaſt, he arrived off the weſtern mouth of the Straits of Magellan, without meeting with any thing remarkable in his new route. In January, 1775, he diſcovered a large and dreary iſland, to which he gave the name of *South Georgia*. He afterwards diſcovered various capes and elevated ſnow-clad coaſts, to the moſt ſouthern part of which he gave the name of the *Southern Thule*, as being the neareſt land to that pole yet diſcovered. In February, he diſcovered *Sandwich Land*, and ſeveral iſlands covered with ſnow. He then proceeded round the Cape of Good Hope to England, where he arrived on the 30th of July, 1775. Captain Furneaux returned to England, in the Adventure, a year before, having proceeded home round the Cape of Good Hope, without making any remarkable diſcovery. Ten of his men had been murdered and eaten by ſome of the ſavages of New Zealand. Captain Cook, in the courſe of his voyage in the Reſolution, had made the circuit of the ſouthern ocean, in a high latitude, and had traverſed it in ſuch a manner, as to leave not the leaſt room for the poſſibility of there being a continent, unleſs near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. With a company of a hundred and eighteen men, he performed this voyage of three years and eighteen days, throughout all the climates from fifty-two degrees north, to ſeventy-one degrees ſouth, with the loſs of only one man by ſickneſs; owing to his uncommon care and attention to adopt every method for preſerving the health of his men; whereas, in all preceding voyages made in the South Sea, great part of the crews belonging to the different veſſels had fallen victims to the ravages of the ſcurvy.

Another voyage was performed by captain Cook and captain Clerke, in the Reſolution and Diſcovery, during the years 1776, 1777, 1778, and 1779, in ſearch of a north-

a north-weſt paſſage between the continents of Aſia and America. After they had arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, they proceeded from thence to New Holland. In their courſe they diſcovered two iſlands, which Capt. Cook called Prince Edward's Iſles. The largeſt, about 15 leagues in circuit, is in latitude 46° 53′ ſouth, longitude 37° 46′ E; the other about 9 leagues in circuit, lat. 46° 40′ S. and long. 38° 8′ E. both barren, and almoſt covered with ſnow. They next explored ſome iſlands diſcovered by Kergüelen in the year 1773. From New Holland they ſailed to New Zealand, and afterwards viſited the Friendly and the Society Iſles. In January, 1778, they arrived at the Sandwich Iſles, which are twelve in number, and ſituated between 22 deg. 15 min. and 18 deg. 53 min. N. latitude. The air of theſe iſlands is in general ſalubrious, and many of the vegetable productions are the ſame with thoſe of the Society and Friendly Iſles. The inhabitants are of a middle ſize, ſtout, and well-made, and their complexions, in general, a brown olive. On the 7th of March, being nearly in lat. 44 deg. 33 min. north, and long. 124 deg. 44 min. weſt, they ſaw part of the American continent, bearing north-eaſt. They afterwards diſcovered King George's Sound, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of America: that part of it where the ſhips under the command of captain Cook anchored, is in lat. 49 deg. 36 min. north, and long. 126 deg. 32 min. weſt; the whole ſurrounded by high land, which in ſome places appears very broken and rugged, and in general covered with wood to the very top. They found the inhabitants rather below the middle ſize, and their complexions approaching to a copper colour. On the 12th of May, they diſcovered Sandwich Sound, in lat. 59 deg. 54 min. north. The harbour in which the ſhips anchored appeared to be almoſt ſurrounded with high land, which was covered with ſnow; and here they were viſited by ſome of the Americans in their canoes. They afterwards proceeded to the iſland of Unalaſchka, and, after their departure from thence, ſtill continued to trace the American coaſt, till they diſcovered the ſtrait which ſeparates it from the continent of Aſia. Here both the hemiſpheres preſented to the view a naked flat country, and the ſea between them neither broad nor deep. They paſſed the ſtrait, ſituated between 63 and 66 degrees north latitude, and arrived, on the 20th of Auguſt 1778, in lat. 70 deg. 54 min. long. 165 deg. 5 min. weſt, where they found themſelves almoſt ſurrounded with ice, and the

farther to the eaſtward, the cloſer the ice became compacted. They continued labouring among the ice till the 25th, when a ſtorm came on, which made it dangerous to proceed; and a conſultation was therefore held on board the Reſolution, as ſoon as the violence of the gale abated, when it was reſolved, that, as this paſſage was impracticable for any uſeful purpoſe of navigation, it ſhould be proſecuted no farther. The voyage afforded ſufficient [illegible], that no practicable paſſage exiſts between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans towards the north; and alſo aſcertained the weſtern boundaries of the great continent of America. On their return it unfortunately happened, that the celebrated and able navigator, captain Cook, was killed, the 14th of February, 1779, in an affray with the natives, on the iſland of O'why'hee, one of the Sandwich Iſles, lying in 22 degrees north latitude, and 163 weſt longitude: his death was univerſally regretted, not only in Great Britain, but alſo in other parts of Europe, by thoſe to whom his merits and public ſervices were known, having contributed more to perfect the ſcience of Geography, than even Columbus, whom he exceeded, if not in the originality of his genius, at leaſt in the extent and variety of his reſearches. In his laſt voyage he had explored the coaſt of America, from 42 deg. 27 min. to 70 deg. 40 min. 57 ſec. north, and laid the foundation of a lucrative traffic with the Indians, for furs, which trade has already been entered upon, both by Engliſh and French. After the death of captain Cook, the command devolved on captain Clerke, who died at ſea, on his return to the ſouthward, on the 22d day of Auguſt, 1779. The two ſhips returned home by the Cape of Good Hope, and on the 5th of October, 1780, anchored at the Nore.

Beſides the voyages of diſcovery, made by order of the Britiſh government, four expeditions have been ſent out by the French; one under the command of Monſ. Bougainville, who, after attempting, in the year 1764, to eſtabliſh a colony on Falkland's Iſlands, or Malouines, as he calls them, went to South America, and after ſome time, into the South Sea, and returned to Europe in 1769; two others, made by captain Kerguelen, in the years 1772 and 3, and 1783; and a fourth in the year 1786, conſiſting of two ſhips, the Bouſſole and Aſtrolabe, under the command of Kerguelen. The Spaniards, likewiſe, in the years 1773, 1774, and 1775, made three voyages from Lima to Otaheite; but neither the French or Spaniards have

have done much, except following the track of, and viſiting the countries diſcovered by, Britiſh navigators.

The moſt remarkable of the new-diſcovered iſlands are, Papua, or New Guinea, ſo called from the colour of the natives; a long narrow iſland, ſituated between 2 and 12 degrees ſouth latitude, and 131 and 150 degrees eaſt longitude; which is about 50 miles broad, at the narroweſt part: it is diverſified by high hills, interſperſed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bread-fruit trees, &c. Captain Forreſt, who was ſent on a voyage of diſcovery, by the Eaſt India Company, in the years 1774, 5, and 6, found nutmegs growing on this iſland, and the ſmall ones in the neighbourhood. Captain Cook obſerved, among the inhabitants, ſome kind of a weapon that they whirled round, and flung from them, when it went off with a flaſh and ſmoke, like a muſquet, without any report; but whether it was uſed for offence, or as a rocket to alarm the country, he could not learn, as the natives ſhewed themſelves hoſtile, and he only coaſted along the ſhore.

New Britain, ſituated to the north of New Guinea, in 4 degrees ſouth latitude, and 152 eaſt longitude, abounds with high hills and large trees. To the eaſtward of New Britain, and in the ſtraits which ſeparate it from the neighbouring large iſlands, lie a great many ſmaller ones, which appeared very fertile.

New Ireland, a narrow iſland, extending north-eaſt to ſouth-eaſt about 270 miles, is ſeparated by a ſtrait from New Britain, and abounds with variety of trees and birds.

The natives of the above-mentioned iſlands are black, and woolly-headed, like the negroes of Guinea; but have not flat noſes and thick lips, like them.

A cluſter of iſlands, between 20 and 30 in number, lie to the north-weſt of New Ireland. One, of conſiderable extent, was named New Hanover: the reſt were called the Admiralty Iſlands.

New Holland, an immenſe iſland, being 2,000 miles in length, and extending from the 11th to the 38th degree of ſouth latitude, and from the 111th to the 153d of eaſt longitude. The country is rather fertile than barren, and its inhabitants are of a chocolate colour, middle-ſized, and active, and are ſaid to be few in number: they go perfectly naked, lead a ſavage life, and feed principally on fiſh, wild birds, and fruits, and the fleſh of a ſingular quadruped, called the kangaroo.

Botany Bay, on the weſt ſide of this iſland, at the

mouth of a river, between the capes Banks and Solander, ſituated in that part called New South Wales by captain Cook, nearly in the ſame latitude as the Cape of Good Hope, is the place where the Britiſh government, in the year 1786, determined upon attempting to form a ſettlement; and have tranſported thither the men and women convicts, with two years proviſions, and neceſſary implements requiſite for cultivating the earth, hunting, and fiſhing; together with a detatchment from the army and navy, ſufficient both to keep them in order, and protect them from the natives. The ſhipping taken up to tranſport the convicts was engaged, by the India Company, to ſail to China after leaving New Holland, and from thence bring home tea to Europe.

New Caledonia (lying between 19 and 23 degrees ſouth latitude, and 163 and 168 eaſt longitude) is about 87 leagues long, but no where above 10 broad. The natives are ſtout, tall, and well-proportioned, and their colour a dark cheſnut brown.

The New Hebrides, a prodigious cluſter of iſlands, lying to the north-eaſt of New Caledonia, and ſituated between 14 and 21 degrees ſouth latitude, and 166 and 171 eaſt longitude. Malicollo, one of the largeſt of them, is ſituated in 16 degrees ſouth latitude, and 167 eaſt longitude. The inhabitants reſemble thoſe of New Guinea, and wear a rope tied ſo tight about their waiſts, as would be death to any perſon not uſed to it by degrees.

New Zealand (lying between 166 and 180 degrees eaſt longitude, and 34 and 48 ſouth latitude) conſiſts of two large iſlands, ſeparated by a ſtrait about 5 leagues broad. The inhabitants are robuſt, of a dark complexion, fierce and warlike, and eat the fleſh of their enemies, whom they have either killed or taken in battle. They mark or tattow their ſkin, by pricking it with a ſmall inſtrument, dipped in ſomething reſembling lamp-black. Here are foreſts of a vaſt extent; and near four hundred plants were found in theſe iſlands, that had not been deſcribed by naturaliſts.

The Friendly Iſles (ſo called on acount of the diſpoſition of the inhabitants) are a cluſter of above 20 iſlands, the principal of which, called Amſterdam by Taſman, who firſt diſcovered it, lies in 21 degrees ſouth latitude, and 175 weſt longitude, and is about 21 miles long and 13 broad. They are inhabited by an induſtrious race of people, who cultivate the earth.

Oheteroa (ſituated in 22 degrees ſouth latitude, and

150 weſt longitude) is a low iſland, 13 miles in circumference. The inhabitants are luſty and well made, but rather of a browner complexion than the natives of ſome of the neighbouring iſlands, and go armed with lances 20 feet long.

The Society Iſles (ſo called in honour of the Royal Society) are another cluſter, lying between 16 and 17 degrees ſouth latitude, and 150 and 152 eaſt longitude. The largeſt are called Huaheine, Ulitea, Otaha, Bolabola, and Marua. The inhabitants are large-made and ſtout, but very indolent.

Otaheite (ſituated in 17 degrees ſouth latitude, and 149 weſt longitude) contains about 200,000 people, who are tattowed, like the New Zealanders, in ſeveral parts of their bodies, and in various figures. This is deſcribed as a beautiful, fertile iſland, compoſed of two peninſulas, nearly circular, cloathed with woods, and inhabited by a mild and friendly race, who are of a darker complexion than Europeans, but in general handſome. The Earees, or kings and nobles, of this and many other neighbouring iſlands, are in general fairer, taller, and handſomer, than the commonalty, and ſeem, at firſt ſight, to be a diſtinct race.

The Marqueſas, another group of iſlands, firſt diſcovered by the Spaniards, are five in number. The largeſt of them, called Santa Chriſtina La Dominica is ſituated in 9 degrees ſouth latitude, and 139 weſt longitude. The inhabitants are a well-made handſome people, of a tawny complexion, and greatly reſemble the natives of Otaheite.

None of the new-diſcovered iſlands had any animals larger than dogs or hogs, before ſome horned cattle, horſes, ſheep, and goats, were put on ſeveral of them by the Engliſh, who likewiſe ſowed and planted many uſeful herbs and fruits, and left ſeveral kinds of fowls, in hopes they would breed, and multiply. The natives of moſt of the iſlands, though differing in colour and manners, and many of them ſituated at an immenſe diſtance from one another, and without any communication, ſpeak dialects of the ſame language. The greateſt part of the ſmall iſlands appear to have been raiſed by earthquakes, or ſubterraneous fires.

Between Kamtſchatka (a large peninſula in the north part of Aſia, which is the eaſtern extremity of the Ruſſian empire) and America, lie a great number of iſlands, which of late years have been diſcovered, and many of them ſubdued, by the Ruſſians. They are divided into

four groups or cluſters: two are called Aleutian Iſles, the firſt group of which is Saſignan, and contains five iſlands; the ſecond is Khao, and comprizes eight iſlands; the third, named Negho, or Andreanoffſkie Oſtrova, comprehends 16 iſlands; and the fourth, denominated Kavalang, Lyſſie Oſtrova, or Fox Iſlands, from the number of foxes found on them, conſiſts of 16 alſo. On one of the Saſignan iſles is found a great quantity of copper, thrown upon the coaſts by the ſea. Moſt of the iſlands abound with valuable furs; many of them are mountainous; and ſeveral contain volcanoes and hot ſprings. The natives are of a ſhort ſtature, but ſtout, and well-made; very revengeful, and prone to ſuicide.

QUESTIONS FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS IN GEOGRAPHY *.

WHAT is the figure of the earth?
In what reſpect does it differ from an exact globe or ſphere?—How many degrees in circumference is it?
How many Engliſh miles make a degree?
What is the axis, and the poles?
What is a great circle?—What is the firſt meridian?
What is the equator or equinoctial?
What is meant by the ecliptic?
What are the ſigns of the zodiac?—What are the colures?
What is meant by tropics?—What are the ſolſtices?
What are the polar circles?
What is the latitude and longitude of any place?
What is meant by the horizon?
What is the zenith and nadir?
What is the quadrant of altitude?—What is the hour-circle?
Into how many zones is the globe divided?
What is a climate?
What are the Antipodes, Antœci, and Periœci?

* The teacher and ſtudent are deſired to obſerve, that theſe queſtions are not all that may be aſked, but only leading ones, which may be added to at pleaſure; and it is likewiſe recommended to them to make uſe of a map, on which the ſtudent ſhould point out the ſituation of each country and place. Alſo, to avoid tautology, the words "boundaries, extent, capital towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, produce, religion, and curioſities," are not repeated to each country, but implied by "&c."

What

What is the length of the longeſt day and night at the equator?
What is the length of the longeſt day and night at the poles, and the polar circles?—What is Geography?
How is land divided?—What is a continent, &c.?
How is the water divided?—What is an ocean, &c.?
Into what parts are the land and waters divided?
What number of ſquare miles does the globe, &c. contain?
By what method do you find out the north upon maps?
How do you find the latitude and longitude upon maps?
How are the different diviſions of land and water diſtinguiſhed upon maps?
What are the ſituation, length, and breadth of Europe?
What are the principal ſovereignties in it?
How is both the land and water in it divided?
What are the ſituation, boundaries, and extent of Denmark?
What are its diviſions, capital towns, mountains, rivers, lakes, produce, religion, curioſities, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Norway?
What are its diviſions, &c.?—What is the Moſkoeſtrom?
How is Lapland divided?
How are Eaſt and Weſt Greenland ſituated?
What is moſt remarkable in the ſeas of Greenland?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Iceland?
What is it noted for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Faro Iſles?
What is the ſituation, &c. of his Daniſh majeſty's German dominions?—What is the ſituation, &c. of Sweden?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Ruſſia?
What are its diviſions, &c.?
What is the method of travelling in that country?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Netherlands?
How are theſe provinces divided?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Seven United Provinces?
What are their diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Auſtrian, French, and Dutch Netherlands?—What are their diviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Germany?
What are the names, &c. of the circles?
What are its ſubdiviſions and chief towns?
How is Germany governed?
What are the principal mountains, rivers, lakes, &c.?
What mineral waters is it famous for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Bohemia?

To whom is it ſubject?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Hungary?
What are the principal cities, mountains, &c.?
To whom does Tranſilvania, &c. belong?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Pruſſia?
What are its principal towns, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Poland?
On whom does Courland depend?
What is the conſtitution of Poland?
What is the ſituation, &c. of France?
What are the principal palaces?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Swiſſerland?
What are the Swiſs ſubjects and allies?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Portugal?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Spain?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Italy?
Whom are the ſeveral diviſions ſubject to?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Turkey in Europe?
What are the iſlands belonging to Turkey?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Ireland?
What is Ireland remarkable for?
What does Great-Britain contain?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Scotland?
What are the names, &c. of the iſles of Scotland?
What is the ſituation, &c. of England?
What are the principal capes?
What is moſt remarkable in Middleſex?
What is the government of England?
How is the ſupreme power divided?
What are the great officers of the crown?
What are the courts of judicature?
How many archbiſhops are there in England?
What dioceſes have each under them?
What are the diviſions, &c. of Wales?
What are the names, &c. of the leſſer Britiſh iſles?
How is Aſia ſituated and divided?
What are its principal iſlands and ſeas?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Tartary?
What is the Delai Lama?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Turkey in Aſia?
What is moſt particular in the cuſtoms of the Turks?
How are they governed?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Arabia?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Perſia?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?

What is the religion of Perſia?—What are the Gentoos?
What are the products, &c. of India?—How is India divided?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Indoſtan?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the farther peninſula?
What is the religion of the natives?
What is the ſituation, &c. of China?
What are the principal iſlands belonging to it?
What are its principal curioſities?
What is the religion of the people?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Corea?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Aſiatic iſles?
What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
What is each remarkable for?
How is Africa ſituated and divided?
What do the interior parts contain?
What are the principal iſlands, ſeas, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Barbary?
What do the deſerts abound in?
What is there dangerous in them?
What is the government of Barbary?
How is Biledulgerid ſituated and divided?
What are the Beriberies?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Egypt?
What is the Nile remarkable for?
What are the productions of Egypt?
What are its curioſities?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Zaara?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Nubia?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Abyſſinia?
What is the religion and government of it?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Abex?
What are the principal towns?
How is Ajan ſituated and divided?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Negroland?
What is the principal river?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Guinea?
What European nations have ſettlements there?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Congo?
What are the religions of the natives?
What are the Jages and Anricans remarkable for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Monemugi?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Zanguebar and Monomotapa?—What is the extent, &c. of Caffraria?
What is the Cape of Good Hope?
What are the Hottentots?—What kind of life do they lead?
What is their manner of dreſs?

What is the ſituation, &c. of the African iſles?
What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
What is each remarkable for?
How is America ſituated and divided?
What are the principal mountains and rivers?
How is North America divided?
What countries does South America contain?
What are the principal American iſlands?
What is moſt particular in the countries near Hudſon's Bay?—What is the ſituation and extent of Canada?
What are the principal towns, rivers, and lakes?
What is Niagara?
What are the chief productions of Canada?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Nova Scotia?
What are the chief towns, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New England?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New York?
What is the Mohawk remarkable for?
What are the Iroquois?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New Jerſey?
What is the Paſſaick noted for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Penſylvania?
What is Philadelphia remarkable for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Maryland?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Virginia?
What is the Cheaſepeak?
How is the country towards the ſea?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Carolinas and Georgia?
What are their ſubdiviſions, &c.?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Florida?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Old Mexico?
What happened to Guatimala?
What is the city of Mexico remarkable for?
What are Acapulco and Vera Cruz noted for?
What is the ſituation, &c. of New Mexico?
What is moſt remarkable in California?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Louiſiana?
What is its principal town and river?
By whom was each of the above-mentioned countries in North America firſt diſcovered and colonized?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Peru?
What is each town remarkable for?
What misfortune befel Callao?
What are the Andes remarkable for?
What is the height of the Andes?
How is the want of rain ſupplied?

What is the ſituation, &c. of Chili?
What is the iſland belonging to Chili?
What is remarkable in the ſalt-water lakes?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Terra Firma?
What are the moon-eyed Indians?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Guiana?
What is the iſland belonging to it?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Amazonia?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Brazil?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?
What are the principal towns, and products?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Paraguay?
What did the Jeſuits do in Paraguay?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Terra Magellanica?
What are the iſlands belonging to it?
By whom was each of the above-mentioned countries in South America firſt diſcovered and colonized?
What is the ſituation, &c. of Newfoundland?
What are its chief towns and produce?
What is it principally valuable for?
What is the ſituation, extent, and chief towns of Cape Breton and St. John's?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Bermudas?
What is their capital town, and their products?
Whence did they receive their name?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Bahamas?
What is the chief town called?
What is there particular in the climate of the Weſt-Indies?
What calamity are they ſubject to?
What commodities do they produce?
What is the ſituation, &c. of the Great Antilles, Caribbee iſlands, Little Antilles, and the iſlands on the coaſt of South America?
What are their chief towns, products, &c.?
What happened or was diſcovered moſt worthy of note in the different voyages lately made round the world?
What are the names and ſituations of the principal iſlands diſcovered in the Pacific ocean?
What are each of them remarkable for?

A TABLE of the LONGITUDE and LATITUDE of the moſt remarkable Places in the known World.

	Long. D. M.	*Latitude.* D. M.
Aberdeen. Aberdeenſhire, Scotland,	1 40 W	57 22 N
Acapulco, Mexico, America,	101 20 W	17 10 N
Adrianople, Romania, Turkey,	26 30 E	42 00 N
Adriatic Sea, between Italy and Turkey,	Mediterranean.	
Agra, Agra, Eaſt Indies,	76 49 E	26 43 N
Air, Airſhire, Scotland,	4 35 W	55 30 N
Albany, New-York, America,	73 30 W	42 48 N
Aleppo, Syria, Turkey,	37 25 E	35 45 N
Alexandria, Lower Egypt, Turkey,	30 21 E	31 11 N
Algiers, Algiers, Barbary,	2 17 E	36 49 N
Amboyna Iſle, Eaſt Indies,	127 25 E	4 25 S
Amſterdam, Holland, Netherlands,	4 49 E	52 22 N
Annapolis, Nova-Scotia, America,	64 00 W	45 00 N
Annapolis, Maryland, America,	76 50 W	39 00 N
Antioch, Syria, Turkey, Aſia,	36 40 E	36 30 N
Antwerp, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 29 E	51 13 N
Archangel, Dwina, Ruſſia,	38 59 E	64 34 N
Archipelago, Iſlands of Greece,	Mediterranean Sea.	
Aſtracan, Aſtracan, Ruſſia,	51 00 E	46 00 N
Athens, Achaia, Turkey,	23 57 E	38 05 N
Atlantic Ocean, divides Europe, Aſia, & Africa from Amer.		
Ava, Ava, Eaſt Indies,	95 30 E	20 20 N
Bagdat, Eyraca Arabia, Turkey,	43 51 E	33 20 N
Balbec, Syria, Turkey,	37 00 E	33 40 N
Baldivia, Chili, South America,	81 10 W	39 35 S
Baltic Sea, between Germany and Sweden,	Atlan. Ocean.	
Barcelona, Catalonia, Spain,	2 18 E	41 26 N
Baſil, Baſil, Swiſſerland,	7 34 E	47 35 N
Baſſora, Eyraca Arabia, Turkey,	47 00 E	30 45 N
Baſtia, Corſica Iſle, Italy,	9 40 E	42 20 N
Bay of Bengal, Coaſt of India,	Indian Ocean.	
—— Biſcay, Coaſt of France,	Atlantic Ocean.	
Batavia, Java Iſle, Eaſt Indies,	107 00 E	6 10 S
Bath, Somerſetſhire, England,	2 16 W	51 22 N
Belfaſt, Ulſter, Ireland,	6 30 W	54 30 N
Belgrade, Servia, Turkey,	21 20 E	45 00 N
Bencoolen, Sumatra, Eaſt Indies,	102 05 E	3 49 S
Bender, Beſſarabia, Turkey,	29 00 E	46 40 N
Bergen, Bergen, Norway,	5 40 E	60 10 N
Berlin, Brandenburg, Germany,	13 31 E	52 32 N

Bern,

	Long. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Bern, Bern, Swifferland,	7 20 E	47 00 N
Berwick, Berwickſhire, Scotland,	1 45 W	55 48 N
Bilboa, Biſcay, Spain,	3 18 W	43 26 N
Birmingham, Warwickſhire, England,	1 50 W	52 30 N
Black or Euxine Sea, Turkey in Europe and Aſia.		
Bokharia, Uſbec Tartary,	67 00 E	39 15 N
Bombay, Bombay Iſle, Eaſt Indies,	72 43 E	18 56 N
Borroughſtonneſs, Linlithgowſhire, Scotland, — —	3 44 W	55 48 N
Boſton, Lincolnſhire, England,	0 25 E	53 10 N
Boſton, New England, America,	70 32 W	42 25 N
Bourdeaux, Guienne, France,	0 29 W	44 50 N
Breda, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 40 E	51 40 N
Bremen, Lower Saxony, Germany,	8 20 E	53 25 N
Breſlaw, Sileſia, Bohemia,	17 13 E	51 03 N
Breſt, Bretany, France,	4 25 W	48 22 N
Briſtol, Somerſetſhire, England,	2 40 W	51 33 N
Britiſh Sea, between Britain and Germany,	Atlan. Ocean.	
Bruges, Flanders, Netherlands,	3 05 E	51 16 N
Brunſwick, Saxony, Germany,	10 30 E	52 30 N
Bruſſels, Brabant, Netherlands,	4 26 E	50 51 N
Buda, Lower Hungary,	19 20 E	47 40 N
Buenos Ayres, La Plata, America,	58 26 W	34 35 S
Burlington, Jerſey, America,	75 00 W	40 08 N
Cachao, Tonquin, Eaſt Indies,	105 00 E	21 30 N
Cadiz, Andaluſia, Spain,	6 06 W	36 31 N
Cagliari, Sardinia, Italy,	9 38 E	39 25 N
Cairo, Lower Egypt,	31 23 E	30 02 N
Calais, Picardy, France,	1 55 E	50 57 N
Calcutta, Bengal, Eaſt Indies,	88 34 E	22 34 N
Cambodia, Cambodia, Eaſt Indies,	105 09 E	13 36 N
Cambridge, Cambridgeſhire, England,	0 09 E	52 12 N
Campbeltown, Argyleſhire, Scotland,	5 40 W	55 30 N
Candia, Candy Iſland, Turkey,	25 23 E	35 18 N
Candy, Ceylon Iſle, Eaſt Indies,	79 00 E	7 54 N
Canterbury, Kent, England,	1 15 E	51 16 N
Canton, Canton, China,	113 07 E	23 07 N
Cape Clear, Cork, Ireland,	11 10 W	51 18 N
—— Comorin, Mogul Empire,	78 10 E	7 56 N
—— Finiſterre, Galicia, Spain,	9 12 W	42 51 N
—— Florida, America,	80 30 W	24 57 N
—— of Good Hope, Caffraria,	18 28 E	34 29 S
—— Horn, Delfuego Iſle, America,	67 21 W	55 58 S
—— Verd, Negroland,	17 28 W	14 45 N

	Long. D. M.		Latitude. D. M.	
Cape Vincent, Algarve, Portugal,	8 57	W	37 02	N
Cardigan, Cardiganſhire, Wales,	4 38	W	52 10	N
Carliſle, Cumberland, England,	2 35	W	54 47	N
Carthage ruins, Tunis, Barbary,	9 00	E	36 30	N
Carthagena, Terra Firma, America,	75 21	W	10 26	N
Caſpian Sea, Ruſſian Tartary, Aſia.				
Caſſel, Heſſe Caſſel, Germany,	9 34	E	51 19	N
Cattegate Sea, between Sweden and Denmark.				
Ceuta, Fez, Morocco,	6 30	W	35 04	N
Charles Town, South Carolina	79 12	W	32 45	N
Cheſter, Cheſhire, England,	3 00	W	53 15	N
CivitaVecchia, Pope'sTerritory, Italy,	11 51	E	42 05	N
Cleves, Weſtphalia, Germany,	5 36	E	51 40	N
Cologn, Lower Rhine, Germany,	7 10	E	50 55	N
Conſtance, Swabia, Germany,	9 12	E	47 37	N
Conſtantinople, Romania, Turkey,	28 58	E	41 01	N
Copenhagen, Zealand, Denmark,	12 40	E	55 40	N
Corinth, Morea, Turkey,	23 00	E	37 30	N
Cork, Munſter, Ireland,	8 23	W	51 53	N
Coventry, Warwickſhire, England,	1 25	W	52 25	N
Cracow, Little Poland, Poland,	19 55	E	50 10	N
Curaſſou, Curaſſou Iſle, Weſt Indies,	68 20	W	11 56	N
Cuſco, Peru, America,	70 00	W	12 25	S
Daeca, Bengal, Eaſt Indies,	89 20	E	23 30	N
Damaſcus, Syria, Turkey,	37 20	E	33 15	N
Dantzic, Poliſh Pruſſia, Poland,	18 38	E	54 22	N
Delft, Holland, Netherlands,	4 05	E	52 06	N
Delhi, Delhi, Eaſt Indies,	76 30	E	29 00	N
Derbent, Dagiſtan, Perſia,	50 30	E	41 41	N
Derby, Derbyſhire, England,	1 30	W	52 58	N
Derry, Ulſter, Ireland,	7 40	W	54 52	N
Dieu, Cambaya, Eaſt Indies,	69 30	E	21 37	N
Dover, Kent, England,	1 13	E	51 07	N
Dreſden, Saxony, Germany,	13 36	E	51 00	N
Dublin, Leinſter, Ireland,	6 01	W	53 21	N
Dumbarton, Dumbartonſhire, Scotland,	4 20	W	55 44	N
Dumfries, Dumfrieſhire, Scotland,	3 25	W	55 08	N
Dunbar, Haddington, Scotland,	2 25	W	55 58	N
Dundee, Forfar, Scotland,	2 48	W	56 26	N
Dunkirk, Flanders, Netherlands,	2 27	E	51 02	N
Durham, Durham, England,	1 25	W	54 48	N
Edinburgh, Scotland,	3 07	W	55 57	N
Elbing, Pruſſia, Poland,	20 00	E	54 15	N

Embden,

	Long. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Embden, Weſtphalia, Germany,	7 10 E	53 25 N
Engliſh Channel, between England and France.		
Epheſus, Natolia, Turkey,	27 30 E	38 01 N
Ethiopian Sea, Coaſt of Guinea,	Atlantic Ocean.	
Exeter, Devonſhire, England,	3 29 W	50 44 N
Falkirk, Stirling, Scotland,	3 48 W	55 58 N
Falmouth, Cornwall, England,	4 57 W	50 08 N
Ferrol, Galicia, Spain,	8 40 W	43 30 N
Fez, Fez, Morocco,	6 00 W	33 30 N
Florence, Tuſcany, Italy,	11 07 E	43 46 N
Fort St. David, Coromandel, Eaſt-Indies, — —	80 55 E	12 05 N
Francfort on the Main, Germany,	8 40 E	49 55 N
Geneva, Geneva, Swiſſerland,	6 05 E	46 12 N
Genoa, Genoa, Italy,	8 30 E	44 25 N
Ghent, Flanders, Netherlands,	3 48 E	51 03 N
Gibraltar, Andaluſia, Spain,	5 17 W	36 05 N
Glaſgow, Lanerkſhire, Scotland,	4 10 W	55 51 N
Glouceſter, Glouceſterſhire, England,	2 16 W	51 05 N
Goa, Malabar, Eaſt Indies,	73 50 E	15 31 N
Gombroon, Farſiſtan, Perſia,	57 25 E	27 30 N
Gottenburgh, Gothland, Sweden,	11 43 E	57 42 N
Greenock, Renfrewſhire, Scotland,	4 22 W	55 52 N
Guam, Ladrone Iſles, Eaſt Indies,	140 30 E	14 00 N
Gulf of Bothnia, Coaſt of Sweden,	Baltic Sea.	
—— California, betw. Calif. and Mexico,	Pacific Ocean.	
—— Finland, between Sweden and Ruſſia,	Baltic Sea.	
—— Mexico, Coaſt of Mexico,	Atlantic Ocean.	
—— Ormus, between Perſia and Arabia,	Indian Ocean.	
—— Perſia, between Perſia and Arabia,	Indian Ocean.	
—— St. Lawrence, Coaſt of New Scotland,	Atlantic Ocean.	
—— Venice, between Italy and Turkey,	Mediter. Sea.	
Haerlem, Holland, Netherlands,	4 10 E	52 20 N
Hague, Holland, Netherlands,	4 22 E	52 04 N
Hallifax, Nova Scotia, America,	63 15 W	44 40 N
Hallifax, Yorkſhire, England,	1 52 W	53 45 N
Hamburg, Holſtein, Germany,	9 35 E	53 34 N
Hanover, Lower Saxony, Germany,	9 35 E	52 32 N
Havannah, Cuba, Weſt Indies,	82 13 W	23 11 N
Heidelberg, Lower Rhine, Germany,	8 40 E	49 20 N
Helleſpont, joins the Mediterranean to the Black Sea.		
Hereford, Herefordſhire, England,	2 38 W	52 06 N
Hudſon's Bay, Coaſt of Labrador,	Northern Ocean.	
Hughly, Bengal, Eaſt Indies,	87 55 E	21 45 N

Hull,

	Long. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Hull, Yorkſhire, England,	0 12 W	53 45 N
Jeddo, Japan Iſle, Eaſt Indies,	139 00 E	36 20 N
Jeruſalem, Paleſtine, Turkey,	35 25 E	31 55 N
Indian Ocean, Coaſt of India,	Southern Ocean.	
Inverneſs, Inverneſsſhire, Scotland,	4 02 W	57 33 N
Iriſh Sea, between Great Britain and Ireland,	Atl. Ocean.	
Iſpahan, Irac Agem, Perſia,	52 55 E	32 25 N
Iſtmus of Corinth, joins the Morea to Greece.		
——— Malacca, joins Malacca to Further India.		
——— Panama, joins North and South America.		
——— Suez, joins Africa to Aſia.		
Ivica, Ivica Iſle, Mediterranean Sea,	1 40 E	38 50 N
Kelſo, Roxboroughſhire, Scotland,	2 12 W	55 38 N
Kilmarnock, Airſhire, Scotland,	4 30 W	55 38 N
Kingſton, Jamaica, Weſt Indies,	76 38 W	18 15 N
Kinſale, Munſter, Ireland,	8 20 W	51 32 N
Kirkwall, Orkney Iſles, Scotland,	3 00 W	59 45 N
Koningſberg, Pruſſia, Poland,	21 35 E	54 43 N
Lahor, Lahor, Eaſt Indies,	75 30 E	32 40 N
Lancaſter, Lancaſhire, England,	2 55 W	54 05 N
Lauſanne, Swiſſerland,	6 50 E	46 31 N
Leeds, Yorkſhire, England,	1 29 W	53 48 N
Leiceſter, Leiceſterſhire, England,	1 03 W	52 38 N
Leipſic, Saxony, Germany,	12 25 E	51 19 N
Leith, Edinburghſhire, Scotland,	3 00 W	55 58 N
Levant Sea, Coaſt of Syria,	Mediterranean Sea.	
Leyden, Holland, Netherlands,	4 32 E	52 10 N
Liege, Weſtphalia, Germany,	5 40 E	50 37 N
Lima, Peru, America,	76 44 W	12 01 S
Limerick, Munſter, Ireland,	8 48 W	52 35 N
Lincoln, Lincolnſhire, England,	0 27 W	53 15 N
Lintlithgow, Lintlithgowſhire, Scotland	3 30 W	55 56 N
Liſbon, Eſtramadura, Portugal,	9 04 W	38 42 N
Liſle, Flanders, Netherlands,	3 09 E	50 37 N
Litchfield, Staffordſhire, England,	1 04 W	52 43 N
London, Middleſex, England,	*Firſt Meridian,*	51 31 N
Londonderry, Ulſter, Ireland,	7 40 W	55 00 N
Loretto, Pope's Territory, Italy,	14 15 E	43 15 N
Louiſburg, Cape Breton, America,	59 48 W	45 53 N
Lubec, Holſtein, Germany,	11 40 E	54 00 N
Luxemburg, Netherlands,	6 16 E	49 37 N
Lyons, Lyons, France,	4 54 E	45 45 N
Macao, Canton, China,	113 51 E	22 12 N
Madraſs, Coromandel, Eaſt Indies,	80 33 E	13 04 N

Madrid,

	Long. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Madrid, New Caſtile, Spain,	4 15 W	40 30 N
Majorca, Majorca Iſle, Mediterranean Sea, — — —	2 34 E	39 35 N
Malacca, Malacca, Eaſt Indies,	102 10 E	02 12 N
Mancheſter, Lancaſhire, England,	2 22 W	53 30 N
Manilla, Philippines, Eaſt Indies,	120 58 E	14 36 N
Mantua, Mantua, Italy,	10 47 E	45 20 N
Marſeilles, Provence, France,	5 27 E	43 17 N
Mecca, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia,	43 30 E	21 20 N
Medina, Arabia Deſerta, Arabia,	39 53 E	25 00 N
Mediterranean Sea, between Europe and Africa.		
Mequinez, Fez, Barbary,	6 00 E	34 30 N
Meſſina, Sicily, Mediterranean Sea,	15 40 E	38 30 N
Mexico, Mexico, America,	100 05 W	19 54 N
Milan, Milaneſe, Italy,	9 30 E	45 25 N
Milford Haven, Wales,	5 15 W	51 45 N
Mocho, Arabia Felix, Arabia,	44 04 E	13 45 N
Modena, Modena, Italy,	11 17 E	44 34 N
Montpelier, Languedoc, France,	3 37 E	43 36 N
Montreal, Canada, America,	73 11 W	45 35 N
Montroſe, Forfar, Scotland,	2 20 W	56 34 N
Morocco, Morocco, Barbary,	6 10 W	30 32 N
Moſcow, Moſcow, Ruſſia,	37 50 E	55 45 N
Munich, Bavaria, Germany,	11 35 E	48 09 N
Munſter, Weſtphalia, Germany,	7 10 E	52 00 N
Namur, Namur, Netherlands,	4 49 E	50 28 N
Nancy, Lorrain, France,	6 16 E	48 41 N
Nankin, Kiangan, China,	118 30 E	32 00 N
Naples, Naples, Italy,	14 18 E	40 50 N
Narva, Livonia, Ruſſia,	27 35 E	59 00 N
Newcaſtle, Northumberland,	1 24 W	55 03 N
Newport, Rhode Iſland, America,	71 06 W	41 35 N
New York, New York, America,	74 00 W	40 40 N
Nice, Piedmont, Italy,	7 22 E	43 41 N
Nineveh, Curdiſtan, Turkey,	45 00 E	36 00 N
Northampton, England,	0 55 W	52 15 N
Norwich, Norfolk, England,	1 25 E	52 40 N
Nottingham, England,	1 06 W	53 00 N
Olmutz, Moravia, Bohemia,	16 45 E	49 30 N
Olympia, Greece, Turkey,	22 00 E	37 30 N
Oporto, Douro, Portugal,	8 22 W	41 10 N
Oran, Algiers, Barbary,	0 05 E	36 30 N
Ormus, Ormus Iſle, Perſia,	57 00 E	26 50 N
Oſtend, Flanders, Netherlands,	3 00 E	51 13 N

	Long. D. M.		*Latitude.* D. M.	
Oxford, Oxfordſhire, England,	1 10	W	51 45	N
Pacific or Oriental Ocean, between Aſia and America.				
Padua, Venetian Territory, Italy,	12 00	E	45 22	N
Paiſley, Renfrewſhire, Scotland,	4 08	W	55 48	N
Palermo, Sicily Iſle, Mediterranean,	13 43	E	38 30	N
Palmyra, Syria, Turkey,	39 00	E	33 00	N
Panama, Darien, Terra Firma,	80 16	W	8 47	N
Paris, Iſle of France, France,	2 25	E	48 50	N
Parma, Parmeſan, Italy,	10 51	E	44 45	N
Patna, Bengal, Eaſt Indies,	83 00	E	25 45	N
Pegu, Pegu, Eaſt Indies,	97 00	E	17 00	N
Pekin, Petchili, China,	116 29	E	39 54	N
Pembroke, Pembrokeſhire, Wales,	4 50	W	51 45	N
Penſacola, Weſt Florida, America,	87 20	W	30 22	N
Penzance, Cornwall, England,	6 00	W	50 08	N
Perſepolis, Irac Agem, Perſia,	54 00	E	30 30	N
Perth, Perthſhire, Scotland,	3 12	W	56 22	N
Perth Amboy, New York, America,	74 20	W	40 30	N
Peterſburgh, Ingria, Ruſſia,	30 24	E	59 56	N
Philadelphia, Penſylvania, America,	75 09	W	39 56	N
Piſa, Tuſcany, Italy,	10 17	E	43 43	N
Placentia, Newfoundland, America,	55 00	W	47 26	N
Plymouth, Devonſhire, England,	4 10	W	50 22	N
Plymouth, New England, America,	70 25	W	41 48	N
Pondicherry, Coromandel, E. Indies,	79 57	E	11 41	N
Port l'Orient, Bretany, France,	3 20	W	47 45	N
Porto Bello, Darien, Terra Firma,	79 45	W	09 33	N
Port Royal, Jamaica, Weſt Indies,	76 40	W	18 00	N
Portſmouth, Hampſhire, England,	1 01	W	50 47	N
Portſmouth, New England, America,	70 20	W	43 10	N
Potoſi, Peru, America,	67 00	W	21 00	S
Prague, Bohemia,	14 50	E	50 04	N
Preſburg, Upper Hungary,	17 30	E	48 20	N
Preſton, Lancaſhire, England,	2 50	W	53 45	N
Quebec, Canada, America,	69 48	W	46 55	N
Quito, Peru, America,	77 50	W	00 13	S
Raguſa, Dalmatia, Turkey,	18 25	E	42 45	N
Ratiſbon, Bavaria, Germany,	12 05	E	48 56	N
Revel, Livonia, Ruſſia,	25 07	E	59 00	N
Rheims, Champagne, France,	4 07	E	49 14	N
Rhodes, Rhodes Iſland, Levant Sea,	28 00	E	36 20	N
Riga, Livonia, Ruſſia,	24 00	E	56 55	N
Rio Janeiro, Brazil, America,	42 38	W	22 54	S
Rome, Pope's Territory, Italy,	12 34	E	41 53	N
Roſetto, Egypt, Turkey,	30 35	E	31 10	N

	Long. D. M.	Latitude. D. M.
Rotterdam, Holland, Netherlands,	4 33 E	51 56 N
Rouen, Normandy, France,	1 04 E	49 27 N
St. Auguſtin, Eaſt Florida, America,	81 12 W	29 45 N
— Domingo, Hiſpaniola, W. Indies,	70 00 W	18 20 N
— George's Channel, between England and Ireland.		
— Helena Iſland, Atlantic Ocean,	5 44 W	15 55 S
— Jago, Chili, America,	77 00 W	34 00 S
— Salvador, Brazil, America,	38 00 W	11 58 S
Saliſbury, Wiltſhire, England,	1 45 W	51 00 N
Sallee, Fez, Barbary,	6 20 W	34 00 N
Samarcand, Uſbec Tartary,	69 00 E	40 40 N
Samaria ruins, Holy Land, Turkey,	38 00 E	32 40 N
Santa Fé, New Mexico, America,	104 00 W	36 00 N
Savannah, Georgia, America,	80 20 W	31 55 N
Sayd or Thebes, Upper Egypt,	32 20 E	27 00 N
Scarborough, Yorkſhire, England,	0 10 W	54 18 N
Schiras, Farſiſtan, Perſia,	53 00 E	29 30 N
Schwerin, Mecklenburg, Germany,	11 30 E	54 00 N
Scone, Perthſhire, Scotland,	3 10 W	56 24 N
Sea of Azof, Little Tartary,	Black Sea.	
——- Marmora, Turkey,	Black Sea.	
——- Kamtſchatka,	Pacific Ocean.	
——- Korea, Coaſt of Corea,	Pacific Ocean.	
Seville, Andaluſia, Spain,	6 05 W	37 15 N
Sheerneſs, Kent, England,	0 50 E	51 25 N
Shields, Durham, England,	1 15 W	55 02 N
Shrewſbury, Shropſhire, England,	2 46 W	52 43 N
Siam, Siam, Eaſt Indies,	100 55 E	14 18 N
Sidon, Paleſtine, Turkey,	36 15 E	33 33 N
Smyrna, Natolia, Turkey,	27 24 E	38 28 N
Southampton, Hampſhire, England,	1 25 W	50 55 N
Spa, Liege, Germany,	5 40 E	50 30 N
Sound, between Denmark and Sweden,	Baltic Sea.	
Stafford, Staffordſhire, England,	2 00 W	52 50 N
Sterling, Sterlingſhire, Scotland,	3 50 W	56 10 N
Stettin, Pomerania, Germany,	14 50 E	53 30 N
Stockholm, Uplandia, Sweden,	19 15 E	59 30 N
Straits of Dover, between England and France.		
— Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa.		
— Babelmandel, between Africa and Aſia.		
— Ormus, between Perſia and Arabia,	Perſian Gulph.	
— Malacca, between Malacca and Sumatra,	Indian Ocean.	
— Magellan, in Patagonia, America,	Atlantic and S. Sea.	
— La Maire, in Patagonia, America,	Atlantic and S. Sea.	
Stralſund, Pomerania, Germany,	13 22 E	54 23 N

	Long. M. D.		Latitude. M. D.	
Straſburg, Alſace, France,	7 46	E	48 34	N
Stutgard, Swabia, Germany,	9 00	E	48 40	N
Suez, Suez, Egypt,	33 27	E	29 50	N
Sunderland, Durham, England,	1 10	W	54 55	N
Surat, Cambaya, Eaſt Indies,	73 25	E	21 10	N
Surinam, Surinam, America,	55 30	W	06 00	N
Syracuſe, Sicily Iſle, Mediterranean,	15 05	E	36 58	N
Tangier, Fez, Barbary,	5 45	W	35 42	N
Tanjore, Tanjore, Eaſt Indies,	79 07	E	11 27	N
Tauris, Aderbectzan, Perſia,	46 30	E	38 20	N
Teſſis, Georgia, Turkey,	47 00	E	43 30	N
Tetuan, Fez, Barbary,	5 18	W	35 40	N
Thorn, Regal Pruſſia, Poland,	19 00	E	52 56	N
Tobolſki, Siberia, Ruſſia,	68 17	E	58 12	N
Toledo, New Caſtile, Spain,	4 12	W	39 50	N
Toulon, Provence, France,	6 01	E	43 07	N
Trapeſond, Natolia, Turkey,	40 30	E	41 50	N
Trent, Trent, Germany,	11 02	E	46 05	N
Tripoli, Tripoli, Barbary,	13 12	E	32 53	N
Tripoli, Syria, Turkey,	36 15	E	34 30	N
Troy ruins, Natolia, Turkey,	26 30	E	39 30	N
Tunis, Tunis, Barbary,	10 00	E	36 47	N
Turin, Piedmont, Italy,	7 45	E	45 05	N
Tyre, Paleſtine, Turkey,	36 00	E	32 32	N
Utrecht, Holland, Netherlands,	5 00	E	52 07	N
Venice, Venice, Italy,	11 59	E	45 60	N
Vera Cruz, Old Mexico, America,	97 25	W	19 12	N
Verſailles, Iſle of France, France,	2 12	E	48 48	N
Vienna, Auſtria, Germany,	16 22	E	48 12	N
Vigo, Galicia, Spain,	8 23	W	42 14	N
Warwick, Warwickſhire, England,	1 32	W	52 18	N
Warſaw, Maſovia, Poland,	21 05	E	52 14	N
Waterford, Munſter, Ireland,	7 16	W	52 12	N
Wells, Somerſetſhire, England	2 40	W	51 12	N
Whitehaven, Cumberland,	3 36	W	54 38	N
Williamſburg, Virginia, America,	76 48	W	37 12	N
Wincheſter, Hampſhire, England,	1 15	W	51 06	N
Worceſter, Worceſterſhire, England,	1 55	W	52 09	N
Worms, Lower Rhine, Germany,	8 05	E	49 38	N
Yarmouth, Norfolk, England,	1 48	E	52 45	N
York, Yorkſhire, England,	1 01	W	53 59	N
Zell, Lower Saxony, Germany,	10 00	E	52 52	N

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